PRINCIPAL V. S. APTE'S

THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

VOL. II

(प–ह)

Editors :

P. K. GODE & C. G. KARVE



AKHILA BHARATIYA SANSKRIT PARISHAD

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Dedicated

to the sacred Memory of the

Late Sri Gopal Chandra Sinha

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

The Akhila Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow, which is reprinting this Dictionary, hardly needs any introduction. Since its inception in 1951 it has done yomen's service for preservation and propagation of Sanskrit language and literature. To its credit it has more than forty publications including the reprint of English–Sanskrit Dictionary by M. Monier Williams published in March, 1957. The book had gone out of print at that time. Many reprints of the work have come out since then. Now the Revised Edition of Principal V. S. Apte's Practical Sanskrit–English Dictionary, published in 1957 has also gone out of print. A revised and enlarged Edition of the Dictionary did appear from Kyoto (Japan) in the year 1978. However, in view of the high price (Japanese Yen 14,000), it is not within the reach of ordinary scholars and students in India and abroad.

One of the aims and objects of the Parishad is to publish new books in Sanskrit and Indology and such other books as are important but have gone out of print. It was in fulfilment of this object that the English–Sanskrit Dictionary by M. Monier Williams was reprinted in its revised form as back as 1957. It is to achieve the same end that the Parishad is bringing the present Reprint of the Practical Sanskrit–English Dictionary by Principal V. S. Apte. The chief Editors of the Revised Edition (1957) of the work in their Preface had stated that 'they had originally in mind to bring out this lexicon in two volumes of about 800 pages each. But in view of the increase in the bulk of the additions made, a third volume has become necessary'. In deference to the wishes of the editors, the late P. K. Gode and the late C. G. Karve, the present Reprint is being brought out in two volumes without sacrificing anything included in their edition. It is hoped that it will facilitate the users of the Dictionary.

Whatever progress the Parishad has so far made is due mainly to the inspiration and guidance of its Founder–Secretary, the late Shri Gopal Chandra Sinha, who sacrificed every thing for the Parishad and whose only aim was to see it flourishing.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not acknowledge the financial assistance rendered to the Parishad by the Department of Culture, Government of Uttar Pradesh. In this connection we are immensely grateful to Sri Shailesh Krishna, I.A.S., Secretary to the Department. I cannot close without expressing my sense of gratitude to Sri Vishwa Mohan Mehta, Propriter of the Pnar Press and his industrious son, Sri Manish Mehta for taking special personal interest in bringing out the Reprint in record time.

Lucknow
Guru Purnima, 2002

A. K. Kalia
Secretary

Revised and Enlarged Edition of

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SANSKRIT - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

VOL. II (प–ह and 6 Appendixes)

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*

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Shri. **S. D. Joshi**, A. M.
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Vyākaraṇa-chūḍāmaṇi.

Revised Edition 1959

PRASAD PRAKASHAN, POONA

ग्रन्थ-प्रशस्तिः

— १ —

लोके विश्रुत ‘आपटे’-विरचितः प्राक् षष्टिसंवत्सरात्
मान्यः “संस्कृत-शब्दकोश” इति यो जातोऽधुना दुर्लभः
सर्वेषां समवाप्तयेऽस्य च ‘महत् कार्यं’ यदङ्गीकृतं
निर्व्यूढं ननु तत् ‘प्रकाशन’मिदं भूयान्मुदे धीमताम् ॥

— २ —

प्राचीनाधुनिक-प्रबुद्धलिखित-ग्रन्थान् समीक्ष्य श्रुतान्
आङ्ग्लार्थैः सह ‘नूत्नशब्दनिचयं’ संगृह्य सारस्वतात् ।
उत्कृष्टानि बहूनि चावतरणान्युद्धृत्य संपूरितः
‘कोषो’ऽयं च ‘परिष्कृतो नवनवो’ विद्वद्वरैर्निर्मितः ॥

— ३ —

नैकार्थान्वित-‘नव्यशब्द-भरणे’ कार्ये पुनर्मुद्रणे
प्रारम्याविरतोद्यमेन च बुधैर्ग्रन्थस्य संपादने ।
आलोक्याखिल-‘मूलकोश’मनिशं संशोध्य विस्तारितः
संसिद्धः ‘परिशिष्टषट्क’-सहितः ‘कोष’स्त्रिखण्डात्मकः ॥

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

With this, is being published the third and last volume of Principal Waman Shivaram Apte's Sanskṛit-English Dictionary-Revised and enlarged-edited by Dr. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar Research Institute, and Shri C. G. Karve, Lexicographer, with the assistance and collaboration of other scholars. For the co-operation given by other scholars, the editors have already offered their thanks in which I join whole-heartedly.

Though not versed in Sanskṛit, still I desire keenly to study the language even at the age of 58, out of a deep-rooted liking, although it has not been possible for me to do so so-far due to my business activities. In early boyhood my elder brother taught me some Sanskṛit verses. Due to his premature death, not only the further studies in Sanskṛit, but all my school-education came to an abrupt end. But the few verses I had studied then, kept me attracted to the everlasting charm and glory of the language; and on account of that attraction I was tempted to undertake the publication of this Dictionary, involving sustained labour, strenuous scholarly work and a heavy financial burden.

In life I advocate the Joint Family System and admire Co-operation in work, without personal pride. I may record here with gratification that none of those concerned with the bringing out of this Edition, acted in a mercenary manner. All of us worked with great zeal for a common purpose, as members of one family in complete harmony.

It would be a futile attempt to describe and I find no adequate words to describe the co-operation I received from the Editors - Dr. P. K. Gode and Shri C. G. Karve. With a sense of appreciation of the financial needs for such a gigantic scheme, many persons have kept amounts in deposit with me and with their timely material co-operation, I could provide for the necessary funds.

The owners of the Pratibha Printing Press, Messers Joshi and Lokhande, their assistants, Madhu and Dinkar Lokhande, manager Shri Kale, Head compositers Shri Omale, Vare, Purohit and Shankarrao Acharya spared no pains and gave no room for complaint, while the work was through the Press for an inordinately long period.

The most arduous job of reading and correcting the proofs was very efficiently carried out, as would be evident from the work, by (1) Shri Mahajan, Proprietor, Jai Hind Press, (2) Prof. R. N. Gadre, M.A., LL. B., (3) Shri G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T., (4) Shri M. P. Apte B. A., (5) Shri G. R. Matapurkar, B. A., (6) My nephew Shri G. K. Ketkar, B. Sc., Kāvyatīrtha and (7) Shri Narayan Shastri Abhyankar who worked tirelessly out of their devotion to the Sanskṛit language.

From the start to the finish, every one concerned acted with a spirit of co-operation for the achievement of this common purpose. Not only this but my colleagues in other activities of the Prasad Prakashan like Prin. S. V. Dandekar, Shri S. A. Joglekar and Shri P. M. Shintre were very helpful to me in the completion of this work.

I am a staunch believer and to me the success in the undertaking is a gift from God. With His grace, I hope to be able to undertake many more such publications in future on behalf of the Prasad Prakashan.

Prasad Prakashan,
Poona.

Y. G. Joshi.

A Supplementary List of Abbreviations

I

Abh. Chin. ... ... Abhidhāna-Chintāmaṇi-Kośa.
Ait. Ār. ... ... Aitareya Āraṇyaka.
Ait. Up. ... ... Aitareya Upaniṣad.
Aman. Up. ... ... Amanasopaniṣad.
AVP. ... ... Atharva Veda Prātiśākhya.
Buddh. ... ... Buddhist literature.
Chola - Champū. ... Edited by Dr. Raghavan.
C P. ... ... Copper - plates.
Dharmābhyudaya Mahākāvya. ... Edited by Dr. Raghavan.
Dhyān. Up. ... ... Dhyānabindūpaniṣad.
EI., Ep. Ind. ... ... Epigraphia Indica.
G I. ... ... Gupta Inscriptions by Fleet.
I B. ... ... Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III by N. G. Mujumdar.
Inscr. ... ... Inscriptions.
Jag. ... ... Jagannātha Pandit.
K. R. ... ... Kavi-Rahasya.
Lm. ... ... Laghu - mañjūṣā.
Mahānār. Up.... ... Mahānārāyaṇopaniṣad.
Naigh. ... ... Naighanṭuka by Yāska.
Nigh. Ratn. ... ... Nighanṭa - Ratnākara.
Nṛi. P. Up. ... ... Nṛisimhapūrvatāpinyupaniṣad.
Pari. Śekh, Pbh. ... Paribhāṣenduśekhara.
Pb. ... ... Paribhāṣā.
Pradip. ... ... Mahābhāṣya-Pradip (Kaiyaṭa).
Pś. ... ... Pāṇinīya Śikṣā.
PS. ... ... Pāṇinīya Sūtra.
Pur. Pv. ... ... Puruṣottama - Paribhāṣāvṛitti.
Ṛs. ... ... Ṛitusamhāra.
Śāhendra. ... ... Śāhendravilāsa, edited by Dr. Raghavan.
Śālihotra ... ... Śālihotra of Bhoja, edited by Dr. E. D. Kulkarni.
Śānti. ... ... Śāntiśataka.
Śārang. S. ... ... Śārangdhara Samhitā
ŚB. on MS. ... ... Śābarabhāṣya on Mīmānsā Sūtras.
Śik. s. ... ... Śikṣā - Sangraha.
Sinhās. ... ... Sinhāsana - dvātrinśikā.
Sīr. Pv. ... ... Sīrdeva's Paribhāṣāvṛitti.
Svapna. ... ... Svapnavāsavadatta.
Śs. ... ... Śrauta - sūtra.
Taitt. Sam. ... ... Taitttirīya Samhitā.
Tp. ... ... Taittirīya Prātiśākhya.
Uṇ. ... ... Uṇādisūtras (N.B. New references from the letter प in this edition are taken from the work edited by T. R. Chintamani, University of Madras Publication, 1933.)
Vai. Bhū. (वै. भू.)... Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣaṇasāra.
Vbh. ... ... Vaidikābharaṇa (a commentary on तै० प्रातिशाख्य)
Vp. ... ... Vājasaneyī Prātiśākhya.

II

Circ. ... ... Circa, about (with dates).
Com., com.... ... ... Commentary.
Geom. ... ... Geometry.
cl. ... ... Class.
Ref. ... ... Refer, Reference.
Scil. ... ... Scilicet, that is to say.

PREFACE

1. We feel a great relief and satisfaction at the completion of the enormous task, undertaken by us some six years ago, of bringing out the revised edition of Prin. Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. The urgent necessity of revising this Dictionary has been mentioned in the Preface to the first volume of the edition. We indicate below only the procedure followed by us in bringing out this edition.

2. When the Prasad Prakashan management finally decided to undertake the publication of the Revised and Enlarged Edition of Prin. Apte's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, we were entrusted with the work of editing it, at the end of the year 1952. Accordingly, we issued the following appeal and sent it to some fifty renowned scholars—

"Dear Sir,

The **Prasad Prakashan Samstha** of Poona has undertaken the publication of a revised edition of Prin. V. S. Apte's **Sanskrit-English Dictionary**, which is now out of print. The Publishers have entrusted to us the editing of this publication. We expect to complete the press-copy of this work in about six months.

As the Deccan College Research Institute has already been engaged in the stupendous work of preparing a **Sanskrit Dictionary** on historical principles, which will take many years for its completion, we have confined our revision plan to the inclusion of some new words and some new meanings of words, not recorded in Prin. Apte's edition. Our object in bringing out the revised edition of the Dictionary is to cater mainly to the needs of the school and college students.

With a view to facilitating our work we are approaching many Sanskrit scholars to provide us with lists of new Sanskrit words which they may have come across during the course of their study. We want in particular new words which are not already recorded by Prin. Apte in his edition, as also new meanings of old words in Prin. Apte's dictionary.

We have now to request you earnestly to co-operate with us in the way indicated above and let us know very early the *names of the books from which you can supply us new words or new meanings of words*, for being added to the proposed revised edition. On getting these names we shall be in a position to draw up a consolidated list of works from which new matter can be added to the Dictionary. The names of works from which you are to supply us new matter will be finally communicated to you to enable you to start your work of preparing the required list. This arrangement will prevent duplication of work.

The publishers are willing to pay some honorarium to each scholar, collaborating with us in the above work, as a token of their gratitude.

As the work of preparing the press-copy of the Dictionary has to be completed within six months, we require the lists of new words etc. from our collaborators on or *before 1st April 1953*.

We shall feel much obliged if you kindly express your willingness to collaborate with us to proceed further in this matter.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours Sincerely
P. K. Gode.
C. G. Karve."

We are glad to note that there was a satisfactory response to this appeal from some scholars. Although a few of them could not fulfil their assurance given to us willingly, on account of their unforeseen difficulties, more than a dozen scholars promptly sent their quota as agreed to.

The names of these contributors and the nature of their contributions will be clear from the following statement.

[1] Shri C. G. Karve

(a) भाट्टिकाव्यम्, cantos I-IV
(b) धनुर्वेदसंहिता
(c) अलङ्कारशेखर of कव्यमिश्र

(d) बिल्हणचरितम्
(e) भारतमञ्जरी of क्षेमेन्द्र
(f) New words and quotations from epics.

[2] Dr. V. G. Rahurkar

(a) मातङ्गलीला of नीलकण्ठ
(b) मानसार (A work on Architecture)
(c) लीलावती
(d) भट्टिकाव्यम्, cantos V–XXII
(e) शालिहोत्र of भोज
(f) अर्थशास्त्र of कौटिल्य
(g) एकार्थनाममाला of सौभरि
(h) नानार्थमञ्जरी of राघव
(i) Words from मञ्जूषा, ed. by क्षितीशचन्द्र चतर्जी.

[3] Dr. G. V. Devasthali

Words from the शाबरभाष्य.

[4] Prof. Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharya

(a) शब्दकल्पद्रुम
(b) धातुवृत्ति (मनोरमा) by रमानाथ
(c) अनेकार्थसंग्रह of हेमचन्द्र
(d) शब्दमुक्तामहार्णव by रघुमणि विद्याभूषण.

[5] Dr. A. D. Pusalkar – Select words from the following sources—

(a) Gupta Inscriptions by Fleet
(b) Epigraphia Indica
(c) Copper-plates
(d) Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol. III, by Mujumdar
(e) Kautiliya Arthashastra
(f) Rajatarangini
(g) Taittiriya Samhita.

[6] Prof. N. A. Gore

(a) सूक्तिसुन्दर
(b) चोलचम्पू ed. by Dr. Raghavan
(c) शाहेन्द्रविलास ,, ,, ,,
(d) धर्माभ्युदयमहाकाव्य. ,, ,,

[7] Dr. M. V. Apte – His articles on names of plants in सह्याद्रि and Annals (B. O. R. I.)

[8] Prof. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya

(a) दण्डविवेक
(b) दानसागर
(c) राजधर्मकौस्तुभ.

[9] Prof. S. D. Joshi – Grammatical Concordance.

[10] Dr. G. B. Palsule

(a) पाणिनि (वार्तिक and काशिका), a few peculiar words.
(b) महाभारत, a few words.

[11] Prof. V. R. Agashe

(1) भासनाटकचक्रम्

(a) स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्
(b) प्रतिमा
(c) प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायणम्
(d) मध्यमव्यायोगः
(e) चारुदत्तम्
(f) पञ्चरात्रम्
(g) अभिषेकनाटकम्
(h) अविमारकम्
(i) दूतवाक्यम्
(j) कर्णभारम्
(k) बालचरितम्

(2) शिवभारतम् of परमानंद
(3) पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यानम् of जयराम
(4) युवराजकविकृतं रामचरितम्
(5) बुद्धचरितम् of अश्वघोष
(6) नागानन्दम् of श्रीहर्ष.

[12] Shri V. M. Bedekar – साङ्ख्यकारिका.

[13] Prof. M. D. Sathe – पातञ्जलयोगदर्शन.

[14] Prof. R. N. Gadre – Nyāya Glossary.

[15] Shri D. G. Padhye – Many lists and notes on metres, grammatical terms &c.

Besides the above collaborators, Dr. K. C. Chatterji (Calcutta), Prof. C. H. Chakravarti (Calcutta), Prof. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya (Bhatpara), Prof. K. V. Abhyankar and Prof. M. D. Sathe of Poona, and many others have made useful suggestions for this work and helped us in many other ways. We are really very grateful to all these friends.

3. We have to do here the painful duty of recording the sad demise of our learned friend Prof. D. C. Bhattacharya (Calcutta). He supplied to us more than one thousand words from the sources noted above and we are very sorry that he passed away before seeing the second volume out.

4. For reference purposes, we were in need of almost all works on Sanskrit literature made use of by Prin. Apte, and many other works for use in connection with the additions made by us to the original edition. We have to express our heart-felt thanks to the following gentlemen for lending books from their libraries.

(1) Shri. S. A. Joglekar, Advocate, Poona.
(2) Shri. D. S. Joglekar, Secretary, Saraswati Mandir Society, Poona.
(3) Dr. M. P. Joshi, Medical Practitioner, Poona.
(4) Dr. V. G. Rahurkar, Sub Editor, Dictionary Dept. Deccan College, Poona.
(5) Shri. D. G. Padhye, Sanskrit Pandit, Bombay.
(6) Shri. K. N. Ketkar, Advocate, Nasik.
(7) Shri. K.V. Karve, Retired Engineer, Bangalore.
(8) Prof. N. A. Gore, Librarian, Asiatic Society, Bombay.
(9) Dr. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
(10) Shri. C. G. Karve, Poona.

5. It is our very pleasant duty to acknowledge the help of Dictionaries of this type, published previously and especially of the following works.—

As Prin. Apte had made ample use of the Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams and had gratefully acknowledged its debt in the Preface (given fully in the first volume of this edition), we also are duty-bound to do the same for the same reason. We have frequently adopted additional shades of classical meanings and compound words from Prof. M. Williams' new edition of 1951.

The गीर्वाणलघुकोश (Sanskrit-Marathi Dictionary) of the late Janardan Vinayak Oka, published in 1911, gives sources of ample new quotations from texts like Upaniṣads, Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Bhāgavata, Śukranīti, Stotras &c., from which we could happily and easily give innumerable quotations. Botanical terms and their Marathi equivalents from this lexicon have enriched our edition to some extent.

From the list of abbreviations given in the first and the last volume, it may be seen that quite new books like Vocabularies of Saubhari and Rāghava, शिवभारत, पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यान, विश्वगुणादर्शचम्पू, शाहेन्द्रविलास, शालिहोत्र, &c. have been used for selecting words.

6. We are also very grateful to the authorities of the Union High School, Bombay, for giving every kind of facility to Shri. D. G. Padhye, the Sanskṛit Teacher of the school and for allowing him to make a free use of the school library, for our editorial work.

Prof. H. D. Velankar, Joint Director of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, allowed us to use his book 'Jayadāman', a classified list of Sanskrit metres for our Appendix A. For the Appendixes B and C we have made ample use of 'the History of Sanskrit Literature' (Vol. I) of De and Dasgupta, and the Geographical Dictionary of Nundolal Dey, respectively. We have to express our indebtedness to all these authors.

7. When the preliminary arrangements for the printing of this edition were complete and the editorial work on the original manuscript of Prin. Apte's Dictionary had advanced, the management of the Prasad Prakashan requested Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, the then Governor of Bombay, to visit our Dictionary Department and formally give his blessings to the printing of this edition. The Governor was very kind to do so on the 27th December 1955, when the first printed sample form was kept ready. This sample form was then despatched to some scholars for inspection and suggestions and we are glad to note that we recieved many valuable suggestions and remarks from them.

8. In such lexicographic printing, proof-correction plays an important part. Reference works like scholar dictionaries should have no faults of any kind. Hence expert proof-correctors were sought after by us, as there are very few persons well-trained in this job. But we were fortunate enough to get for this work even Sanskrit scholars like Prof. K. V. Abhyankar and Prof. M. D. Sathe for the first volume and Prof. R. N. Gadre, Shri G.K. Deshmukh (ex-superintendent, Phaltan High School) and Shri M. P. Apte, a retired Government officer, for the rest. Shri. Mahajan, a press-owner having insight in the printing line had for sometime helped us in proof-correcting; but owing to his sudden and grave illness we had to lose his willing cooperation. However, in spite of all such possible care, some mistakes have crept in for which the editors are very sorry.

9. Even though the press-matter was ready, its printing took a long time and the first volume covering 631 pages was not out till the beginning of August 1957. The 9th of August was the 65th anniversary day of Prin. V. S. Apte and on this memorable date, Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona and himself a student of Prin. Apte in the Fergusson College, announced the publication of this volume at a ceremonial meeting, held for this purpose. The second volume (up to page 1296) was formally published on the 29th June 1958, when Dr. S. M. Katre, Director and Editor, Sanskrit Dictionary Department, Deccan College, Poona, kindly presided over the function. The third and the last volume took about 10 months thereafter, as it incorporated some Appendixes covering over hundred pages

10. We feel satisfaction at some appreciative remarks on the volumes so far out, from savants in India and abroad, a few of which are given below.

(1) Dr. Imanüel Olsvanger of Jerusalem—

"It is a splendid publication indeed, and I can see from a few words which I looked up, how much scholarly skill has been applied to this dictionary, far exceeding the original production of the late Apte."

(2) Prof. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya (Bhatpara)—

"Though Prin. Apte completed in the short span of his life, the preparation and publication of this and other works, yet he is fortunate enough to leave behind him such a devoted and persevering group of scholars as Dr. Gode and Shri Karve, who have not only perpetuated his name but also added lustre to its glory by making this lexicon upto-date and more useful to Sanskrit scholars all over the world."

(3) Dr. V. S. Agravala of the Banaras University—

"It is a magnificent production not only resuscitating Apte's Magnum Opus, but also recording through words, the progress of Sanskritic studies during this long interval."

Only after the publication of this last volume, scholars can form a just opinion about this revised edition. We have done our duty and it is now left to them to accept it in whatever manner it appeals to them.

11. The Honourable Chief Ministers of Bombay State – Shri Morarji Desai and his present successor, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan – and the then Director of Education – Shri S. S. Bhandarkar had been very kind to visit our Dictionary Department at our request and the Government of Bombay have been pleased to accord a grant of Rs. 5000 towards the publication of this edition. So also the Universities of Poona and Banaras were pleased to sanction publication-grants of Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1000 respectively. Some other Universities expressed their inability to help the work but showed their willingness to buy a few copies afterwards. We are very grateful to all these great friends and institutions.

12. We cannot close this Preface without expressing our gratefulness to all the members of our Assisting Board of Editors for their willing and enthusiastic co-operation in this work.

13. In conclusion, we have to record here our great appreciation of the spirit of public service displayed by our publisher, Shri Y. G. Joshi, in shouldering the entire financial burden of organising, preparing and publishing this edition, in spite of the risk involved in this work. We are personally grateful to him for all the courtesy and kindness showed to us throughout our protracted labour of six years on this edition.

P. K. Gode,
C. G. Karve.
Chief Editors.

PRINCIPAL V. S. APTE'S

THE PRACTICAL SANSKRIT – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

VOL. II

प

प *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप. नृप, क्षितिप. **-पः** 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg, -4 The act of drinking; also पा. -5 (in music) The fifth note of the gamut.

पंश्, -स् 1, 10 P. To destroy.

पक्कणः 1 The hut of a Chāṇḍāla or barbarian; (विश्वामित्रस्य संवादं चाण्डालस्य च पक्कणे Mb. 12. 141. 12. -2 A village of the barbarians.

पक्ति, पक्तृ, पक्व &c. See under पच्.

पक्कशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chāṇḍāla.

पक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) 1 To take, seize. –2 To accept. –3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष्-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रम् R. 4. 40; 3. 42. –2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow; अनुसंततिपातिनः पटुत्वं दधतः शुद्धिभृतो गृहीतपक्षाः (शराः) Śi. 20. 11. –3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तम्बेरमा उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. –4 The side of anything, a flank; वितत्य पक्षद्वयमायतम् Ki. 14. 31. –5 The wing or flank of an army; सुपर्णपक्षानिलनुन्नपक्षम् (राक्षसराजसैन्यम्) Rām. 7. 6. 69. –6 The half of anything. –7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days; there are two such *pakṣas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण–तमिस्र–पक्षः the dark half); तमिस्रपक्षेऽपि सह प्रियाभि- र्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवोडुराट् Pt. 1. 92; Mb. 3. 260. 5. –8 (*a*) A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षम् R. 6. 86; Śi. 2. 117; तुल्यो मित्रारिपक्षयोः Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17. (*b*) A family, race; रूपान्वितां पक्षवतीं मनोज्ञां भार्यामयत्नोपगतां लभेत् सः Mb. 13. 57. 40; किं क्रन्दसि दुराक्रन्द स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29. –9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; विष्णुपक्षैः प्रतिच्छन्नैर्न भिद्येतास्य धीर्यथा Bhāg. 7. 5. 7; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. –10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरि°, मित्र°. –11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्वं एवाभवत् पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10; 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. –12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे. –13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. –14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्य- वान् पक्षः T. S., दधतः शुद्धिभृतो गृहीतपक्षाः Śi. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). –15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. –16 A bird. –17 A state, condition. –18 The body. –19 A limb of the body. –20 A royal elephant. –21 An army; Mb. 2. 16. 7. –22 A wall. –23 Opposition. –24 Rejoinder, reply. –25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. –26 Place, position. –27 A view, notion, idea. –28 The side of an equation in a primary division. –29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. –30 Proximity, neighbourhood. –31 A bracket. –32 Purity, perfection. –33 A house. –34 The sun (according to Sāyaṇa); सा पक्ष्या नव्यमायु- र्दधाना Rv. 3. 53. 16. –Comp. –अध्यायः logic, casuistry. –अन्तः 1 the 15th day of either half month, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. –2 the end of the wings of an army. –अन्तरम् 1 another side.–2 a different side or view of an argument. –3 another supposition. –अवसरः = पक्षान्त q.v. –आघातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. –2 refutation of an argument. –आभासः 1 a fallacious argument. –2 a false plaint. –आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight; सपुत्रदारो हि मुनिः पक्षाहारो बभूव ह Mb. 3. 26. 5. –उद्ग्राहिन् *a.* showing partiality, adopting a side. –गम *a.* flying. –ग्रहणम् choosing a party; taking the side of. –घातः = पक्षाघातः see above. –घ्न *a.* (a house) wanting a side. –चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. –2 the moon. –3 an attendant. –छिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); कुद्धेऽपि पक्षच्छिदि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20. –जः the moon. –द्वयम् 1 both sides of an argument. –2 'a couple of fortnights', *i. e.* a month. –द्वारम् a side-door, private entrance. –धर *a.* 1 winged. –2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (–रः) 1 a bird. –2 the moon. –3 a partisan. –4 an elephant strayed from the herd. –नाडी a quill. –निक्षेपः the placing on the side of, counting among. –पातः 1 siding with any one; यद् दुर्योधनपक्षपातसदृशं कर्म Ve. 3. 5. –2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); भवन्ति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12; U. 5. 17; रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. –3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. –4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. –5 a partisan. –पातिता, –त्वम् 1 partisanship, adherence to a side or party. –2 friendship, fellowship. –3 movement of the wings; न परं पथि पक्षपातिताऽनवलम्बे किमु मादृशेऽपि सा N. 2. 52. –पातिन् *a.* or *subst.* 1 siding with, adhering to, a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पाण्डवानाम् Ve. 3. –2 sympathizing; Ve. 3. –3 a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. –पालिः a private door. –पुटः a wing. –पोषण *a.* factious, promoting quarrels. –प्राप्तानुवादः a case of the description of a thing which admits of two alternatives (cf. Daṇḍaviveka G. O. S. 52, p. 21). –बिन्दुः a heron. –भागः 1 the side or flank. –2 especially, the flank of an elephant. –भुक्ति *f.* the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. –भेदः *a.* distinction between two sides of an argument. –रात्रिः a kind of play or sport. –वञ्चितकम् a particular position of hands in dancing. –वधः paralysis of one side. –मूलम् the root of a wing; उल्लास- पल्लवितकोमलपक्षमूलाः (चकोराः) Bv. 2. 99. –रचना forming a party or faction. –वादः 1 an exparte statement. –2 stating a case, expression of opinion. –वाहनः a bird. –व्यापिन् *a.* 1 embracing the whole of an argument. –2 pervading the minor term. –हत *a.* paralysed on one side; दृष्ट्वा कुणीन् पक्षहतान् Mb. 12. 180. 39. –हरः 1 a bird. –2 a recreant, traitor. –होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. –2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. –2 A side; गजपतिमधिरोहः पक्षक- व्यत्ययेन Śi. 11. 7. –3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.). –4 A fan.

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः *f.* 1 The root of a wing; अलिखचञ्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्गच्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26; पार्श्वद्वितयसंसक्तनिषङ्गद्वयपक्षतौ Siva B. 29. 16. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षवत् *a.* 1 Winged. -2 Belonging to a party. -3 Of good family, well-born; रूपान्वितां पक्षवतीं मनोज्ञां भार्यामयत्नोपगतां लभेत् सः Mb. 13. 57. 40.

पक्षस् *n.* 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general. -9 Part, view, alternative; पूर्वस्मिन् पक्षसि त्र्यनीका विपरिवर्तते ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 55.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यौ दिवसौ अस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावहावेकरात्रिश्च पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon. -4 A children's malady (पूतना); Girvāṇa.

पक्षिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged; ये पक्षिणः प्रथममम्बुनिधिं गतास्ते Śi. 5. 31. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -*m.* 1 A bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Śiva. -**Comp.** -इन्द्रः, -प्रवरः, -राज् *m.*, -राजः, -सिंहः, -स्वामिन् *m.* epithets of Garuḍa. -कीटः an insignificant bird. -तीर्थम् N. of a sacred place in South India. -पतिः an epithet of Sampāti. -पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. -पुङ्गवः an epithet of Jaṭāyu. -2 N. of Garuḍa. -बालकः, -शावकः a young bird. -मार्गः the air. -शार्दूलः (in music) a kind of dance. -शाला 1 a nest. -2 an aviary.

पक्षिलः 1 N. of the saint Vātsyāyana. -2 A helper; Girvāṇa.

पक्षीकृ To appropriate, become master.

पक्षीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरुपक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् *n.* [पक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 An eyelash; सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिः Me. 91. 49; R. 2. 19; 11. 36. -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -6 A whisker (मुखोपरिस्थकेश); बाल्यात् प्रसुप्तस्य महाबलस्य सिंहस्य पक्ष्माणि मुखाल्लुनासि Mb. 3. 268. 6. -7 The hair (of a deer); निसर्गचित्रोज्ज्वलसूक्ष्मपक्ष्मणा (लसत्) Śi. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -कोपः, -प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards. -पातः Closing of the eyes; also पक्ष्मसंपातः.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः Ś. 3. 24. -2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरल्लकाङ्गः Śi. 4. 61. -3 Downy, soft. -**Comp.** -दृश् *f.* a woman with long eyelashes.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भवः यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month. -क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयन्ते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1.18.

पङ्कः, -कम् [पञ्च्-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पङ्कतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Ś. 2. 34; पङ्कक्लिन्नमुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. -2 Hence a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णागुरुपङ्कः K. 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unguent; पङ्कोऽरुणः सुरभिरात्मविषाण ईदृक् Bhāg. 5. 2. 11. -**Comp.** -कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. -कीरः a lapwing. -क्रीडः, -क्रीडनकः a hog. -ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. -छिद् *m.* the clearing-nut tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); मन्दोऽप्यमन्दतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः। पङ्कच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषेणाविलं पयः ॥ M. 2. 8. -जम् a lotus. (-जः) the Sārasa bird. -°जः, -°जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. °कोशः a lotus-bud; (स्तनद्वयम्) तिरश्चकार भ्रमराभिलीनयोः सुजातयोः पङ्कजकोशयोः श्रियम् R. 3. 8. °नाभः an epithet of Viṣṇu; सुतोऽभवत् पङ्कजनाभकल्पः R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. (-*m.*) the Sārasa bird. -दिग्ध *a.* soiled with mire or mud. -भाज् *a.* sunk in mud. -भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. -मण्डुकः a bivalve conch. -रुह् *n.*, -रुहम् a lotus. -वासः a crab. -शू (सू) रण the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पङ्कजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; अलिकुलमलकाकृतिं प्रपेदे नलिनमुखान्तविसर्पि पङ्कजिन्याः Ki. 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पङ्कय Den. P. (पङ्कयति) To make muddy, besmear; ग्लानिदोषच्छिदः स्वच्छाः स मूढः पङ्कयत्यपः Ki. 11. 19.

पङ्कारः 1 Moss. -2 A dam, dike. -3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पङ्किन् *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पङ्किल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Śi. 17. 8. -लः A boat.

पङ्केजम् A lotus.

पङ्केरुह् *n.*, -हम् A lotus; यत्पादपङ्केरुहसेवया भवानहारषीन्निर्जितदिग्गजः क्रतून् Bhāg. 7. 15. 68; विष्णुपादादि° स्तोत्रम् 13. -हः The crane or Sārasa bird.

पङ्केशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पङ्कणः The hut of a Chaṇḍala; see पक्कण.

पङ्क्तिः *f.* [पञ्च् विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दद्येत चारुपदपङ्क्तिरलक्तकाङ्का V. 4. 16; पक्ष्मपङ्क्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपङ्क्तिः Ku. 4. 15; सहस्रधात्मा व्यरुचद्विभक्त पयोमुचां

पङ्क्तिषु विद्युतेव R. 6. 5. –2 A group, collection, flock, troop. –3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पङ्क्तिपावन below. –4 The living generation. –5 The earth. –6 Fame, celebrity. –7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. –8 The number 'ten' as in पङ्क्तिरथ, पङ्क्तिग्रीव. –9 Cooking; maturing, –10 A company of persons of the same tribe. –11 A sort of fivefold metre. **–Comp.** –कण्टकः = पङ्क्तिदूषक q. v. –2 a white-flowering Achyranthas (Mar. पांढरा आघाडा). –क्रमः An order, succession. –ग्रीवः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. –चरः an osprey. –दूषः, –दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time; तेषामन्ये पङ्क्तिदूषास्तथाऽन्ये पङ्क्तिपावनाः Mb. 13. 90. 5. –दोषः anything that defiles a social circle. –पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmaṇa who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पङ्क्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; Śi. 14. 33; पङ्क्तिपावनाः पञ्चाग्नयः Māl. 1. where Jagaddhara says:—पङ्क्तिपावनाः पङ्क्तौ भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः। अग्रभोजिनः पवित्रा वा। यद्वा। यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः। अथर्वशिरसोऽध्येता ब्राह्मणः पङ्क्तिपावनः॥ or अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च। यावदेते प्रपश्यन्ति पङ्क्त्यां तावत् पुनन्ति च॥ ततो हि पावनात् पङ्क्त्या उच्यन्ते पङ्क्तिपावनाः. Manu explains the word thus:—अपाङ्क्त्योपहता पङ्क्तिः पाव्यते यैर्द्विजोत्तमैः। तान्निबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पङ्क्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. –बीजः Acacia Arabica (Mar. पांगारा, etc.). –रथः N. of Daśaratha; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान्पङ्क्तिरथो विलङ्घ्य यत् R. 9. 74.

पङ्क्तिका A row, line. –2 Number ten.

पङ्क्तिशः *ind.* By rows or numbers; दक्षिणीयमवगम्य पङ्क्तिशः पङ्क्तिपावनमथ द्विजव्रजम् Śi. 14. 33.

पङ्गु *a.* (–ङ्गु or –ङ्ग्वी *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. **–गुः** 1 A lame man; मूकं करोति वाचालं पङ्गुं लङ्घयते गिरिम्. –2 An epithet of Saturn. **–Comp.** –ग्राहः 1 a crocodile (मकर). –2 the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर). –वासरः Saturday.

पङ्गुक *a.* Lame, crippled.

पङ्गुता 1 Lameness; पङ्गुतामश्वहारकः Ms. 11. 51. –2 motionlessness.

पङ्गुल *a.* Lame, crippled; चक्षुषा विप्रहीणस्य पङ्गुलस्य जडस्य वा। हरेत यो वै सर्वस्वं तं विद्याद् ब्रह्मघातिनम्॥ –लः 1 A horse of silvery white colour. –2 The planet Śani.

पच् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पपाच-पेचे, आपक्षीत्-अपक्त, पक्ष्यति-ते, पक्तुम्, पक्व) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तण्डुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. –2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्व. –3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधम् Bg. 15. 14. –4 To ripen, mature, –5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). –6 To melt (as metals). –7 cook (for oneself) (Ātm). –*Pass.* (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. –2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (*fig.*) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; सद्य एव सुकृतां हि पच्यते कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काङ्क्षितम् R. 11. 50. –3 To be inflamed. –*Caus.* 1 (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). –2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. –3 To cure, heal. –*Desid.* (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. –*With* परि to ripen, mature, develop. वि° 1 To mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; गर्भशालिसधर्माणस्तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17.53. –2 To digest. –3 To cook thoroughly. –II. 1 Ā. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पञ्चते) also. –*Caus.* 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. –2 To spread.

पक्तिः *f.* [पच्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking; वैवाहिकेऽग्नौ कुर्वीत... ...पक्तिं चान्वाहिकीं गृही Ms. 3. 67; The process or act of cooking; विषमा हि पक्तिराजानामाविकानां च मांसानाम्। यावता कालेनाजानि पच्यन्ते तावताविकानि विलीयन्ते। ŚB. on MS. 11. 4. 37. –2 Digesting, digestion. –3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development; न पपात संनिहितपक्तिसुरभिषु फलेषु मानसम् Ki. 12. 4. –4 Fame, dignity. –5 The place of digestion (जठराग्नि); पक्तिहृष्ट्योः परं तेजः (सन्निवेशयेत्) Ms. 12. 200. –6 Purification; शरीरपक्तिः कर्माणि Mb. 12. 270. 38. –7 Any dish of cooked food (*Ved.*). **–Comp.** –वैषम्यम् difference in the mode of cooking; जात्यन्तरेषु भेदः स्यात् पक्तिवैषम्यात् MS. 11. 4. 37. –शूलम् violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic. –स्थानम् a place of digestion.

पक्तृ *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. –2 Cooking. –3 Stimulating, digesting. –4 Ripening. –*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). –2 A cook.

पक्त्रम् 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. –2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. –2 Matured. –3 Cooked. –4 Obtained by boiling (as salt). –5 Fructifying; दुःखे जातुचितागते स्वकलिताद् दुष्कर्मणः पक्त्रिमात् Viś. Guṇa. 22.

पक्व *a.* [पच्-क्त तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. –2 Digested. –3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); पक्वेष्टकानामाकर्षणम्, आमेष्टकानां छेदनम् Mk. 3. 12/13. –4 Mature, ripe; पक्वबिम्बाधरोष्ठी Me. 82; यथा फलानां पक्वानां नान्यत्र पतनाद् भयम् Subhāṣ. –5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured as in पक्वश्री; अग्निपक्वाशनो वा स्यात् कालपक्वभुगेव वा Ms. 6.17. –6 Experienced, shrewd. –7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. –8 Grey (as hair). –9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom; 'पक्वं परिणतेऽपि स्याद्विनाशाभिमुखे त्रिषु' Medinī; पक्वापक्वेति सुभृशं वावाश्यन्ते वयांसि

च Mb. 6. 3. 44. –क्वम् 1 Cooked food. –2 Ripe corn. –3 The ashes of a burnt corpse. –Comp. –अतिसारः chronic dysentery. –अन्नम् cooked or dressed food. –आधानम्, –आशयः the stomach, abdomen. –इष्टका a baked brick. –इष्टकाचितम् a building constructed with baked bricks. –कषाय a. whose passion has become extinguished. –कृत् a. 1 cooking; –2 maturing. (–m.) the Nimba tree. –केश a. grey-haired. –गात्र a. having a decrepit or infirm body. –रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. –वारि n. the water of boiled rice (काञ्जिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्वता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्ष्णु a. Cooking, Maturing &c.

पच् a. (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पच a. 1 Cooking, roasting. –2 Digesting. –चः, –चा 1 Cooking. –2 Maturing. –Comp. –प्रकुटा continual baking and pounding. –लवणा continual boiling of salt.

पचंपचा Curcuma Aromatica; Xanthorrhiza (Mar. दारुहळद).

पचकः A cook.

पचत a. 1 Cooked, dressed. –2 Ripe, developed, mature. –तः 1 Fire. –2 The sun. –3 N. of Indra. –तम् Cooked food. –Comp. –भृज्जता continual baking and roasting; cf. खादतमोदता.

पचन a. [पच्-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. –नः 1 Fire; अथ हैनमन्वाहार्यपचनोऽनुशशास Ch. Up. 4. 12. 1; अथान्वाहार्यपचनादुत्थितो घोरदर्शनः Bhāg. 6. 9. 12. –ना Becoming ripe, ripening. –नी The wild citron tree. –नम् Cooking, dressing, maturing &c.; Bhāg. 3. 26. 40. –2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. –3 Ripening, maturing. –4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Śiva.

पचमानक a. Accustomed to cook one's food.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. –2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. –2 Fit to be matured. –3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; ददर्श मालूरफलं पचेलिमम् N. 1. 94; प्रचुरसस्यपचेलिममञ्जरीकपिशितामचलामवलोकयन् Rām. Ch. 4. 70. –मः 1 Fire. –2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पच्चनिका, पच्चनी A particular part of a plough.

पच्छस् ind. Foot by foot; अथ खल्वेतयर्चा पच्छ आचामति Ch. Up. 5. 2. 7.

पज्झटिका 1 A small bell. –2 N. of a metre; Śabda Ch.

पज्र a. Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. –2 Wealthy, rich. –ज्रः An epithet of Aṅgiras.

पञ्चथुः 1 Time. –2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पञ्च् 1 Ā. See पच् II. To diffuse, elaborate, L. D. B.

पञ्च a. Spread, extended. –Comp. –आनन, –आस्य, –मुख 1 a lion. –2 learned; वैद्यपञ्चाननः.

पञ्चन् num. a. (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पञ्च) Five. (As the first member of comp. पञ्चन् drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*] –Comp. –अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. –अग्निः 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.* (अन्वाहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य, and आवसथ्य). –2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पञ्चाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Māl. 1; Ms 3. 185. –3 five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body; तेजो ह्यग्निस्तथा क्रोधश्चक्षुरूष्मा तथैव च। अग्निर्जरयते यच्च पञ्चाग्नेयाः शरीरिणः॥ Mb. 12. 184. 21. –4 one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. °साधनम् four fires on four sides and the sun above the head. This is a form of penance. –अङ्ग a. five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पञ्चाङ्गः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जानुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपञ्चाङ्गविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him); पञ्चाङ्गमभिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चित्ताक्षिभ्रूहस्तपादैरङ्गैश्चेष्टादिसाम्यतः। पात्राद्यवस्थाकरणं पञ्चाङ्गोऽभिनयो मतः॥ (–ङ्गः) 1 a tortoise or turtle. –2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (–ङ्गी) a bit for horses. (–ङ्गम्) 1 collection or aggregate of five parts. –2 five modes of devotion (silent prayer, oblations, libations, bathing idols and feeding Brāhmaṇas) –3 the five parts of a tree; त्वक्पत्रकुसुमं मूलफलमेकस्य शाखिनः। एकत्र मिलितं चैतत् पञ्चाङ्गमिति संज्ञितम्॥ –4 a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—(तिथिर्वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरङ्गबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पञ्चाङ्गबलवानाकाशं वशमानये॥ Subhāṣ. °गुप्तः a turtle. °पत्रम् a calendar. °विनिर्णयः the five rules are as follows; सहायाः साधनोपाया विभागो देशकालयोः। विनिपातप्रतीकारः सिद्धिः पञ्चाङ्गमिष्यते॥ Kāmandak; cf. Ki. 2. 12. °शुद्धिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). –अङ्गिक a. five-membered. –अङ्गुल a. (–ला or–ली *f.*) measuring five fingers, (–लः) the castor-oil plant. –अ (आ) जम् the five products of the goat; cf. पञ्चगव्य. –अतिग a. liberated (मुक्त); सोऽपि पञ्चातिगोऽभवत् Mb. 12. 59. 90. –अप्सरस् n. N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Maṇḍakarṇi; cf. R. 13. 38. –अमरा The five plants *i. e.* (Mar. भांग, दूर्वा, बेल, निर्गुंडी and तुळस. –अमृत a. consisting of 5 ingredients. (–तम्) 1 the aggregate of five drugs: dry ginger, a species of Moonseed (Cocculus cordifolius, Mar. गुळवेल), Asparagus recemosus (Mar. शतावरी), Hypoxis brevifolia

(Mar. मुसळी), गोक्षुरक (Mar. गोखरू). –2 the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव घृतं दधि तथा मधु). –3 the five elements; Mal. 5. 2. **–अम्लम्** the aggregate of five acid plants (the jujube, pomegranate, sorrel, spondias and citron). **–अर्चिस्** *m.* the planet Mercury. **–अवयव** *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q. v.). **–अवस्थः** a corpse (so called because it is resolved into the five elements) cf. पञ्चत्व below. **–अविकम्** the five products of the sheep; cf. पञ्चगव्य. **–अशीतिः** *f.* eighty-five. **–अहः** a period of five days. **–आतप** *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. **–आत्मक** *a.* consisting of five elements (as body). **–आननः, –आस्यः, –मुखः, –वक्त्रः** 1 epithets of Śiva. –2 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पञ्चम् आननं यस्य), (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय°, तर्क° &c. *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपञ्चानन); see पञ्च *a.* –3 the sign Leo of the zodiac. (**–नी**) an epithet of Durgā. **–आम्नायाः** *m.* (pl.) five Śāstras supposed to have proceeded from the five mouths of Śiva. **–आयतनी, –नम्** a group of five deities like गणपति, विष्णु, शंकर, देवी and सूर्य. **–इन्द्रियम्** an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions; see इन्द्रियम्). **–इषुः, –बाणः, –शरः** epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अरविन्दमशोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका। नीलोत्पलं च पञ्चैते पञ्चबाणस्य सायकाः॥ the five arrows are also thus named:—संमोहनोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा। स्तम्भनश्चेति कामस्य पञ्चबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥). **–उपचारः** the five articles of worship *i.e.* (गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप and नैवेद्य). **–उष्मन्** *m.* (pl.) the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. **–कपाल** *a.* prepared or offered in five cups. **–कर्ण** *a.* branded in the ear with the number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf. P. VI. 3. 115. **–कर्मन्** *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रेचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'administering an enema which is not oily. वमनं रेचनं नस्यं निरूहश्चानुवासनम्। पञ्चकर्मेदमन्यच्च ज्ञेयमुत्क्षेपणादिकम्॥. **–कल्याणकः** a horse with white feet and a white mouth. **–कषाय** a decoction from the fruits of five plants (जम्बु, शाल्मलि, वाट्याल, बकुल and बदर). **–कृत्यम्** the five actions by which the Supreme Power manifests itself (सृष्टि, स्थिति, संहार, तिरोभाव and अनुग्रहकरण). **–कृत्वस्** *ind.* five times. **–कृष्णः** A kind of game. (**–ष्णाः**) The five deities of Mahānubhāva sect namely चक्रवर्ती कृष्ण, Datta of Mātāpura, Gundam Raul of ऋद्धिपुर, चांगदेव राऊळ of द्वारावती and चांगदेव राऊळ of प्रतिष्ठान. **–कोणः** a pentagon. **–कोलम्** the five spices taken collectively; पिप्पली पिप्पलीमूलं चव्यचित्रकनागरम्। पञ्चकोलं .... (Mar. पिंपळी, पिंपळमूळ, चवक, चित्रक व सुंठ). **–कोशाः** *m.* (pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:—अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूलशरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिङ्गशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. कोशैरन्नमयाद्यैः पञ्चभिरात्मा न संवृतो भाति। निजशक्तिसमुत्पन्नैः शैवालपटलैरिवाम्बु वापीस्थम्॥ Vivekachūḍāmaṇi. **–कोशी** 1 a distance of five Krośas. –2 N. of the city, Benares. **–खट्वम्, –खट्वी** a collection of five beds. **–गत** *a.* (in alg.) raised to the fifth power. **–गवम्** a collection of five cows. **–गव्यम्** the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोमयमेव च). **–गु** *a.* bought with five cows. **–गुण** *a.* five-fold. (**–णाः**) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). (**–णी**) the earth. **–गुप्तः** 1 a tortoise (as drawing in its 4 feet and head). –2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. **–घातः** (in music) a kind of measure. **–चत्वारिंश** *a.* forty-fifth. **–चत्वारिंशत्** *f.* forty-five. **–चामरम्** N. of 2 kinds of metre; प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् Vrittaratnākara. **–जनः** 1 a man, mankind. –2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Kriṣṇa; तस्मै प्रादाद्वरं पुत्रं मृतं पञ्चजनोदरात् Bhāg. 3. 3. 2. –3 the soul. –4 the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitṛis; यस्मिन् पञ्च पञ्चजना आकाशश्च प्रतिष्ठितः Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 17. –5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Niṣādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śārīrabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras 1. 4. 11–13). (**–नी**) an assemblage of five persons. **–जनीन** *a.* devoted to the five races. (**–नः**) an actor, a mimic, buffoon, one who is devoted to the pentad *viz.* singer, musician, dancer, harlot and a jester; गायकवादकनर्तकदासीभण्डरतः खलु पञ्चजनीनः Bhāṣāvritti on P. V. 1. 9. **–ज्ञानः** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. –2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāśupatas. **–तक्षम्, –क्षी** a collection of five carpenters. **–तत्त्वम्** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. –2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पञ्चमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मद्य, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा and मैथुन. **–तन्त्रम्** N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables by Viṣṇugupta; पञ्चतन्त्रात्तथान्यस्माद् ग्रन्थादाकृष्य लिख्यते H. Pr. 9. **–तन्मात्रम्** the five subtle and primary elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गन्ध). **–तपस्** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजामेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41; Ku. 5. 23; Ms. 6. 23 and Śi. 2. 51 also; ग्रीष्मे पञ्चतपा वीरो वर्षास्वासारषाण्मुनिः Bhāg. 4. 23. 6; Rām. 3. 6. 5. **–तय** *a.* five-fold; इतयः पञ्चतय्यः क्लिष्टा अक्लिष्टाः Mbh. (**–यः**) a pentad. **–तिक्तम्** the five bitter things:— निंबामृतावृषपटोलनिदिग्धिकाश्च. **–त्रिंश** *a.*

thirtyfifth. –त्रिंशत्, –त्रिंशतिः *f.* thirty-five. –दश *a.* 1 fifteenth. –2 increased by fifteen; as in पञ्चदशं शतम् 'one hundred and fifteen'. –दशन् *a.* (pl.) fifteen. °अहः a period of fifteen days. –दशिन् *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. –दशी 1 the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight (the full or new moon day); Y. 1. 146. –2 N. of a philosophical work (प्रकरणग्रन्थ) by माधवाचार्य (विद्यारण्य). –दीर्घम् the five long parts of the body; the arms, eyes, belly, nose and breast; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च। स्तनयोरन्तरं चैव पञ्चदीर्घं प्रचक्षते॥ –देवताः the five deities:—आदित्यं गणनाथं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम्। पञ्चदैवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत्॥ –धारणक *a.* upheld by the five elements. –नखः 1 any animal with five claws; such as the hare, alligator, tortoise, porcupine, rhinoceros शशकः शल्लकी गोधा खड्गी कूर्मश्च पञ्चमः। पञ्च पञ्चनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. –2 an elephant. –3 a turtle. –4 a lion or tiger. –नखी, –नखराज an iguana (Mar. घोरपड); Gīrvāṇa. –नदः 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चन्द्रभागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). –दा (pl.) the people of this country. –नवतिः *f.* ninety-five. –निम्बम् the five products of निम्ब *viz.* (the flowers, fruit, leaves, bark and root). –नीराजनम् waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). –पञ्चाश *a.* fiftyfifth. –पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-five. –पदी 1 five steps; पुंसो यमान्तं व्रजतोऽपि निष्ठुरैरेतैर्धनैः पञ्चपदी न दीयते Pt. 2. 115. –2 the five strong cases, *i. e.* the first five inflections –पर्वन् *n.* (pl.) the five *parvans* q. v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा। पर्वाण्येतानि राजेन्द्र रविसंक्रान्तिरेव च॥ –*a.* five-knotted (an arrow). –पल्लवम् The leaves of the mango, fig, banyan, ficus religiosa (Mar. पिंपळ) and Genus Ficus (Mar. पायरी). There are other variations such as पनस, आम्र, पिप्पल, वट and बकुल. The first group is for the Vedic ritual only. –पात्रम् 1 five vessels taken collectively. –2 a Sraddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. –पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts; पञ्चपादं पितरम् Praśna Up. 1. 11. (–*m.*) a year (संवत्सर). –पादिका N. of a commentary on शारीरकभाष्य. –पितृ *m.* (pl.) the five fathers:—जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति। अन्नदाता भयत्राता पञ्चैते पितरः स्मृताः॥ –पित्तम् the bile of five animals *viz.* (the boar, goat, buffalo, fish and peacock). –प्रस्थ *a.* having five elevations (a forest). –प्राणाः *m.* (pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. –प्रासादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. –बन्ध a fine equal to the fifth part of anything lost or stolen. –बलाः five medicinal herbs, namely बला, नागबला, महाबला, अतिबला and राजबला. –बाणः, –वाणः, –शरः epithets of the god of love; see पञ्चेषु. –बाहुः N. of Śiva. –बिन्दुप्रसृतम् N. of a particular movement in dancing; Dk. 2. –बीजानि the five seeds:—कर्कटी, त्रपुस, दाडिम, पद्मबीज, and वानरीबीज. –भद्र *a.* 1 having five good qualities. –2 consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). –3 having five auspicious marks (as a horse) in the chest, back, face and flanks. –4 vicious. –द्रः a kind of pavilion. –भागिन् *m.* the five deities of पञ्चमहायज्ञ; धर्मकामविहीनस्य चुकुधुः पञ्चभागिनः Bhāg. 11. 23. 9. –भुज *a.* pentagonal. (–जः) 1 a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. –2 N. of Gaṇeśa. –भूतम् the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. –भृङ्गाः the five trees, *viz.* देवदाली (Mar. देवडंगरी), शमी, भङ्गा (Mar. भांग), निर्गुण्डी and तमालपत्र. –मकारम् the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पञ्चतत्त्व (2). –महापातकम् the five great sins; see महापातक; Ms. 11. 54. –महायज्ञाः *m.* (pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम्। होमो दैवो बलिर्भौतो नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम्॥ Ms. 3. 70. अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहुतमेव च। ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पञ्च यज्ञान् प्रचक्षते॥ Ms. 3. 73; see महायज्ञ. –मारः son of Baladeva; L. D. B. –माश (षि) क *a.* consisting of five Māṣas (as a fine &c.). –माष (षि) क *a.* amounting to five māṣas; गर्दभाजाविकानां तु दण्डः स्यात्पञ्चमाषिकः Ms. 8. 298. –मास्य *a.* happening every five months. –मुखः an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पञ्चानन.) –मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol; *viz* आवाहनी, स्थापनी, संनिधापनी, संबोधनी and संमुखीकरणी; see मुद्रा. –मूत्रम् the urine of five female animals: the cow, goat, she-buffalo, sheep, and she-ass.). –मूलम् there are nine varieties of the pentad combinations of roots; लघुपञ्चमूल, बृहत्पञ्चमूल, शतावर्यादि, तृणपञ्चमूल, जीवकादिपञ्चमूल, पुनर्नवादिपञ्चमूल, गोक्षुरादि°, वल्ली°. –रत्नम् a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated: (1) नीलकं वज्रकं चेति पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम्। प्रवालं चेति विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकम्। रत्नपञ्चकमाख्यातम् ...॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम्। पञ्चरत्नमिदं प्रोक्तमृषिभिः पूर्वदर्शिभिः॥ –2 the five most admired episodes of the Mahābhārata; गीता, विष्णुसहस्रनाम, भीष्मस्तवराज, अनुस्मृति and गजेन्द्रमोक्ष). –रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar. आंवळी). –रात्रम् 1 a period of five nights; इत्यर्थं वयमानीताः पञ्चरात्रोऽपि विद्यते Pañch. 3. 24. –2 N. of one of Bhāsa's dramas. –3 N. of a philosophical treatise attributed to Nārada. –4 N. of an अहीन (sacrifice) lasting for 5 days; स एतं पञ्चरात्रं पुरुषमेधं यज्ञक्रतुमपश्यत् Śat. Br.; cf. Mb. 12. 218. 11. –राशिकम् the rule of five (in math.). –लक्षणम् a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वन्तराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणम्॥ see पुराण also. –लवणम् five kinds of salt; *i.e.* काचक, सैन्धव, सामुद्र, बिड and सौवर्चल. –लाङ्गलकम् a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. –लोकपालः the five guardian deities *viz.* Vināyaka, Durgā, Vāyu, Ākāśa and Aśvinikumāra. –लोहम् a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i. e.* copper, brass, tin, lead and iron). –लोहकम् the five metals *i. e.* gold, silver, copper, tin and lead. –वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the

breast (यज्ञोपवीत). **–वटी** 1 the five fig-trees : *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अशोक. –2 N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest where the Godāvarī rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; परिहरन्तमपि मामितः पञ्चवटीस्नेहो बलादाकर्षतीव U. 2. 27/28; R. 13. 34. **–वर्गः** 1 an aggregate of five. –2 the five essential elements of the body. –3 the five organs of sense; संतुष्टपञ्चवर्गोऽहं लोकयात्रां प्रवाहये Rām. 2. 109. 27. –4 the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; cf. महायज्ञ. –5 the five classes of spies (कापटिक, उदास्थित, गृहपतिव्यञ्जन, वैदेहिकव्यञ्जन and तापसव्यञ्जन); cf. Kull. on Ms. 7. 154. **–वर्षदेशीय** *a.* about five years old. **–वर्षीय** *a.* five years old. **–वल्कलम्** a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees; namely न्यग्रोध, उदुम्बर, अश्वत्थ, प्लक्ष and वेतस. **–वल्लभा** N. of Draupadī. **–वार्षिक** *a.* recurring every five years. **–वाहिन्** *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). **–विंश** *a.* twenty-fifth. **–शः** 1 a Stoma consisting of 25 parts. –2 N. of Viṣṇu (regarded as the 25th तत्त्व); स तु जनपरितापं तत्कृतं जानता ते नरहर उपनीतः पञ्चतां पञ्चविंश Bhāg. 7. 8. 53. **–विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-five. **–विंशतिका** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपञ्चविंशतिका. **–विध** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. **°प्रकृतिः** *f.* the five departments of a government; अमात्यराष्ट्रदुर्गार्थदण्डाख्याः पञ्च चापराः Ms. 7. 157. **–वीरगोष्ठम्** an assembly room, concert-hall; रागमञ्जरी नाम पञ्चवीरगोष्ठे संगीतकमनुष्ठास्यति Dk. 2. **–वृत्, –वृतम्** *ind.* five-fold. **–वृत्तिता** depending on senses; Rām. 2. 100. 65. **–शत** *a.* amounting to five hundred. (**–तम्**) 1 one hundred and five. –2 five hundred. **–शाखः** 1 the hand; स्वशिरः पश्चशाखाभ्यामभिहत्यायतेक्षणा Mb. 11. 17. 30; कदापि नो मुञ्चति पञ्चशाखः (नारायणस्य) Rām. Ch. 1. 9; स्फूर्जद्‌दृनाङ्गुलीयद्युतिशबलनखद्योतिभिः पञ्चशाखैः Śiva B. 30. 49. –2 an elephant. **–शारदीयः** N. of a Yāga. **–शिखः** a lion. **–शीलम्** the five rules of conduct; Buddh. **–शुक्लम्** The holy combination of five days, *viz.* Uttarāyaṇa (day of the gods), the bright half of the month (day of the manes) and day time, हरिवासर and सिद्धक्षेत्र (cf. त्रिशुक्लम्). **–ष** *a.* (pl.) five or six; सन्त्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पचपाः Bh. 2. 34. **–षष्ट** *a.* sixty-fifth. **–षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-five. **–सटः** one with five tufts of hair on the head (सटाः जटाः केशसन्निवेशे मध्ये मध्ये पञ्चसु स्थानेषु क्षौरवद्वापनम्); दासोऽयं मुच्यतां राज्ञस्त्वया पञ्चसटः कृतः Mb. 3. 272. 18; (Mar. पांच पाट काढणें). **–सप्तत** *a.* seventy-fifth. **–सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-five. **–सस्यम्** the five grains *viz.* धान्य, मुद्ग, तिल, यव and माष. **–सिद्धान्ती** *f.* the five astronomical doctrines from astronomical book like सूर्यसिद्धान्त etc. **–सिद्धौषधयः** the five medicinal plants :—तैलकन्द, सुधाकन्द, क्रोडकन्द, रुदन्तिका, सर्पाक्षी. **–सुगन्धकम्** the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances; they are :—कर्पूरकक्कोललवङ्गपुष्पगुवाकजातीफलपञ्चकेन। समांशभागेन च योजितेन मनोहरं पञ्चसुगन्धकं स्यात्॥. **–सूनाः** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are :—पञ्चसूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः कण्डनी चोदकुम्भश्च Ms. 3. 68. **–सूरणाः** the five medicinal esculent roots; sweet and bitter सूरण, अत्यम्लपर्णी, काण्डीर, मालाकन्द. &c. **–स्रोतम्** *n.* the mind; पञ्चस्रोतसि निष्णातः Mb. 12. 218. 11 (com. पञ्चस्रोतांसि विषयकेदारप्रणालिका यस्य तस्मिन् मनसि). **–हायन** *a.* five years old.

पञ्चक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. –2 Relating to five. –3 Made of five. –4 Bought with five. –5 Taking five percent. **–कः, –कम्** 1 A collection or aggregate of five; अम्लपञ्चकम्. –2 the pentad of five नक्षत्रs beginning from धनिष्ठा and ending in रेवती. **–कम्** A field of battle.

पञ्चत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पञ्चतय *a.* Fivefold.

पञ्चता, –त्वम् 1 Five-fold state. –2 A collection of five. –3 The five elements taken collectively. –4 the body; त्रित्वे हुत्वाथ पञ्चत्वं तच्चैकत्वेऽजुहोन्मुनिः Bhāg. 1. 15. 42. –5 Death, dissolution; **–पञ्चतां,–त्वम् गम्,–या** &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; **पञ्चतां, –त्वं नी** 'to kill or destroy'; पञ्चभिर्निर्मिते देहे पञ्चत्वं च पुनर्गते। स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिवेदना॥ Ratn. 3. 3; शब्दादिभिः पञ्चभिरेव पञ्च पञ्चत्वमापुः स्वगुणेन बद्धाः Vivekachūḍāmaṇi.

पञ्चथुः 1 Time. –2 The Indian cuckoo.

पञ्चधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. –2 In five ways.

पञ्चनी 1 A chequered cloth for playing at draughts. –2 A chess-board.

पञ्चम *a.* (**–मी** *f.*) 1 The fifth. –2 Forming a fifth part. –3 Dexterous, clever. –4 Beautiful, brilliant. **–मः** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रौति पञ्चमम् Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body :— वायुः समुद्गतो नाभेरुरोहृत्कण्ठमूर्धसु। विचरन् पञ्चमस्थानप्राप्त्या पञ्चम उच्यते॥. –2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); व्यथयति वृथा मौनं तन्वि प्रपञ्चय पञ्चमम् Gīt. 10; so उदाञ्चितपञ्चमरागम् Gīt. 1. –3 The fifth consonant of a class; *i. e.* a nasal. **–मम्** 1 A fifth. –2 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth मकार of the Tāntrikas. **–मम्** *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly; Ms. 8. 125. **–मी** 1 The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. –2 The ablative case (in gram.). –3 An epithet of Draupadī. –4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. **–Comp. –आस्यः** the cuckoo. **–स्वरम्** N. of a metre; P. R.

पञ्चशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.

पञ्चमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पञ्चाश *a.* (**–शी** *f.*) Fiftieth.

पञ्चाशत्, पञ्चाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पञ्चाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. –2 A collection of fifty verses; *e. g.* चौरपञ्चाशिका.

पञ्चिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. –2 A game played with five dice.

पञ्चालम् Scripture; L. D. B.; प्रवृत्तं च निवृत्तं च शास्त्रं पञ्चालसंज्ञितम् Bhāg. 4. 29. 13.

पञ्चालाः m. (pl.) 1 N. of a country and its people. –**लः** A king of the Pañchālas.

पञ्चालिका A doll, puppet.; cf. पाञ्चालिका.

पञ्चाली 1 A doll, puppet. –2 A kind of song. –3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.; (also पञ्चारी in this sense only).

पञ्चावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पञ्चिका See पञ्जिका. A journal, record; प्रायः पवित्रा लोकानामियं चारित्रपञ्चिका Mv. 4. 59.

पञ्चीकरणम् A philosophical term meaning the action by which anything is constituted of the five elements; (1/2 of one and 1/8 of other four elements) द्विधा द्विधा चैकैकं चतुर्धा प्रथमं पुनः। स्वस्वेतरद्वितीयांशैर्योजनात् पञ्च पञ्च ते॥ Vedāntasāra 39. 42.

पञ्जरम् A cage, an aviary; पञ्जरशुकः, भुजपञ्जरः &c. –**रः**, –**रम्** 1 Ribs. –2 A skeleton. –**रः** 1 The body. –2 The Kaliyuga. –3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. –**Comp.** –**आखेटः** a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. –**शुकः** a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; क्रीडावेश्मनि चैष पञ्जरशुकः क्रान्तो जलं याचते V. 2. 23.

पञ्जरकः, –**कम्** A cage.

पञ्जिः, –**ञ्जी** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. –2 A record, journal, register. –3 A calendar, an almanac. –**Comp.** –**कारः**, –**कारकः** 1 a writer, scribe. –2 an almanac-maker.

पञ्जिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word; टीका निरन्तरव्याख्या पञ्जिका पदभञ्जिका. –2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. –3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पञ्जि above). –**Comp.** –**कारकः** 1 a scribe. –2 a man of the Kāyastha tribe. –3 an almanac-maker.

पट् I. 1 P. (पटति) To go or move. –*Caus.* or 10 U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मध्यात् पाटयामास दन्ती Śi. 18. 51; दत्त्वर्णं पाटयेल्लेख्यम् Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. –2 To break, break open; अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14. –3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. –4 To remove, eradicate. –5 To pluck out. –6 To shine. –7 To speak. –II. 10 U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुविन्दस्त्वं तावत् पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. –2 To clothe, envelop. –3 To surround, encircle.

पटः, –**टम्** [पट् वेष्टने करणे घञर्थे कः] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतो ह्ययं पटच्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मेघाः स्रवन्ति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. –2 Fine cloth. –3 A veil, screen. –4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. –**टः** Anything well made or polished. –**टम्** A thatch, roof. –**Comp.** –**अञ्चलः** the hem of a garment. –**उटजम्** 1 a tent. –2 a mushroom; L. D. B. –**उत्तरीयम्** an upper garment. –**कर्मन्** *n.* weaving, business of the loom. –**कारः** 1 a weaver. –2 a painter. –**कुटी** *f.*, –**छिदा** a shred of cloth; पटच्छिदाकालिकपुष्पजाः स्रजः N. 15. 14; –**मण्डपः**, –**वापः**, **वेश्मन्** *n.* a tent; प्रभोर्निवासाः पटवेश्मभिर्भुवः Śi. 12. 63. Hch. Uttarabhāga; उल्लोचैः काण्डपटकैः अनेकैः पट मण्डपैः Śiva B. 22. 61; नवैरुत्तम्भितस्तंभैर्मण्डितं पटमण्डपैः Śiva B. 17. 68. –**गत** *a.* painted. –**भासः** the interstices in a lattice-window; पटभाससूक्ष्मच्छिद्रालक्षिता Dk. 2. –**वासः** 1 a tent. –2 a petticoat. –3 perfumed powder; Ratn. 1; परागैः पुष्पाणां प्रकटपटवासव्यतिकरः Nāg. 3. 7. –4 a cover (पिधान); निजरजः पटवासमिवाकिरत् Śi. 6. 37. –**वाद्यम्** a kind of cymbal. –**वासकः** perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. –2 Cotton-cloth. –3 The half of a village.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. –**यः** A tent.

पटच्चरः A thief; cf. पाटच्चर; तथैवापरमत्स्यांश्च व्यजयत् स पटच्चरान् Mb. 2. 31. 4. –**रम्** Old or ragged clothes.

पटत्कः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलम् [पट् वेष्टने कलच्] 1 A roof, thatch; विनमितपटलान्तं दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यम् Mu. 3. 15. –2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general); शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. –3 A film or coating over the eyes. –4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; रथाङ्गपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषाम् Śi. 1. 21; जलदपटलानि Pt 1. 361; क्षौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63; मुक्तापटलम् 13. 17; तारकपटल Gīt. 7. –5 A basket. –6 Retinue, train. –7 A mark on the forehead or any other part of the body. –**लः**, –**ली** 1 A tree. –2 A stalk. –3 A collection; आयुर्वायुविघट्टिताभ्रपटलीलीनाम्बुवद् भङ्गुरम् Bh. –**लः**, –**लम्** A section or chapter of a book. –**Comp.** –**प्रान्तः** the edge of a roof.

पटलकः, –**कम्** 1 A cover, screen, veil. –2 A little box or basket.

पटलिका A heap, mass, multitude.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयाम् Me. 36; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. –2 Beginning, undertaking. –3 Injuring, killing. –**Comp.** –**घोषकः** a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). –**भ्रमणम्** going about with a drum to call people together. –**वेला** the hour at which a drum is beaten every day.

पटाकः A bird.

पटाका (= पताका q. v.).

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः, –टी *f.* 1 The curtain of a stage. –2 A cloth. –3 Coarse cloth, canvas. –4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. –5 A coloured garment. –Comp. –क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* 1 Dexterity, cleverness. –2 Sharpness. –3 Acidity. –4 Harshness, roughness, –5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* 1 Beautiful, lovely. –2 High, tall. –रः [पट् ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with. –2 Sandal-wood –3 Cupid, the god of love. –रम् 1 Catechu. –2 A Sieve –3 The belly. –4 A field. –5 A cloud. –6 Height –7 A radish. –8 Rheumatism. –9 Catarrh. –Comp –जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* (टु or ट्वी *f.*; compar. पटीयस्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् Jagannātha; cf. also अघटितघटनापटीयसी; (usually with a loc.) वाचि पटुः &c. –2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. –3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. –4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. –5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहशङ्खमिश्रो नान्दीनादः Mu. 6; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73; Māl. 5. 4. –6 Apt, disposed; स्मर्तुमधिगतगुणस्मरणाः पटवो न दोषमखिलं खलूत्तमाः Śi. 15. 43. –7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. –8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. –9 Healthy, sound; मृदुसूर्याः सुनीहाराः पटुशीताः समाहिताः (शून्यारण्याः) Rām. 3. 16. 12. –10 Active, busy. –11 Eloquent, talkative, –12 Blown, expanded. –13 Hard, rough, fierce. –14 Contumelious (as a speech). –टुः, –टु *n.* A mushroom (छत्रा). –टु *n.* Salt. –Comp. –करण *a.* having sound organs. –कल्प, –देशीय *a.* Pretty clever, tolerably sharp. –घण्टा a shrill bell; Mb. –तृणम्, –तृणकम् a kind of pungent grass. –त्रयम् a collection of three salts (Mar. सैंधव, बिडलोण व संचळखार). –मति *a.* clever-minded. –रूप *a.* very clever.

पटिमन् *m.* Sharpness, pungency.

पटुता, –त्वम् 1 Cleverness. –2 Skilfulness, proficiency. –3 Activity, power of working; अङ्गानि प्रसभं त्यजन्ति पटुताम् Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवळ); सामसाध्येषु कार्येषु यो दण्डं योजयेद् बुधः। स पित्ते शर्कराशाम्ये पटोलं कटुकं पिबेत् ॥ Pt. 3. 132; also पटुक. –लम् A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, –ट्टम् 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना Ś. 3; so भालपट्ट &c. –2 A royal grant or edict; पटे वा ताम्रपट्टे वा स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितम्। अभिलेख्यात्मनो वंश्यानात्मानं च महीपतिः॥ Y. 1. 319. –3 A tiara, diadem; निर्वृत्तजाम्बूनदपट्टबन्धे न्यस्तं ललाटे तिलकं दधानः R. 18. 44; पट्टः शुभदो राज्ञां मध्येऽष्टावङ्गुलानि विस्तीर्णः। सप्त नरेन्द्रमहिष्याः षड् युवराजस्य निर्दिष्टः॥ चतुरङ्गुलविस्तारः पट्टः सेनापतेर्भवति मध्ये। द्वे च प्रसादपट्टः पञ्चैते कीर्तिताः पट्टाः॥ Bri. S. –4 A strip; निर्मोकपट्टाः फणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17; –5 Silk; पट्टोपधानम्; K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टांशुकम्. –6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. –7 An upper garment; गलितमिव भुवो विलोक्य रामं धरणिधरस्तनशुक्लचीनपट्टम् Bk. 10. 61. –8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; भारः परं पट्टकिरीटजुष्टमप्युत्तमाङ्गं न नमेन्मुकुन्दम् Bhāg 2. 3. 21; त्रासार्ता ऋत्विजोऽश्वपलगणहृतोष्णीषपट्टाः पतन्ति Ratn. 1. 4. –9 A throne. –10 A chair or stool. –11 A shield. –12 A grinding stone. –13 A place where four roads meet. –14 A city, town. –15 A bandage, ligature; बद्धेषु व्रणपट्टकेषु Ve. 5. 1. –ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. –2 A horse's girth. –Comp. –अंशुकः 1 a silk cloth. –2 an upper or outer garment. –अभिषेकः the consecration of the tiara. –अर्हा the principal queen. –उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. –कर्मकरः a weaver. –जम् a sort of cloth. –देवी, –महिषी, –राज्ञी the principal queen. –बन्धः, बन्धनम् 1 wearing dress. –2 binding the head with a crown or turban. –रागः sandal. –वस्त्र, –वासस् *a.* attired in woven silk or coloured cloth; जीर्णा कन्था ततः किं सितममलवरं पट्टवस्त्रं ततः किम् Bh. 3. 74. –शाला a tent. –सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. –2 A bandage. –3 A document; (also *n.*)

पट्टकिलः The tenant of a piece of land (by royal edict).

पट्टनम्, –नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हतपट्टिका. –2 A document. –3 A piece or fragment of cloth: वल्कलैकदेशाद्विपाट्य पट्टिकाम् K. 149. –4 A piece of silken cloth. –5 A ligature, bandage. –Comp. –वायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टलम् A coating, multitude; वाजिराजिमुखोत्खातधूलीपट्टलपाटलम् Parṇāl. 4. 12.

पट्टला A district, community.

पट्टि(ट्टी)शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपप्रासपट्टिश &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदण्डो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः क्षुरोपमः Vaijayantī); भुशुण्डिभिश्चक्रगदर्ष्टिपट्टिशैः...... शिरांसि चिच्छिदुः Bhāg. 8. 10. 36.

पट्टोलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). –2 A written legal opinion.

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छृणुयादपि. –2 To read or recite

to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृगुप्रोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 15. 126; 4. 98; नाक्षराणि पठता किमपाठि N. 5. 121. -3 To invoke (as a deity). -5 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. -5 To declare, describe, express; भार्या च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. -6 To teach. -7 To learn from (with abl.). *-Caus.* (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. -2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति माम् K. P. 10. *-Desid.* (पिपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. *-With* परि to mention, declare. (*-Caus.*) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. सम्- to read, learn; वेदाङ्गानि च सर्वाणि कृष्णपक्षेषु संपठेत् Ms. 4. 98.

पठः Reading, reciting. **-Comp. -मञ्जरी, -समञ्जरी** N. of a Rāgiṇī. **-हंसिका** N. of a Rāga.

पठकः A reader, reciter; a student; पठकाः पाठकाश्चैव ये चान्ये शास्त्रचिन्तकाः। सर्वे व्यसनिनो मूर्खा यः क्रियावान् स पण्डितः॥ Mb. 3. 313. 10.

पठनम् [पठ्-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Mentioning. -3 Studying, perusing.

पठनीय *a.* 1 Fit to be read or studied. -2 Legible, readable.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal.

पठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. -2 Studied, perused; प्रस्तुतः किमथवा पठितोऽपि N. 5. 121. **-Comp. -सिद्ध** *a.* effective on being merely recited.

पठितिः *f.* N. of a figure of speech.

पठितृ *a.* A Reader.

पड्वीशम्, पड्विंशम् A fetter (पादबन्धन); महासुहयः सैन्धवः पड्वीशशङ्कून् संवृहेत् Bri. Up. 6. 1. 13.

पण् I. 1 Ā. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; वितर्तं वणिजापणेऽखिलं पणितुं यत्र जनेन वीक्ष्यते N. 2. 91. -2 To bargain, transact business. -3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणिष्टासौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पाञ्चालीम् Mb. -4 To risk or hazard (a battle). -5 To win anything at play. -II. 1 Ā., 10 U. (पणते, पणायति-ते) कोटिभिः पणते नित्यं तस्य राष्ट्रे वणिग्जनः. 1 To praise. -2 To honour; यक्षाश्चापि पणायन्ति तद्विभूतिं गृहे गृहे. *-With* वि to sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चन्द्रकान्तं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणन्ति गोपाः Subhāṣ.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. -2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; सपणश्चेद्विवादः स्यात्तत्र हीनं तु दापयेत् Y. 2. 18; दमयन्त्याः पणः साधुर्वर्तताम् Mb. -3 The thing staked. -4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां नृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. -5 Wages, hire. -6 Reward. -7 A sum in coins or shells. -8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 *cowries*; अशीतिभिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते; ततोऽरिसैन्यादानीतान् सौवर्णान् राजतान् पणान् Śiva B. 23. 3. -9 Price. -10 Wealth, property; आरोपणेन पणमप्रतिकार्यमार्यत्रैयम्बकस्य धनुषो यदि नाकरिष्यत् Mv. 1. 27. -11 A commodity for sale. -12 Business, transaction; निरस्य समयं सर्वे पणोऽस्माकं भविष्यति Mb. 3. 7. 9. -13 A shop. -14 A seller, vendor. -15 A distiller. -16 A house. -17 Expense of an expedition. -18 A handful of anything. -19 An epithet of Viṣṇu. **-Comp. -अङ्गना, -स्त्री** a prostitute, harlot; शोभा हि पणस्त्रीणां सदृशजनसमाश्रयः कामः Mk. 8. 33. **-अयः** Acquisition of profit; न चोपलेभे वणिजां पणायान् Bk. 3. 27. **-अर्पणम्** making an agreement, a contract. **-कर्मन्** *n.* A solemn contract; पणकर्मणा संहितान् अपसर्पान् Kau. A. 1. 14. **-क्रिया** Putting in a stake, contest for. **-ग्रन्थिः** a market, fair. **-बन्धः** 1 making a treaty of peace (संधि); पणबन्धमुखान् गुणानजः षडुपायुङ्क्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलम् R. 8. 21; 10. 86. -2 an agreement, stipulation (यदि भवानिदं कुर्यात्तर्हीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबन्धः Manoramā).

पणता, -त्वम् Price, value.

पणनम् [पण्-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, purchasing. -2 Betting. -3 Sale. -4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. -2 A market-place. -3 Profits of a trade. -4 Gambling. -5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. -2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणायितृ *m.* A seller; Māl. 5.

पणिः *f.* A market. *-m.* 1 A miser, niggard. -2 An impious man, a thief (appearing as a Purohitā); Bhāg. 5. 9. 15. -3 A bargainer; धरां रजःस्वभावेन पणयो ये च तानन्नु Bhāg. 3. 6. 28. -3 N. of a class of demons.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as business). -2 Betted; see पण्. **-तम्** A bet, wager.

पणितृ *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. -2 To be transacted. **-ण्यः** 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पूराबभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गान्धिकं पण्यम् Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. -2 Trade, business. -3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Śānti. 3. 1. **-Comp. -अङ्गना, -योषित्** *f.*, **-विलासिनी, -स्त्री** *f.* a harlot, a courtezan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. **-अजिरम्** a market. **-आजीवः** a trader. **-आजीवकम्** a market, fair. **-जनः** a trader. **-दासी** a hired female servant. **-पतिः** a great merchant. **-पत्तनम्** a market town; पण्यपत्तनानि च निवेशयेत् Kau. A. 2. 1. 19. **-परिणीता** a concubine. **-फलत्वम्** prosperity or profit in

trade. -बाहुल्यम् prosperity of commerce; सस्यसंपत्पण्यबाहुल्यमुपसर्गप्रमोक्षः ...... इति कोशवृद्धिः Kau. A. 2. 7. 26. -भूमिः *f.* a warehouse. -वीथिका, -वीथी, -शाला 1 a market. -2 a stall, shop. -संस्था the ware-house of merchandise; Kau. A 2. 6. -होमः a sacrifice consisting of wares.

पणफरम् The second, eighth, fifth or eleventh house (in a horoscope) from the लग्नराशि; पणफरं द्वितीयाष्टपञ्चमैकादशं स्मृतम् Jyotistattvam.

पणवः A kind of musical instrument, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1. 13; Śi. 13. 5; गुरु-पणव-वेणु-गुञ्जाभेरी...... Bk. 18. 45.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Śiva.

पण्ड् I. 1 Ā. (पण्डते, पण्डित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पण्डयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch; weakling.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. -2 Learning, science. -Comp. -अपूर्वम् non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पण्डावत् *a.* Wise; पण्डावदस्मि Aśvad. 6. -*m.* A learned man.

पण्डित *a.* [पण्डा तारका॰ इतच्] 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः. -2 Shrewd, clever. -3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपण्डिताम् Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नयपण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, *Paṇḍita*. -2 Incense. -3 An adept, expert. -Comp. -जातीय *a.* somewhat clever. -मण्डलम्, -सभा an assembly of learned men. -मानिक, -मानिन्, also पण्डितंमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a *Paṇḍita*; रण्डे पण्डितमानिनि तूष्णीं भव Pt. 4. 100; अविद्यायामन्तरे वर्तमाना वयं धीराः पण्डितंमन्यमानाः. -वादिन् *a.* pretending to be wise; रे रे पण्डितवादिनि नाशङ्कसे प्रजल्पन्ती Pt. 1. 392.

पण्डितक *a.* Learned, wise. -कः A learned man.

पण्डितिमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पण्डिती *f.* Learning; प्रतिपत्तुमियत्तया जनो न किलासीदलमस्य पाण्डितीम् Sahendra. 2. 51.

पण्ड्रः (-कः) 1 An eunuch; Mārk. P. -2 One affected by वात disease; Gīrvāṇa.

पत् I. 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, descend, drop down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः) पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु Ś. 1. 31; Me. 107; Bk. 7. 9; 21. 6.-2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हन्तुं कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पपात खम् Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. -3 To set, sink (below the horizon); सोऽयं सोमः पतति गगनादल्पशेषैर्मयूखैः Ś. 4. 2 v. l.; पततपतङ्गप्रतिमस्तपोनिधिः Śi. 1. 12. -4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down, मयि ते पादपतिते किंकरत्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितम् Me. 105; -5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मेण जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10. 97; 3. 16; 5. 19; 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. -6 To come down (as from heaven); पतन्ति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिण्डोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 42. -7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कन्दुकपातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतन्नपि Bh. 2. 123. -8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; प्रसक्ताः कामभोगेषु पतन्ति नरकेऽशुचौ Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतन्ति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāṣ. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने पतन्ति चक्षूंषि न दारुणाः शराः Ś. 6. 29. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. -12 To be in, fall in or into. -*Caus.* (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c.; निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38; 9. 61; 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुम् Ś. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything; अर्थतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -*Desid.* (पिपतिषति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 Ā. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.) -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत *a.* 1 Cherished, well-fed, protected (पुष्ट). -2 Flying, falling. -तः 1 Flying, flight. -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -गः 1 a bird; Ms. 7. 23. -2 the sun; पतगोऽसौ विभावसुः Mb. 6. 12. 45.

पतक *a.* Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतङ्गः [पतन् उत्प्लवन् गच्छति गम्-ड नि॰] 1 A bird; नृपः पतङ्गं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun; विकसति हि पतङ्गस्योदये पुण्डरीकम् U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24; Śi. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper; पतङ्गवद्वह्निमुखं विविक्षुः Ku. 3. 64; 4. 20; Pt 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with; योऽसौ त्वया करसरोजहतः पतङ्गः Bhāg. 5. 2. 14. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Kṛiṣṇa -10 A horse. -11 A species of rice. -ङ्गम् 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal wood.

पतङ्गमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth; अलक्षितोऽग्नौ पतितः पतङ्गमः Bhāg. 7. 8. 24.

पतङ्गिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee; पतङ्गिकानां पुच्छेषु त्वयेषीका प्रवेशिता। कर्मणस्तस्य ते प्राप्तं फलमेतत्तपोधन॥ Mb. 1. 108. 11. -3 A bow-string; L. D. B.; also पतञ्चिका; Gīrvāṇa.

पतङ्गिन् *m.* A bird.

पतञ्जलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् (–न्ती *f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. –*m.* A bird; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पतताम् Ki. 6. 1; क्वचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचिद्घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19; Śi. 9. 15. **–Comp. –ग्रहः** 1 the reserve of an army. –2 a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवान्नलेन सः N. 16. 27; रौप्यान् रौक्मांश्च पर्यङ्कान् करङ्कांश्च पतद्ग्रहान् Śiva B. 17. 43. **–प्रकर्ष** *a.* (in rhet.) illogical; prosaical. **–भीरुः** a hawk, falcon. **–वहः** (= पतद्ग्रहः) पतद्वहत्वेन कृतात्पतङ्गः पत्न्या जलेशस्य दिशा वहस्य Rām. Ch. 6. 15.

पतत्रम् [पत्-करणे अत्रन्] 1 A wing, pinion; Śvet. Up. 3. 3; येन मे पूर्वमद्रीणां पक्षच्छेदः प्रजात्यये। कृतो निविशतां भारैः पतत्रैः पततां भुवि ॥ Bhāg. 8. 11. 34. –2 A feather. –3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m.* 1 A bird; दयिता द्वन्द्वचरं पतत्रिणम् (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56; 9, 27; 11. 11; 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. –2 An arrow; अभिजग्राह सौमित्रिर्विनद्योभौ पतत्रिभिः Mb. 3. 287. 22. –3 A horse; esp. in Aśvamedha sacrifice; पतत्रिणा तदा सार्धम् Rām. 1. 14. 34; पतत्रिणस्तस्य वपामुद्धृत्य नियतेन्द्रियः 36. –*n.* (dual) Ved. Day and night; मामिमे पतत्रिणी वि दुग्धाम् Rv. 1. 158. 4. **–Comp. –केतनः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–राजः, –वरः** N. of Garuḍa; Mb. 7. 16. 14.

पतनम् [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. –2 Setting (as of the sun). –3 Going down to hell; निरये चैव पतनम् Ms. 6. 61. –4 Apostacy. –5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. अनिग्रहाच्चेन्द्रियाणां नरः पतनमृच्छति Y. 3. 219. –6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); ग्रहाधीना नरेन्द्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. –7 Death. –8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). –9 Miscarriage. –10 (In arith.) Subtraction. –11 The latitude of a planet. **–Comp. –धर्मिन्** *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable. **–शील** *a.* accustomed to fall down.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. **–यम्** A degrading crime or sin; लाक्षालवणमांसानि पतनीयानि विक्रये Y. 3. 40. नीचाभिगमनं गर्भपातनं भर्तृहिंसनम्। विशेषपतनीयानि स्त्रीणामेतान्यपि ध्रुवम् ॥ 297; Mb. 7. 156. 5.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. –2 A bird. –3 A grasshopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. –2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. –2 Dropped. –3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked; नष्टे मृते प्रव्रजिते क्लीबे च पतिते पतौ। –4 Apostate. –5 Degraded, outcast. –6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. –7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवंशपतित. –8 Placed, kept; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वदेवताम् Pt. 1. 14. –9 (with पादयोः or पाद–) Having thrown oneself at (a person's feet). **–तम्** Flying. **–Comp. –उत्पन्न** *a.* sprung from an outcast. **–गर्भा** a woman who miscarries. **–मूर्धज** *a.* one whose hair has fallen out. **–वृत्त** *a.* one leading a life of an out-cast. **–सावित्रीकः** a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all. **–स्थित** *a.* lying on the ground.

पतेर *a.* [पत्-एर] 1 Flying, falling. –2 Going, moving. **–रः** 1 A bird. –2 A hole or pit. –3 A kind of measure (आढक q. v.).

पत्मन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतञ्चिका A bow-string.

पताकः 1 पताका q. v. –2 A particular position of the hands or fingers in shooting of an arrow; cf. त्रिपताक.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); पताकाभिर्वराहाभिर्ध्वजैश्च समलंकृताम् Rām. 2. 7. 3; यं काममञ्जरी कामयते स हरतु सुभगपताकाम् Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. –2 A flag-staff. –3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. –4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama; see पताकास्थानक below. –5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck.–6 Celebrity, publicity; रम्या इति प्राप्तवतीः पताकाः Śi. 3. 53 (com. 'अन्यत्र रम्या इत्येवं पताकाः प्राप्तवतीः। प्रसिद्धिं गता इत्यर्थः।'). –7 A particular high number; तत्र शङ्कुपताके द्वे युगान्तं कल्पमेव च Mb. 13. 107. 63. **–Comp. –अंशुकम्** a flag. **–दण्डः** a flag-staff. **–स्थानकम्** (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodical incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance (यत्रार्थे चिन्तितेऽन्यस्मिंस्तल्लिङ्गोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते। आगन्तुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. –*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. –2 A flag. –3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. –4 A chariot; क्षितिरेणुकेतुवसनाः पताकिनः Śi. 13. 4. **–नी** An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्मरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीम् R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. –2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. –3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. –4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि

विचितनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 A root. -6 Going, motion, fight. -f. 1 A female possessor, a mistress. -2 A wife. -Comp. -घातिनी, -घ्नी 1 a woman who murders her husband. -2 a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते Ś. 6; तमलभन्त पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17; धुरिस्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानाम् 14. 74. -धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. -प्राणा a chaste wife. -लङ्घनम् disregarding a former husband by marrying another; cf. Ms. 5. 151. -वेदनः N. of Śiva. (-नम्) procuring a husband (by magical means); धातुर्देवस्य सत्येन कृणोमि पतिवेदनम् Av. 2. 36. 2. -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life; पतिलोकमभीप्सन्ती नाचरेत किंचिदप्रियम् Ms. 5. 156. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; °त्वम् fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband; वैवाहिको विधिः स्त्रीणां संस्कारो वैदिकः स्मृतः। पतिसेवा गुरौ वासो गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिक्रिया ॥ Ms. 2. 67.

पतिंवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; विवेश मञ्चान्तरराजमार्गं पतिंवरा क्लृप्तविवाहवेषा R. 6. 10, 67.

पतित्वम्, -पतित्वनम् Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिमती, -वती A woman having a husband; उदीर्ष्वातः पतिवती ह्येषा Rv. 10 85. 21.

पतिवत्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband. -2 To become a master.

पतीयन्ती A woman wishing or fit for a husband. प्राप्य चञ्चूर्यमाणासौ पतीयन्ती रघूत्तमम् Bk. 4. 19.

पत्काषिन् m. A foot-soldier; पत्काषिणस्तीर्थजलार्थमाशु Bk. 3. 4; मानुषो नाम पत्काषी राजानं पुरुषाशिनाम् Bk. 16. 28.

पत्नी 1 A wife; वृषेव पत्नीरभ्येति रोरुवत् Rv. 1. 140. 6; पत्नीमूलं गृहं पुंसां यदि छन्दोनुवर्तिनी, गृहाश्रमसमं नास्ति यदि भार्या वशानुगा ॥ Dakṣasaṁhitā. -2 Ved. A mistress; पत्नी इति हि यज्ञस्य स्वामिनीति उच्यते, न क्रीता ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 17. -3 (in Astro.) N. of the 7th mansion. -Comp. -आटः seraglio, women's apartments. -शाला a hut tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनम् 1 girdling a wife. -2 the girdle of a wife. -संयाजः a particular sacrifice; पत्नीसंयाजावभृथ्यैश्चरित्वा ते तमृत्विजः Bhāg. 10. 75. 19.

पत्नीत्वम् 1 Wifehood. -2 matrimony.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनम् 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120. -2 A musical instrument, मृदङ्ग.

पत्तिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; पत्तिः पदातिम् (अभ्यपतत्) R. 7. 37; Ve. 1. 27. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers: एको रथो गजश्चैको नराः पञ्च पदातयः। त्रयश्च तुरगास्तज्ज्ञैः पत्तिरित्यभिधीयते ॥ Mb. 1. 2. 19. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः the superintendent of infantry; Kau. A. 1. 1. 1. -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहतिः f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् m. A foot-soldier, foot-man.

पत्रम् [पत्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रं पुष्पं फलं तोयं यो मे भक्त्या प्रयच्छति Bg. 9. 26; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनाम् Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया Ś. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; सुरतरुवरशाखा लेखनी पत्रमुर्वी Mahimna 32. पत्रमारोप्य दीयताम् Ś. 6. 'commit to writing', V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; विवादेऽन्विष्यते पत्रं पत्राभावे तु साक्षिणः Pt. 1. 403. -5 A challenge; आत्मनः पूजाख्यात्यर्थं गुणोत्कर्षप्रतिपादको लेखो यद्विपक्षोपरि दीयते तत्पत्रम् N. 7. 93; विद्याधर com. -6 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a goldleaf. -7 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रम् Bṛi. Up. 3. 3. 2; R. 2. 31; सद्यः प्रवालोद्गमचारुपत्रे नीते समाप्तिं नवचूतबाणे Ku. 3. 27. -8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कम्पकेतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16; Mb. 12. 67. 25; Śi. 12. 2. -9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Gīt. 12; R. 13. 55. -10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -11 A knife, dagger. -Comp. -अङ्गम् 1 the Bhūrja tree. -2 red sanders. -अङ्गुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अञ्जनम् 1 ink. -2 blacking. -आढ्यम् the root of long pepper. -आलम्बनम् a challenge; cf. पत्रालम्बनं करोति 'to challenge to a controversy'. -आरूढ a. written down. -आवलिः f. 1 red chalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आवली 1 a row of leaves. -2 = °आवलि (3). -3 mixture of young Aśvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णम् wove-silk, a sik-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कृच्छ्रम् a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -गर्भा a small cake with very thin layers inside (Mar. चिरोटा). -घना a plant with full leaves (सातल). -झङ्कारः the current of a river. -तण्डुला a woman. -दारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -न्यासः

inserting feathers (into an arrow). –परशुः a file. –पालः a long dagger, large knife. (–ली) 1 the feathered part of an arrow. –2 a pair or scissors. –पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. –पिशाचिका An umbrella or a kind of cap made of leaves. –पुटम् a vessel of leaves; दुग्ध्वा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयं पुत्रोपभुङ्क्ष्वेति तमादिदेश R. 2. 65. –पुष्पा the holy basil. –बन्धः adorning with flowers. –बा (वा) लः an oar. –भङ्गः, –भङ्गिः, –ङ्गी *f.* 1 drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभङ्गनिकरो मृष्टो न गण्डस्थले Ś. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). –2 leaves or leafy branches fed to elephants; Mātaṅga L. 9. 1. –मालः Calamus Rotung (Mar. वेत). –यौवनम् a young leaf or sprout. –रञ्जनम् embellishing a page. –रथः a bird; Rām. 3. 19. 10; ज्वलन्तमग्निं तमभित्रतापनः समास्तरत्पत्ररथो नदीभिः Mb. 1. 32. 25; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. °इन्द्रः N. of Garuḍa. °इन्द्रकेतुः N. of Viṣṇu; R. 18. 13. –लता a long knife or poniard. –रे (ले) खा, –वल्लरी, –वल्लिः, –वल्ली *f.* see पत्रभङ्ग above; R. 6. 72; 16. 67; Rs. 6. 7; Śi. 8. 56, 59; विपत्रलेखा निरलक्तकाधरा निरञ्जनाक्षीरपि बिभ्रतीः श्रियम् Ki. 8. 40. –वाज *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). –वाहः 1 a bird; अध्याकाशं बभ्रमुः पत्रवाहाः Śi. 18. 73. –2 an arrow; प्रमुखेऽभिहताश्च पत्रवाहाः प्रसभं माधवमुक्तवत्सदन्तैः Śi. 20. 25. –3 a letter-carrier. –विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभङ्ग; स्वेदोद्गमः किंपुरुषाङ्गनानां चक्रे पदं पत्रविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55; 9. 29. –वेष्टः a kind of ear-ring; विश्लेषिमुक्ताकलपत्रवेष्टः R. 16. 67. –शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves; पत्रशाकं तु बर्हिणः Ms. 12. 65; Y. 3. 213. –शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. –श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. –सूचिः *f.* a thorn. –हिमम् wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकम् 1 A leaf. –2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. –2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रल *a.* Rich in leaves, leafy. –लम् Diluted curds.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. –2 A letter, document. –3 Mace (जातिपत्री; Mar. जायपत्री). –4 A kind of ear-ring.

पत्रिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) [पत्रम् अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. –2 Having leaves or pages.–*m.* 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. –2 A bird; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती पत्रिणां व्यभजदाश्रमाद्बहिः R. 11. 29. –3 A falcon; नमसि महसां ध्वान्तध्वाङ्क्षप्रमापणपत्रिणामिह विहरणैः श्येनं पातां रवेरवधारयन् N. 19. 12. –4 A mountain. –5 A chariot. –6 A tree (wine-palm). –Comp. –वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ् I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. –II. 10 U. (पाथयति-ते) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp.); पाणिस्पर्शाक्षमाभ्यां मृजितपथरुजो यो हरीन्द्रानुजाभ्याम् Bhāg. 9. 10. 4. –Comp. –अतिथिः a traveller. –कल्पना juggling tricks. –दर्शक a guide; also पथोपदेशकः; Ratn.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way. –कः, –कम् A district, canton.

पथत् *m.* A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; तामाशां पथिकस्तथापि किमपि ध्यायन् पुनर्वीक्षते Amaru. 99. –2 A guide. –Comp. –आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. –जनः a traveller or travellers; छायाश्वासितपथिकसमूहो न्यग्रोधपादपः Pt. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$. –संततिः, –संहतिः *f.*, –सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् *m.* [पथ्-आधारे इनि] (Nom. पन्थाः, पन्थानौ, पन्थानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधारपथः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथम् &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसामेष पन्थाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पन्थाः Me. 27. –2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते सन्तु पन्थानः '(I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey!' –3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ, श्रुति°, दर्शन°. –4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिम् R. 3. 46; न्याय्यात् पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. –5 A sect, doctrine. –6 A division of hell; Ms. 4. 90. –Comp. –अशनम्, –आदनः Provender for a jonrney; viaticum. –कृत् *m.* Ved. 1 a guide. –2 N. of Agni. –देयम् a toll levied on public roads. –द्रुमः the Khadira tree. –प्रज्ञ *a.* acquainted with roads. –वाहक *a.* cruel. (–कः) 1 a hunter, fowler. –2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer; Uṇ. 1. 58.

पथ्य *a.* [पथि साधु दिगा °यत् इनो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; पथ्यं चैषां मम चैव ब्रवीहि Mb. 3. 4. 2; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नम् &c. –2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). –थ्या A road, way. –थ्यम् 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. –2 Welfare, well being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Śi. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234; –Comp. –अपथ्यम् the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 Ā. (पदयते) To go or move. –II. 4 Ā. (पद्यते, पन्न; *caus.* पादयति-ते; *desid.* पित्सते) 1 To go, move.

–2 To go to, approach (with acc.) –3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. –4 To observe, practise; स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. –5 Ved. To fall down with fatigue. –6 Ved. To perish. –7 To fall out. –III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-क्विप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद after acc. dual) 1 A foot. –2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). –Comp. **–काषिन्** *a.* 1 rubbing or scratching the feet. –2 going on foot, pedestrian. (*–m.*) a footman; पत्काषिणस्तीर्थजलाऽर्थमाशु Bk. 3. 4 **–गः** (पद्गः) a foot-soldier. **–जः** (–ज्जः) 1 a footman. –2 a Śūdra; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत. **–नद्धा, –नद्धी** a shoe, boot. **–निष्कः** one quarter of a Niṣka. **–रथः** (पद्रथः) a foot-soldier, footman; त्वं पद्रथानां किल यूथपाधिपः Bhāg. 3. 18. 12. **–शब्दः** noise of footsteps. **–हतिः, –ती** *f.* (पद्धतिः, –ती) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्रपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धतिम् 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets'. –2 a line, row, range. –3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* गुप्त, दास, दत्त &c. –4 N. of a class of writings. **–हिमम्** (पद्धिमम्) coldness of the feet.

पदम् [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere' *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4. 'no disease stepped into the country'; यदवधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (*a*) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); शान्ते करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् Ś. 4. 20. (*b*) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदम् K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रश्नाशया हृदि पदम् 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us' (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; पदं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदन्तिनः Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect); जने सखी पदं कारिता Ś. 4; 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शर्वे पार्वतीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. –2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा Ś. 2. 13; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अक्षमालामदत्त्वा पदात् पदमपि न गन्तव्यम् or चलितव्यम् 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Viṣṇu.'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking, the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation वामनावतार); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. –3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपङ्क्तिः Ś. 3. 7; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महताम् Bh. 2. 28 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्गृह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286. –4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलयपदाङ्के चापमासज्य कण्ठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 37, 98; M. 3. –5 A place, position, station; अधोऽधः पदम् Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः Ś. 1, 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble'; तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने R. 8. 91, 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शङ्कितोऽस्मि M. 1, 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशाकुटुम्बेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72; 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनयुगलम् U. 6. 35, 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. –6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यम् M. 1; यान्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः Ś. 4. 18, 'attain to the rank or position, &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 19; so सचिव°, राज° &c. –7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5; 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि सन्देहपदेषु वस्तुषु Ś. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदम् Ratn. 1. 6. –8 Abode; object, receptacle; पदं दृशः स्याः कथमीश मादृशाम् Śi. 1. 37; 15. 22; अगरीयान पदं नृपश्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविवेकः परमापदां पदम् 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारम्भयत्नाः Me. 56; संपदः पदमापदाम् H. 4. 65. –9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदम् (गेयम्) Me. 88, 105; M. 5. 2; Ś. 3. 14. –10 A complete or inflected word; सुप्तिङन्तं पदम् P. I. 4. 14. वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. –11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. –12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words; वेदैः साङ्गपदक्रमोपनिषदैर्गायन्ति यं सामगाः Bhāg. 12. 13. 1. –13 A pretext; अनिभृतपदपातमापपात प्रियमिति कोपपदेन कापि सख्या Śi. 7. 14. –14 A sqare root. –15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. –16 A measure of length. –17 Protection, preservation; ते विंशतिपदे यत्ताः संप्रहारं प्रचक्रिरे Mb. 7. 36. 13. –18 A square or house on a chessboard; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Rām. –19 A quadrant. –20 The last of a series. –21 A plot of ground. –22 (In Arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the sum of which is required. –23 A coin; माता पुत्रः पिता भ्राता भार्या मित्रजनस्तथा। अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्षमुद्रेव लक्ष्यते॥ Mb. 12. 298. 40 (com. अष्टापदपदं सुवर्णकार्षापणः). –24 A way, road; पद्पदं नवसंख्यानं निवेशं चक्रिरे द्विजाः Mb. 14. 64. 10. –25 Retribution (फल); ईहोपरमयोर्नृणां पदान्यध्यात्मचक्षुषा Bhāg. 7. 13. 20. **–दः** A ray of light. –Comp. **–अङ्कः, –चिह्नम्** a foot-print. **–अङ्गुष्ठः** the great toe, thumb (of the foot). **–अध्ययनम्** study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. **–अनुग** *a.* 1 following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). –2 suitable, agreeable to. (**–गः**) a follower, companion; एताभिहत्य समरे ये च तस्य पदानुगाः। तांश्च सर्वान् विनिर्जित्य सहितान् सनराधिपान्॥ Mb. 3. 12. 6. **–अनुरागः** 1 a servant. –2 an army. **–अनुशासनम्** the science of words, grammar. **–अनुषङ्गः** anything added to a *pada*. **–अन्तः** 1 the end of a line of a stanza. –2 the end of a word.

–अन्तरम् another step, the interval of one step; पदान्तरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. –अन्त्य *a.* final. –अब्जम्, –अम्भोजम्, –अरविन्दम्, –कमलम्, –पङ्कजम्, –पद्मम् a lotus-like foot. –अभिलाषिन् *a.* wishing for an office. –अर्थः 1 the meaning of a word. –2 a thing or object. –3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 subheads). –4 anything which can be named (अभिधेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiśeṣikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twentyfive (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patañjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. –5 the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. °अनुसमयः preforming one detail with reference to all things or persons concerned; then doing the second, then the third and so on (see अनुसमय). Hence पदार्थानुसमयन्याय means: A rule of interpretation according to which, when several details are to be performed with reference to several things or persons, they should be done each to each at a time. –आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. –आजिः a foot-soldier. –आदिः 1 the beginning of the line of a stanza. –2 the beginning or first letter of a word. °विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). –आयता a shoe. –आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य) शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्नापदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकान्तपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वतीम् Gīt. 1. –आसनम् a foot-stool. –आहत *a.* kicked. –कमलम् lotus-like foot. –कारः, –कृत् *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. –क्रमः 1 walking, a pace; न चित्रमुच्चैः श्रवसः पदक्रमम् (प्रशशंस) Śi. 1. 52. –2 a particular method of reciting the Veda; cf. क्रम. –गः a foot-soldier. –गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. –गोत्रम् a family supposed to preside over a particular class of words. –छेदः, –विच्छेदः, –विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. –च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. –जातम् class or group of words. –दार्ढ्यम् fixedness or security of text. –न्यासः 1 stepping, tread, step. –2 a foot-mark. –3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. –4 the plant गोक्षुर. –5 writing down verses or quarters of verses; अप्रगल्भाः पदन्यासे जननीरागहेतवः। सन्त्येके बहुलालापाः कवयो बालका इव ॥ Trivikramabhaṭṭa. –पङ्क्तिः *f.* 1 a line of foot-steps; द्वारेऽस्य पाण्डुसिकते पदपङ्क्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनवा Ś. 3. 7; V. 4. 6. –2 a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; कृतपदपङ्क्तिरथर्वणेव वेदः Ki. 10. 10. –3 an *iṣṭakā* or sacred brick. –4 a kind of metre. –पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संहितापाठ). –पातः, विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also). –बन्धः a foot-step, step. –भञ्जनम् analysis of words, etymology. –भञ्जिका 1 a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. –2 a register, journal. –3 a calendar. –भ्रंशः dismissal from office. –माला a magical formula. –योपनम् a fetter for the feet (Ved.). –रचना 1 arrangement of words. –2 literary composition. –वायः Ved. a leader. –विष्टम्भः a step, footstep. –वृत्तिः *f.* the hiatus between two words. –वेदिन् a linguist, philologist. –व्याख्यानम् interpretation of words. –शास्त्रम् the science of separately written words. –संघातः (टः) 1 connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. –2 a writer, an annotator. –संधिः *m.* the euphonic combination of words. –स्थ *a.* 1 going on foot. –2 being in a position of authority or high rank. –स्थानम् a foot-print.

पदकम् A step, position, office; see पद. –कः 1 An ornament of the neck. –2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. –3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदनीय *a.* To be investigated or known (ज्ञातव्य); तदेतत्पदनीयमस्य सर्वस्य यदयमात्मानेन ह्येतत्सर्वं वेद Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 7.

पदविः, –वी *f.* [पद्-अवि वा ङीप] A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवीम् Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; Ś. 4. 14; R. 3. 50; 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1, 'he attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). –2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post; एतत् स्तोत्रं प्रपठता विचार्य गुरुवाक्यतः। प्राप्यते ब्रह्मपदवी सत्यं सत्यं न संशयः ॥ Tattvamasi Strotra. 12. –3 A place, site. –4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदशः *ind.* 1 Step by step, gradually. –2 Word by word.

पदाजिः, –पदातः, –पदातिः [पद्भ्यामतति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot-soldier; 'पदातिपत्तिपदगपादातिकपदाजयः' Ak.; R. 7. 37. –2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. –Comp. –अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry. –लव (पदातिलव) *a.* most humble.

पदातिन् *a.* 1 Having foot-soldiers (as an army). –2 Being or going on foot. –*m.* A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, –पदातीयः 1 A foot-man. –2 A peon.

पदारः 1 The dust of the feet. –2 A boat.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. –2 A bird.

पदिक *a.* 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. –2 One *Pada* long. –3 Containing only one division. –कः A footman. –कम् The point of the foot.

पदीकृ To raise to the square root.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्मन् *m.* A road, way; Uṇ. 4. 112.

पद्र, पद्रथ &c. See under पद्.

पन्न *p. p.* [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. –2 Gone; see पद्. –न्नम् 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. –2 Creeping on the ground. –**Comp.** –गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते Ś. 6. 31. (–गम्) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa. –रूप *a.* pale.

पद्म *a.* [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. –द्मम् 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); Nelumbium Speciosum (variety red); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम्. –2 A lotus-like ornament. –3 The form or figure of a lotus. –4 The root of a lotus. –5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant; कालः किरातः स्फुटपद्मकस्य वधं व्यधाद्यस्य दिनद्विपस्य N. 22. 9; –6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus; पद्मेन चैव व्यूहेन निविशेत सदा स्वयम् Ms. 7. 188. –7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). –8 Lead. –9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. –10 A mark or mole on the human body. –11 A spot. –12 N. of a particular part of a column. –द्मः A kind of temple. –2 N. of a quarter-elephant. ये पद्मकल्पैरपि च द्विपेन्द्रैः Bu. Ch. 2. 3. –3 A species of serpent. –4 An epithet of Rāma. –5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. –6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. –7 A particular posture of the body in religious meditation. –8 One of the eight treasures connected with the magical art called पद्मिनी. –द्मा 1 N. of Lakṣmī, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Viṣṇu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितम् R. 4. 5. –2 Cloves. –**Comp.** –अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed; रामं दूर्वादलश्यामं पद्माक्षं पीतवाससम् Rāmarakṣā 25. (–क्षः) an epithet of Viṣṇu or the sun; (–क्षम्) the seed of a lotus. –अटः Cassia Tora (Mar. टाकळा). –अन्तरम्, –रः a lotus-leaf. –आकरः 1 a large tank of pond abounding in lotuses. –2 a pond or pool or water in general. –3 a lotus-pool. –4 an assemblage of lotuses; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73. –आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (–या) 1 an epithet of Lakṣmī. –2 cloves. –आसनम् 1 a lotus-seat; प्रणेमतुस्तौ पितरौ प्रजानां पद्मासनस्थाय पितामहाय Ku. 7. 86. –2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदम्। वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतम्॥; ध्यायेदाजानुबाहुं धृतशरधनुषं बद्धपद्मासनस्थम् Rāmarasā 1. –3 a kind of coitus. (–नः) 1 an epithet of Brahman, the creator. –2 of Śiva. –3 of the sun. –आह्वम् cloves. –उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. –कर, –हस्त *a.* holding a lotus. (–रः, –स्तः) 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 a lotus like hand. –3 N. of the sun. (–रा, –स्ता) N. of Lakṣmī. –कर्णिका 1 the pericarp of a lotus. –2 the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. –कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. –काष्ठम् a fragrant wood used in medicine. –केशरः, –रम् the filament of a lotus. –कोशः, –कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. –2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. –खण्डम्, –षण्डम् a multitude of lotuses. –गन्ध, –गन्धि *a.* lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (–न्धम्, –गन्धि *n.*) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. –गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu. –3 of Śiva. –4 of Buddha. –5 the sun. –6 the inside or middle of a lotus; पद्मगर्भादिवोद्धृतम् Kāv. 2. 41. –गुणा, –गृहा 1 an epithet of Lakṣmī, the goddess of wealth. –2 cloves. –जः, –जातः, –भवः, –भूः, –योनिः, –संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-born god. –तन्तुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. –नाभः, –भिः an epithet of Viṣṇu; शान्ताकारं भुजगशयनं पद्मनाभं सुरेशम्. –नाभः 1 N. of the eleventh month (reckoned from मार्गशीर्ष). –2 a magical formula spoken over weapons. –नालम् a lotus-stalk. –निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. –पाणिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 N. of Buddha. –3 N. of the sun. –4 of Viṣṇu. –पुष्पः the Karṇikāra plant. –प्रिया the goddess Manasā, the wife of sage Jaratkāru. –बन्धः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 *ad. loc.* –बन्धुः 1 the sun. –2 a bee. –बीजम् the seed of a lotus. –भासः an epithet of Śiva. –मालिनी the goddess of wealth. –मुद्रा (–द्रिका) a particular pose according to Tantraśāstra; हस्तौ तु संमुखौ कृत्वा तदधः प्रोथिताङ्गुली। तलान्तर्मिलिताङ्गुष्ठौ कृत्वैषा पद्ममुद्रिका॥ Tantrasāra. –रागः, –गम् a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53; Kau. A 2. 11. 29; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः॥ H. –रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. –रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. –लाञ्छनः 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 Kubera. –3 the sun. –4 a king. (–ना) 1 an epithet of Lakṣmī, the goddess of wealth. –2 or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. –3 N. of Tārā. –वनबान्धवः the sun. –वर्चस् *a.* lotus-hued. –वासा an epithet of Lakṣmī. –समासनः an epithet of Brahman. –स्नुषा 1 an epithet of Gaṅgā. –2 of Lakṣmī. –3 of Durgā. –हस्तः a particular measure of length. –हासः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

पद्मकम् 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. –2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. –3 A particular posture in sitting. –4 A kind of wood (of Cerasus Puddum); Rām. 2. 76. 16; Mb. 4. –5 N. of a particular constellation.

पद्माकिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. –2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मशः *ind.* By thousands of billions.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī. –2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1. –3 The goddess Manasā.

पद्मिन् *a.* [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. –2 Spotted; शतं गजानामपि पद्मिनां तथा Mb. 1. 198. 16. –*m.* 1 An elephant; पद्मीशनाथैः परिशीलनीया लक्ष्मीव संभाति नरेन्द्र ते सभा Sūkti. 5. 30. –2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; पद्मिनी नक्तमुन्निद्रा Kāv. 4. 45; सुरगज इव बिभ्रन् पद्मिनीं दन्तलग्नाम् Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13; निरास भृङ्गं कुपितेव पद्मिनी Bk. 2. 6. –2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. –3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses; पुष्पैश्चान्यैः परिक्षिप्तं पद्मिन्या च सपद्मया Rām. 3. 1. 6; क्षीणतोयानिलार्कीभ्यां हतत्विडिव पद्मिनी। बभूव पाण्डवी सेना तव पुत्रस्य तेजसा॥ Mb. 7. 153. 20. –4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. –5 A female elephant. –6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रतिमञ्जरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्ररन्ध्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशाङ्गी। मृदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगन्धा॥ –Comp. –ईशः, –कान्तः, –वल्लभः the sun. –कण्टकः *a.* kind of leprosy. –खण्डम्, –षण्डम् a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पद्य *a.* 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. –2 Measuring a *pada*. –3 Belonging to the foot; श्रीविष्णुपद्या मनुजस्तुलस्याः श्वसन् शवो यस्तु न वेद गन्धम् Bhāg. 2. 3. 23. –4 Marked with footsteps. –5 Belonging to a word. –6 Final. –द्यः 1 A Sūdra. –2 A part of a word. –द्या 1 A footpath, path, way. –2 Sugar. –द्यम् 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मञ्जूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. –2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्रः 1 A village. –2 A village road. –3 The earth. –4 N. of a district.

पद्वः, –द्वम् 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक). –2 A car. –3 A road; (also पद्वन् in this sense). –4 The earth.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्. –2 (Ātm.) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनस्यु *a.* Showing one's self worthy of admiration; glorious.

पनायित, –पनित *a.* Praised.

पनुः (–नूः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit or jack tree. –2 A thorn. –सा, –सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. –2 A female monkey. –3 A female demon. –सम् The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पन्थ् 1, 10 P. To go, to travel.

पन्थक *a.* Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपिः The moon.

पपी *m.* [cf. Uṇ 3. 159] 1 The sun. –2 The moon.

पपु *a.* Fostering, protecting. –पुः *f.* A foster-mother.

पम्पा 1 N. of a lake in the Daṇḍaka forest; इदं च पम्पाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. –2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय् 1 Ā. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् *n.* 1 Water; Bhāg. 8. 2. 4; पयसा कमलं कमलेन पयः पयसा कमलेन विभाति सरः. –2 Milk; पयःपानं भुजङ्गानां केवलं विषवर्धनम् H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36, 63; 14, 78 (where both senses are intended). –3 Semen virile. –4 Food. –5 Ved. Night. –6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants). –Comp. –गलः, –डः 1 hail. –2 an island. –घनम् hail. –चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. –जम् a lotus; पातामेतौ पयोजोदरललिततलौ पङ्कजाक्षस्य पादौ। विष्णुपादादि स्तोत्रम् 12. °योनिः (same as पद्मयोनि = Brahmadeva); पयोजयोनिः प्रणिधाय मानसं व्यधत्त यस्यामरविन्दलोचनः Sāhendra 3. 37. –जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. –दः a cloud; Me. 7; मत्तः सदाचारशुचेः कलङ्कः पयोदवातादिव दर्पणस्य R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. –धरः 1 a cloud; पयोधरघनीभावस्तावदम्बरमध्यगः। आश्लेषोपगमस्तत्र यावन्नेव प्रवर्तते॥ Subh. Ratn. (this refers both to a cloud and a woman's breast). –2 a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gīt. 1; विपाण्डुभिर्म्लानतया पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24. (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. –3 an udder; पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रां जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3. –4 the cocoa-nut tree. –5 the backbone or spine (कशेरुक). –धस् *m.* 1 the ocean. –2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. –3 a rain-cloud. –धारागृहम् a bath-room with flowing water. –धिः, –निधिः the ocean; प्रयान्ति नद्यस्त्वरितं पयोनिधिम् Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. –पूरः a pool, lake. –भृत् *m.*, –मुच् *m.* a cloud; यदि नासारभृतः पयोभृतः Śi. 16. 61; करीव सिक्तं पृषतैः पयोमुचाम् R. 3. 3; 6. 5. –मानुषी a water-nymph. –रयः the current of a river. –राशिः the ocean. –वाहः a cloud; प्रावृषेण्यं पयोवाहं विद्युदैरावताविव R. 1. 36. –व्रतः, –व्रतम् subsisting on mere milk (as a vow); दिनमेकं पयोव्रतः Ms. 11. 144. cf. अदितिपयोव्रतम् Bhāg. 8. 16.

पयस्य *a.* 1 Milky, made of milk. –2 Watery. –स्यः A cat. –स्या Curds.

पयस्यति, पयायते Den. P. To flow, to act like milk; कामं मदीक्षामयकामधेनोः पयायतामभ्युदयस्त्वदीयः N. 14. 79.

पयस्वल *a.* Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. –लः A goat.

पयस्विन् *a.* Milky, juicy. –नी 1 A milch-cow; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य पयस्विनीं ताम् R. 2. 21; 54, 65. –2 A river. –3 A she-goat. –4 Night.

पयोधिकम् The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tāptī river, but more correctly with Purṇā, a feeder of that river). —Comp. —**जाता** (पयोष्णी जाता यस्याः सा) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī.

पर *a.* [पॄ-भावे-अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर *m.* also. -2 Distant, removed, remote; अपरं भवतो जन्म परं जन्म विवस्वतः Bg. 4. 4. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23; 7 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after (usually with abl.); बाल्यात् परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुताम् R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः। मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः॥ Bg. 3. 42. -6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal; क्षत्रात् परं नास्ति Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 11. न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टम् Ś. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6. 19; Ś. 7. 27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). -8 Alien, estranged, stranger. -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शतम् 'exceeding or more than a hundred. -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, दैवपर, चिन्तापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Śi. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. -2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Śi. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -3 The Almighty; तावदध्यासते लोकं परस्य परचिन्तकाः Bhāg. 3. 32. 8. -रम् 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. -2 The Supreme Spirit; तेषामादित्यवज्ज्ञानं प्रकाशयति तत् परम् Bg. 5. 16. -3 Final beatitude; असक्तो ह्याचरन् कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः Bg. 3. 19. -4 The secondary meaning of a word. -5 (In logic) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); *e. g.* पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट). -6 The other or future world; परासक्ते च वस्तस्मिन् कथमासीन्मनस्तदा Mb. 6. 14. 55. *Note*— The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; *e. g.* (*a*) परम् 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परम् R. 1. 17. -2 after (with abl.); अस्मात् परम् Ś. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 102; भाग्यायत्तमतः परम् Ś. 4. 17; ततः परम् &c. -3 thereupon, thereafter. -4 but, however. -5 otherwise. -6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. -7 most willingly. -8 only. -9 at the utmost. (*b*) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Mal. 2. 2. -2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. -3 after (with abl.) स्तन्यत्यागात् परेण U. 2. 7. (*c*) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. -2 in future. —Comp. -**अङ्गम्** the hinder part of the body. -**अङ्गदः** an epithet of Śiva. -**अणुः** See परमाणु; Bhāg. 10. 14. 11. -**अदनः** a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -**अधिकारचर्चा** officiousness, meddlesomeness. -**अधीन** *a.* dependent on another, subject, subservient; अत्रमेयं पराधीनं देयं स्यादभिन्नभाजने Ms. 10. 54, 83; H. 1. 119. -**अन्तः** final death. (-**न्ताः**) *m.* (pl.) N. of a people. -**अन्तकः** an epithet of Śiva. -2 a frontier. -**अन्तकालः** the time of death; ते ब्रह्मलोकेषु परान्तकाले परामृताः परिमुच्यन्ति सर्वे Muṇḍ. 3. 2. 6. -**अन्न** *a.* living or subsisting on another's food. (-**न्नम्**) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् *a.* subsisting on the food of others; रोगी चिरप्रवासी परान्नभोजी परावसथशायी। यज्जीवति तन्मरणं यन्मरणं सोऽस्य विश्रामः॥ H. 1. 120. -**अपर** *a.* 1 far and near, remote and proximate. -2 prior and posterior. -3 before and beyond, earlier and later. -4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-**रः**) a *Guru* of an intermediate class. (-**रम्**) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); *e. g.* पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhāṣā. P. 8. -**अभिध्यानम्** self-conceit; high opinion for self or body (देहाभिमान); स्वयं पराभिध्यानेन विस्रंशितस्मृतिः Bhāg. 5. 14. 10. -**अमृतम्** rain. -**अयण** (**अयन**) *a.* 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2 depending on, subject to. -3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोह°; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र° &c. -4 connected with. -5 being a protector (त्राता); अबर्हाश्वरणैर्हीनाः पूर्वेषां वः परायणाः Mb. 1. 230. 4. -6 leading or conducive to. (-**णम्**) 1 the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort; एतत् परायणम् Praśna Up. 1. 10; तपसश्च परायणम् Rām. 1. 21. 10; Mb. 12. 179. 12. -2 essence, sum. -3 Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4 firm devotion. -5 a universal medicine, panacea. -6 a religious order. -**अर्थ** *a.* 1 having another aim or meaning. -2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-**र्थः**) 1 the highest interest or advantage. -2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāṣ.; R. 1. 29. -3 the chief or highest meaning. -4 the highest object (*i. e.* sexual intercourse). -5 the supreme good (मोक्ष); ज्ञात्वा प्रजहि कालेन परार्थमनुदृश्य च Mb. 12. 288. 9. -6 Something else. Hence परार्थता or परार्थत्व means 'being subsidiary to something else; परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. -7 an object which is meant for another's use (Sāṅ. Phil.); सङ्घातपरार्थत्वात् त्रिगुणादिविपर्ययादधिष्ठानात् Sāṅ. K. 17. °वादिन् *a.* speaking for another; mediator, substitute. -**अर्थिन्** *a.* striving for the supreme good. (-**र्थम्**, -**र्थे**)

ind. for the sake of another. –अर्धम् 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम् Bh. 2. 60. –2 a particular high number; *i. e.* 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वादिपरार्धपर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. –अर्धक *a.* One half of anything. –अर्ध्य *a.* 1 being on the farther side or half. –2 most distant in number; हेमन्तो वसन्तात् परार्ध्यः Sat. Br. –3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27; 8. 27; 10. 64; 16. 39; आबद्धप्रचुरपरार्ध्यकिंकिणीकः Si. 8. 45. –4 most costly; Si. 4. 11; श्रियं परार्ध्या विदधद् विधातृभिः Bu. Ch. 1. 1. –5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; परस्परस्पर्धिपरार्ध्यरूपाः पौरस्त्रियो यत्र विधाय वेधाः Si. 3. 58. –6 Divine; असावादीत् सद्ध्ये परार्ध्यवत् Bk. 9. 64. (–र्ध्यम्) 1 a maximum. –2 an infinite number. –अवर *a.* 1 far and near; परावराणां स्रष्टारं पुराणं परमव्ययम् Mb. 1. 1. 23. –2 earlier and later. –3 prior and posterior or subsequent. –4 higher and lower. –5 traditional; पुनाति पङ्क्तिं वंश्यांश्च सप्त सप्त परावरान् Ms. 1. 105. –6 all-including; परावरज्ञोऽसि परावरस्त्वम् Mb. 3. 232. 18. (–रा) descendants. (–रम्) 1 cause and effect. –2 the whole extent of an idea. –3 the universe. –4 totality. °ज्ञ, °दृश् *a.* knowing both the past and the future; परावरज्ञो ब्रह्मर्षिः Mb. 1. 60. 5. –अवसथशायिन् *a.* sleeping in another's house; H. 1. 120. –अहः the next day. –अह्णः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. –आगमः attack of an enemy. –आचित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (–तः) a slave. –आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit. –आयत्त *a.* 1 dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. –2 Wholly subdued or overwhelmed by. –आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman; नाहं परायुर्ऋषयो न मरीचिमुख्या जानन्ति यद्विरचितं खलु सत्वसर्गाः Bhag. 8. 10. 12. –आविद्धः 1 an epithet of Kubera. –2 of Viṣṇu. –आश्रय *a.* dependent upon another. (–यः) 1 dependence upon another. –2 the retreat of enemies. (–या) a plant growing on another tree. –आसङ्गः dependence upon another. –आस्कन्दिन् *m.* a thief, robber. –इतर *a.* 1 other than inimical, *i. e.* friendly, kind. –2 one's own; विधाय रक्षान् परितः परेतरान् Ki. 1. 14. –ईशः 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu. –ईष्टिः N. of Brahman. –इष्टुका a cow which has often calved. –उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. –उद्वहः the Indian cuckoo. –उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम्. –उपकारिन् *a.* benevolent, kind to others. –उपजापः causing dissension among enemies; परोपजापात् संरक्षेत् प्रधानान् क्षुद्रकान् अपि Kau. A. 1. 13. –उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यम्. –उपरुद्ध *a.* besieged by an enemy. –उपसर्पणम् approaching another; begging. –ऊढा another's wife. –एधित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (–तः) 1 a servant. –2 the (Indian) cuckoo. –कर्मन् *n.* service for another. °निरतः a servant. –कलत्रम् another's wife. °अभिगमनम् adultery; वरं क्लैब्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनम् H. 1. 116. –कायप्रवेशनम् entering another's body (a supernatural art). –कारः The deeds of the enemy; राज्ञः समीपे परकारमाह प्रज्ञापनैषा विविधोपदिष्टा Kau. A. 2. 10. –कार्यम् another's business or work. °निरतः 1 a benevolent man. –2 a slave, servant. –काल *a.* relating to a later time, mentioned later. –कृतिः an example or precedent, a passage descriptive of the doings of men; MS. 6. 7. 26. –क्रमः doubling the second letter of a conjunction of consonants. –क्रान्तिः *f.* inclination of the ecliptic. –क्षेत्रम् 1 another's body. –2 another's field; येऽक्षेत्रिणो बीजवन्तः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः। ते वै सस्यस्य जातस्य न लभन्ते फलं क्वचित् ॥ Ms. 9. 49. –3 another's wife; तौ तु जातौ परक्षेत्रे Ms. 3. 175. –गामिन् *a.* 1 being with another. –2 relating to another. –3 beneficial to another. –गुण *a.* beneficial to another. (–णः) the virtue of another; परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यम् Bh. 2. 78. –ग्रन्थिः joint (as of a finger); an articulation. –ग्लानिः *f.* subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. –चक्रम् 1 the army of an enemy. –2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis* q. v. –3 a hostile prince. –छन्द *a.* dependent. (–दः) 1 the will of another. –2 dependence. °अनुवर्तनम् following the will of another. –छिद्रम् a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. –ज *a.* 1 stranger. –2 coming from a foe. –3 inferior. –जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन); शक्तः परजने दाता Ms. 11. 9. –जन्मन् *n.* a future birth. –जात *a.* 1 born of another. –2 dependent on another for livelihood. (–तः) a servant. –जित *a.* 1 conquered by another. –2 maintained by another. (–तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. –तन्त्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. –तन्त्रम् (a common group of) subsidiaries belonging to another; जैमिनिः परतन्त्रापत्तेः स्वतन्त्रप्रतिषेधः स्यात् MS. 12. 1. 8 (see तन्त्रम्). –तर्ककः a suppliant, beggar; Dānasāgara, Bibliotheca Indica, 274, Fascicule 1, p. 15; also परतर्कुक. –तल्पगामिन् *m.* One who approaches another man's wife. –तीर्थिकः The adherent of another sect. –दाराः *m.* (pl.) another's wife; °अभिगमनम्, °अभिमर्षः Adultery. –दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. –दुःखम् the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. –देवता the Supreme Being. –देशः a hostile or foreign country. –देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. –द्रोहिन्, –द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. –धनम् another's property. –धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. –2 another's duty or business. –3 the duties of another caste; परधर्मेण जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10. 97. –ध्यानम् absolute meditation or contemplation; ध्येये मनो निश्चलतां याति ध्येयं विचिन्तयत्। यत् तद् ध्यानं परं प्रोक्तं मुनिभिर्ध्यानचिन्तकैः ॥ Garuḍa P. –निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* भूतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्वं भूतः; so राजदन्तः, अग्न्याहितः &c. –निर्वाणम् the highest निर्वाण; (Buddh.). –पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. –पदम् 1 the highest position, eminence. –2 final beatitude. –परिग्रह *a.* see पराधीन; स्ववीर्यविजये युक्ता नैतेः पर-

परिग्रहाः Mb. 7. 144. 22. **-हः** another's property (as wife &c.); यथा बीजं न वप्तव्यं पुंसा परपरिग्रहे Ms. 9. 42-3. **-परिभवः** humiliation or injury suffered from others. **-पाकनिवृत्त** *a.* One who does not depend on others for his sustenance and performs the पञ्चयज्ञ faultlessly and takes food in his own house. **-पाकरत** *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पञ्चयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परान्नमुपजीवति। सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः॥ **-पाकरुचिः** having a liking for others' food; परपाकरुचिर्न स्याद‌निन्द्यामन्त्रणादृते Y. 1. 112. **-पिण्डः** another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.*, °भक्षक *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another; यादृशोऽहं परपिण्डभक्षको भूतः Mk. 8. 25/26; (-*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food; परपिण्डरता मनुष्याः Bh. **-पुरंजयः** a conqueror, hero. **-पुरुषः** 1 another man, a stranger. -2 the Supreme Spirit, Viṣṇu. -3 the husband of another woman. **-पुष्ट** *a.* 1 fed or nourished by another. -2 Stranger. (**-ष्टः**) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. **-पुष्टा** 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. -2 a parasitical plant. -3 a harlot, prostitute. **-पूर्वा** a woman who has or had a former husband; Ms. 3. 166; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते। निन्द्यैव सा भवेल्लोके परपूर्वेति चोच्यते Ms. 5. 163. **-प्रतिनप्तृ** *m.* son of the great grand son. **-प्रपौत्रः** (see प्रतिनप्तृ). **-प्रेष्यः** a servant, menial, slave. **-ब्रह्मन्** *n.* the Supreme Spirit; cf. लीने परे ब्रह्मणि Bh. परे ब्रह्मणि कोऽपि न लग्नः Śaṅkara (चर्पटपञ्जरिका 7). **-भागः** 1 another's share. -2 superior merit. -3 good fortune, prosperity. -4 (*a*) excellence, superority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परभागो यावत् पुरुषेण पौरुषं न कृतम् Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (*b*) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलगञ्जनं मम हृदयरञ्जनम् जनितरतिरङ्गपरभागम् Gīt. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30; 8. 42; Śi. 7. 33; 8. 51; 10. 86; 12. 15. -5 the last part, remainder. **-भाव** *a.* loving another. **-भावः** the being second member in a compound. **-भाषा** a foreign tongue. **-भुक्त** *a.* enjoyed or used by another; परभुक्तां च कान्तां च यो भुङ्क्ते स नराधमः। स पच्यते कालसूत्रे यावच्चन्द्रदिवाकरौ॥ Brav. P. **-भूत** *a.* following, subsequent (as words). **-भृत्** *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). **-भृत** *a.* nourished by another. **-भृतः, -ता** the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another *i. e.* by a crow); प्रागन्तरिक्षगमनात्स्वमपत्यजातमन्यैर्द्विजैः परभृताः खलु पोषयन्ति Ś. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; Ś. 4. 10. **-मतम्** 1 another's opinion. -2 different opinion or doctrine; heterodoxy. **-मर्मज्ञ** *a.* knowing the secrets of another. **-मृत्युः** a crow. **-रमणः** a married woman's gallant or paramour; स्वाधीने पररमणे धन्यास्तारुण्यफलभाजः Pt. 1. 180. **-लोकः** the next (or furture) world; परलोकनवप्रवासिनः प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यानम् death. °विधि funeral rites; परलोकविधौ च माधव स्मरमुद्दिश्य (निवपेः सहकारमञ्जरीः) Ku. 4. 38. **-वश, -वश्य** *a.* subject to another, dependent, dependent on others; सर्वं परवशं दुःखं सर्वमात्मवशं सुखम्. **-वाच्यम्** a fault or a defect of another; प्रकटान्यपि नैपुणं महत् परवाच्यानि चिराय गोपितुम् Śi. 16. 30. **-वाणिः** 1 a judge. -2 a year. -3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. **-वादः** 1 rumour, report. -2 objection, controversy. **-वादिन्** *m.* a disputant, controversialist. **-वेश्मन्** *n.* the abode of the Supreme Being. **-व्रतः** an epithet of Dhṛitarāṣṭra. **-शब्दः** a word expressive of something else; परशब्दस्य परत्र वृत्तौ तद्वद् भावो गम्यते ŚB. on MS. 7. 2 1. **-श्वस्** *ind.* the day after tomorrow. **-संगत** *a.* 1 associated with another. -2 fighting with another. **-संज्ञकः** the soul. **-सवर्ण** *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). **-सात्** *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. **-सेवा** service of another. **-स्त्री** another's wife. **-स्वम्** another's property; व्यावृत्ता यत् परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणम् seizing another's property. **-हन्** *a.* killing enemies. **-हित** *a.* 1 benevolent. -2 profitable to another. **-तम्** the welfare of another; सन्तः स्वयं परहिताभिहिताभियोगाः Bh.

परकीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव Ś. 4. 22; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. **-या** Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*; cf. also अप्रकटपरपुरुषानुरागा परकीया। सा च द्विधा। परोढा कन्यका च। कन्यकायाः पित्राद्यधीनतया परकीयता। Rasamañjarī.

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् *ind.* 1 From another; सन्तः स्वतः प्रकाशन्ते गुणा न परतो नृणाम् Bv. 1. 120. -2 From an enemy; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वम् 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275; 5. 166; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. **-त्रम्** Future world. **-Comp. -भीरुः** one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परथा *ind.* (like अन्यथा) Otherwise; Cholachampūkāvya 5. 5; P. 4; P. 13.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; यः कश्चन रघूणां हि परमेकः परंतपः R. 15. 7. **-पः** A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्नोति परमां

गतिम् Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1; 2. 13. –3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; सर्वथा ब्राह्मणाः पूज्याः परमं दैवतं हि तत् Ms. 9. 319. –4 Exceeding, extreme. –5 Adequate, sufficient; परमं यत्नमातिष्ठेत् स्तेनानां निग्रहे नृपः Ms. 8. 302. –6 Worst. –7 Higher than, superior to; न मन्ये वाणिज्यात् किमपि परमं वर्तनमिह Pt. 1. 11. **–मम्** The utmost or highest; the chief or prominent part; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. **–मम्** *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे मुनिमण्डलम् Ku. 6. 35. –2 Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. **–Comp. –अक्षरम्** the sacred syllable 'om' or Brahmā. **–अङ्गना** an excellent woman. **–अणुः** an infinitesimal particle, an atom; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुताम् R. 15. 22; परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यम् Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपा T. S.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:— जालान्तरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः। भागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते॥ Tarka K., or less accurately — जालान्तरगते रश्मौ यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः। तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते॥) °अङ्गकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–अद्वैतम्** 1 the Supreme Spirit. –2 pure unitarianism. **–अन्नम्** rice boiled in milk with sugar. **–अपमः** the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. **–अर्थः** 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme Spirit; इदं हि तत्त्वं परमार्थभाजाम् Mv. 7. 2. –2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः Ś. 2. 19; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'. °मत्स्याः R. 7. 40. Mv. 4. 30. –3 any excellent or important object. –4 the best sense. –5 the best kind of wealth. °दरिद्र really poor; Mk. °भाज *a.* partaking of the highest truth; Mv. °विद् a philosopher. **–अर्थतः** *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारस्य Ś. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ माम् Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. **–अहः** an excellent day. **–आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme Spirit or Brahman; न च योगविधेर्नवेतरः स्थिरधीरा परमात्मदर्शनात् R. 8. 22; स्वर्गापवर्गयोर्मार्गमामनन्ति मनीषिणः। यदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरूप्यते॥ Kusum. **–आनन्दः** 'supreme felicity', Supreme Spirit. **–आपद्** *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. **–आयुधम्** the wheel (चक्र); शूलैः प्रमथिताः केचित् केचित्तु परमायुधैः Rām. 6. 58. 12. **–आर्यः** a Bodhisattva (q. v.). **–इष्वासः** an excellent archer. **–ईशः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–ईश्वरः** 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 of Indra. –3 of Śiva. –4 the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. –5 N. of Brahman. –6 a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्तिन्. **–ऋषिः** a great sage. **–ऐश्वर्यम्** supremacy. **–काण्डः,–ण्डम्** a very auspicious moment. **–क्रान्तिः** *f.* the sine of the greatest declination. **–गतिः** *f.* 1 any chief object or refuge (as a god). –2 final beatitude, emancipation. **–गवः** an excellent bull or cow. **–गहन** *a.* very myserious, profound. **–तत्त्वम्** the highest truth. **–धर्मात्मन्** *a.* very dutiful, virtuous. **–पदम्** 1 the best position, highest rank. –2 final beatitude; विष्णोः पदे परमे मध्व उत्सः Rv. 1. 154. 5. **–परम** *a.* most excellent of all. **–पुंस्** the Supreme Spirit; N. of Viṣṇu. **–पुरुषः, –पूरुषः** the Supreme Spirit. **–प्रख्य** *a.* celebrated, renowned. **–ब्रह्मन्** *n.* the Supreme Spirit. **–मुद्रा** *f.* One of the poses of goddess त्रिपुरा. **–रसः** butter-milk mixed with water. **–राजः** a supreme monarch. **–समुदय** *a.* very auspicious or successful; परमसमुदयेनाश्वमेधेन चेष्ट्वा Mk. 1. 4. **–सम्मत** *a.* highly esteemed; much revered. **–हंसः** an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचकः कुटीचको बहूदकः हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः। चतुर्थः परमो हंसो यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः॥ Hārītasmṛiti. °परिव्राजकाचार्यः N. of Śaṅkarāchārya.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.; also परमिक; चतुर्णामात्मजानां हि प्रीतिः परमिका मम Rām. 1. 20. 11.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest rank, position; यद्यपि राजा परमतां गच्छति ब्रह्मैवान्तत उपनिश्रयति Bri. Up. 1. 4. 11. –2 Highest aim or end.

परंतप *a.* Destroying foes (a hero).

परंपदम् 1 The abode of Viṣṇu. –2 Eternal felicity. –3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. **–ष्ठः** 1 An epithet of Brahman. –2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन् *a* Standing at the head, highest, chief; परमेष्ठिनां प्रभुः Bhāg. 10. 89. 58. *–m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. –2 Of Śiva. –3 Of Viṣṇu. –4 Of Garuḍa. –5 Of Agni. –6 Any spiritual teacher. –7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* One following the other; परंपराणां भक्षिष्ये वानराणां मृतं मृतम् Rām. 4. 56. 5. –2 Successive, repeated. **–रः** 1 A great-grandson. –2 A kind of deer **–रा** 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महनीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. –2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयान्तर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 100. –3 Method, order, due arrangement; एवं परंपराप्राप्तमिमं राजर्षयो विदुः Bg. 1. 2. –4 Race, family, lineage. –5 Injury, hurting, killing. **–Comp. –यात** *a.* received by tradition. **–वाहनम्** an indirect means of conveyance (such as horse which draws the carriage). **–सम्बन्धः** an indirect conjunction; cf. P. VIII. 1. 24 com. **–रम्** *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराक *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरित *a.* Continuous, forming a series.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. –2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितम् Ś. 3. 2; भगवन्‌-परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्थं परवानसि त्वम् R. 14. 59. –2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. –3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वसेन Māl. 6. –4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; न हि सुलभवियोगा कर्तुमात्मप्रियाणि प्रभवति परवत्ता V. 5. 17.

परञ्जः 1 An oil-mill. –2 The blade of a sword. –3 Foam. –4 A scymitar. –**जा** The sounds of instruments at festivals. –**जम्** Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शृणाति, शृ-कु डिच; cf. Uṇ. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. –2 A weapon in general. –3 A thunderbolt. –**Comp.** –**धरः** 1 an epithet of Paraśurāma. –2 of Gaṇeśa. –3 a soldier armed with an axe. –**मुद्रा** a kind of pose in Tantraśāstra. –**रामः** 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. [While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Reṇukā at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see जमदग्नि). Some time after this, king Kārtavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Paraśurāma, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Paraśurāma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kṣatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kṣatriyas as he was, defeated by Rāma, son of Daśaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauñcha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kārtikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain; cf. Gīt 1. :— क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगतपापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम्। केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे।]. –**वनम्** N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसाराम् R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than; परोरजः सवितुर्जातवेदः Bhāg. 5. 7. 14. –2 On the other side of. –3 Far away, at a distance –4 With the exception of. –5 Ved. In future, afterwards. –**Comp.** –**कृष्ण** *a.* very black. –**पुंसा** Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). –**पुरुष** *a.* higher than a man. –**शत** *a.* more than a hundred; स जवेन पतन् परःशतानां पततां व्रात इवारवं वितेने Ki. 13. 26; Śi. 12. 50. –**श्वस्** *ind.* the day after tomorrow. –**सहस्र** *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. –2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते Ś. 1. –3 Higher than. –4 Ved. From above. –5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* 1 Mutual; परस्परस्य मर्माणि ये न रक्षन्ति जन्तवः। त एव निधनं यान्ति वल्मीकोदरसर्पवत्॥ Pt. 3. 186; परस्परं विस्मयवन्ति लक्ष्मीमालोकयांचक्रुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. –2 (pl.) Like one another; Mb. 12. -*pron.*, *a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्यम् 1. 40; 3. 24. *Note*:— The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', reciprocally', 'one another', 'by, from' or 'to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see परस्परं भावयन्तः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. –**Comp.** –**अदिन्** *a.* consuming one another; परस्परादिनस्स्तेनाः (भवन्ति) Ms. 12. 59. –**ज्ञः** a friend. –**विलक्षण** *a.* mutually opposing; परस्परविलक्षणा गुणविशेषाः Sāṅ. K. 36. –**व्यावृत्तिः** *f.* mutual exclusion. –**स्थित** *a.* standing opposite to one another.

परस्मैपदम्, –परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated; आत्मनेपदनिमित्तहीनाद् धातोः परस्मैपदं स्यात्.

परा *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards'. According to G. M. the senses of परा are.— 1 killing, injuring & (पराहत). –2 going (परागत). –3 seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). –4 prowess (पराक्रान्त). –5 direction towards (परावृत्त). –6 excess (पराजित). –7 dependence (पराधीन). –8 liberation (पराकृत). –9 inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). –10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराक् See पराच्; पुनरासाद्य संरब्ध उपक्रोष्टा पराक् स्थितः Bhāg. 10. 15. 31.

पराक *a.* Small. –**कः** 1 A sacrificial sword. –2 A kind of penance; यतात्मनोऽप्रमत्तस्य द्वादशाहमभोजनम्। पराको

नाम कृच्छ्रोऽयं सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 215; N. 17. 193. द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 1. -3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः 1 Remote expectation or hope. -2 Distant view.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तां हनूमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमन् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणम् The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

पराकृष्ट *a.* Disparaged, reviled.

पराके *ind.* At a distance (Ved).

पराक्रम् 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; बकवच्चिन्तयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रंस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94. -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Śi. 2. 44. -2 Marching againt, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N. of Viṣṇu.

पराक्रमिन् *a.* Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic; शक्रतुल्यपराक्रान्तम् Rām. 4. 19. 23; Mb. 7. 65. 3. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

पराक्षिप्त *a.* Upset, wrested away. -Comp. -मनस्क *a.* having the mind carried away, enraptured.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपङ्कजम् Śi. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. -2 Dust in general; प्रतापोऽग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदनन्तरम् R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will. -8 Medicinal powder; Mātaṅga L. 11. 28. -9 Powder; कायेऽपि कर्पूरपरागपूरः Mv. 7. 17.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपङ्कजम् Śi. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

परागत *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परागमः Invasion.

पराङ्गवः The ocean.

पराच्, पराञ्च् *a.* (-ची *f.*) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चामुष्मात् पराञ्चो लोकाः Ch. Up; दिग्देशकालवचनो हि पराक्शब्दो भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 47. -2 Having the face turned away; आत्मीयास्ते ये पराञ्चः पुरस्तात् (पराङ्मुख); Śi. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे पराग्वदनशालिनि हन्त जाने 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards; पराङ् पश्यति नान्तरात्मन् Kaṭh. 2. 1. 1; Bhāg. 8. 19. 9. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from. -8 Inverted, reversed. -9 Not repeated; अनभ्यासे पराक्शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यात् MS. 10. 5. 45; अनभ्यासे पराक्शब्दो वर्तते ŚB. On MS. 10. 5. 45. -*n.* The body; यदात्मानं पराग्गृह्य पशुवद्भूतवैशसम् Bhāg. 4. 11. 10. -*ind.* 1 Away, off. -2 Outwards. -Comp. -दृश् *a.* having the eyes turned towards the outer world. -पुष्पः The कदम्ब tree. -पुष्पी The अपामार्ग tree (Mar. आघाडा). -मुख *a.* (पराङ्मुख) 1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. -2 (*a*) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (*b*) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; Ś. 5. 28. -3 adverse, unfavourable; तनुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 30. -4 not caring about, regardless of; मर्त्यैश्वर्यपराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (-खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons. -खम्, -मुखता, -मुखत्वम् Turning away, aversion.

पराचीन *a.* [पराच्-ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted; पराचीनोऽभवत्तेभ्यः Śiva B. 27. 42. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond; न कदाचित् पराचीना अवितुमुत्सहन्ते Bhāg. 5. 20. 37. -6 Unfit, improper. -7 Outward (बहिर्मुख); ज्ञानमेकं पराचीनैरिन्द्रियैर्ब्रह्म निर्गुणम् Bhāg. 3. 32. 28. -नम् *ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than. -Comp. -रात्रम् the second half of the night.

पराजि 1 Ā. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; यं पराजयसे मृषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Śi. 19. 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात् पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; तां पराजयमानां स प्रीतिं रक्ष्यां दशाननात् Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; विष्टपत्रयपराजयस्थिरां रावणश्रियमपि व्यकम्पयत् R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात् पराजयः -3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराजिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated.

पराञ्जः 1 An oil-mill. -2 Foam. -3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराडीनम् Flying backward 'पश्चाद्गतिः पराडीनम्'; Mb. 8. 41. 27.

पराणुत्तिः *f.* Driving away, expelling, removing.

परातंसः The being thrushed or pushed aside.

परात्परः The Supreme Being. *-a.* Supreme; परात्परं पुरुषमुपैति दिव्यम्.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander. -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). -4 To exclude from.

परादानम् 1 Giving up or away. -2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. -2 Extreme mental pain.

परान(ण)सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. *-Caus.* To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. *-Caus.* 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (Ā.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (*a*) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनाम् Ki. 1. 41. (*b*) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवम् Ku. 2. 22; तव पदपल्लववैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशम् Gīt. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव). -5 N. of the 40 th year in the cycle of 60 years.

पराभावः Same as पराभव; Mb.

पराभावनम् Suppression.

पराभावुक *a.* About to decline, going to pass away.

पराभूत *p. p.* 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः *f.* See पराभव; दैन्यस्य पात्रतामेति पराभूतेः परं पदम् Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत *a.* One who has overcome death.

परामृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमङ्गं कुलिशव्रणाङ्कितम् R. 3. 68; Śi. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage (a woman or a temple). -4 To reflect, think, consider किं भवितेति सशङ्कं पङ्कजनयना परामृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think mentally of, praise (स्तु); ग्रन्थारम्भे विघ्नविघाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रन्थकृत् परामृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः. -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -2 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनम् 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामृश्.

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेल्ल.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावसुः N. of the 40th year in the cycle of 60 year; cf. पराभव.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावृत् *ind.* Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 Ā. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat. -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावर्त्य *a.* To be turned back or exchanged or reversed or restored. **-Comp. -व्यवहारः** (in law) an appeal.

परावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः *f.* 1 = परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

परावहः N. of one of the seven winds (the other six are:— आवह, उद्वह, परिवह, प्रवह, विवह and संवह).

पराव्याधः 1 A stone's throw. -2 The range of any missile.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smriti.

पराशरिन् *m.* A beggar, mendicant.

परास् 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तम् S. D. 1.

परासिसिषु *a.* Wishing to drive away; द्विषतः परासिसिषुरेषः Ki. 12. 34.

परासः The range of anything thrown. -सम् Tin.

परासनम् Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासिक्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Set aside, rendered useless.

परासु *a.* 1 Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परासुर्द्विजात्मजः R.15.56; 9. 78. -2 One whose vital spirit is departed. **-परासुता, -परासुत्वम्** 1 Exhaustion, death; व्रजति पुरा हि परासुतां त्वदर्थे Ki. 10. 50. -2 A dependent life (पराधीनप्राणत्व); लोभान्मोहश्च माया च मानस्तम्भः परासुता Mb. 12. 158. 4.

परासेधः Arrest, imprisonment.

परास्कन्दिन् *m.* A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; दैवं मत्पौरुषपराहतम् Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपङ्कजम् Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. -तम् A stroke. -तिः *f.* Contradiction.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (*a*) round, round about, about; (*b*) in addition to, further; (*c*) opposite to, against; (*d*) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्; (*b*) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिञ्चति 'he waters tree after tree'; (*c*) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc.); यदत्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk.; (*d*) from, out of; (*e*) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पर्यनन्तात् त्रयस्तापाः Vop.; (*f*) after the lapse of; परि संवत्सरात्; (*g*) in consequence of; (*h*) beyond, more than; स्त्रयाः परि चतुर्दश Mb. 3. 1. 11 (com. अधिकचतुर्दशाः पञ्चदशेत्यर्थः); (*i*) according to, in accordance with; (*j*) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very', 'very much', 'excessively'; as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears'; so परिचतुर्दशन्, परिदौर्बल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (*a*) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगर्तं वृष्टो दिवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः) *e. g.* अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि; (*b*) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by', or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः = परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा 1 A religious tale or narrative; Buddh. Divyāvadāna. -2 A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction. -3 A fairy tale.

परिकन्दल *a.* Full of, teeming with (in comp.).

परिकम्पः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; विरमतु परिकम्पः कातरे क्षत्रियासि Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd; संध्याक्रुष्टावशिष्टस्वकरपरिकरस्पृष्टहेमारपङ्क्तिः Ratn. 3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; गतानामारम्भः किसलयितलीलापरिकरः Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाजः Śi. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्ध् or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; बध्नन् सवेगं परिकरम् K. 170; कृतपरिकरः कर्मसु जनः Śivamahimna 20; कृतपरिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपन्थीभवितुम् Ve. 3; G. L. 47; बद्धो मानपरिग्रहे परिकरः सिद्धिस्तु दैवे स्थिता Amaru. 97; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (in Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यत् साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; *e. g.* सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनम् 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A. sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तृ *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hārita; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant. -*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचारपरिकर्माणम् Ś. 2. -2 Painting or dyeing the foot; असमाप्ते परिकर्मणि स्मृतः Ku. 4. 19. -3 Preparation. -4 Worship, adoration; अविक्रमस्ते परिकर्मणि स्थितः Bhāg. 2. 9. 29. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; मैत्र्यादिचित्तपरिकर्मविदो विधाय क्लेशप्रहाण-

मिह लब्धसबीजयोगाः Śi. 4. 55 (see Malli. thereon). -8 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions). -Comp. -अष्टकम् the eight fundamental rules of arithmetic *viz*. (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, finding the square, extracting the square root, finding the cube, extracting the cube root).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मित *a*. Decorated, adorned; त्रिस्रोतसा परिकर्मितशिखरे इव हिमवान् Cholachampūkāvya, p. 5.

परिकर्मिन् *m*. An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलयितृ *a*. Surrounding, encircling; Mv.

परिकलितम् Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनम् Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकाङ्क्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकूटम् A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a*. Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon -*Caus*. To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, -कर्षणम् 1 Dragging out, extraction. -2 A circle.

परिकर्षित *a*. 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकॄ 6. P. 1 To surround; परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सूनौ R 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about; स्फुरन्नीलाब्जानां प्रकरपरिकीर्णा इव दिशः Bh. 1. 4.-2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; नगरेषु भवन्तु वीथयः परिकीर्णा वनजैर्मृगादिभिः Śi. 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनम् 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिक्लृप् 1 Ā. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; श्रेयसे शाश्वतो देवो वराहः परिकल्पताम् U. 5. 27 (v. l.). -3 To think. -*Caus*. 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सम् Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite. -10 To choose; अन्यत्र वासं परिकल्पयन्तु Bri. S. 59. 11.

परिकल्पनम्, -ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; पश्यैतान् परिकल्पनाव्यतिकरप्रोच्छूनवंशान् गजान् Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented. -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Divided. -7 Provided, furnished with.

परिक्लृप्त *a*. 1 Distributed. -2 Scattered.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; द्रुतपदमभियातुमिच्छितानां गगनपरिक्रमलाघवेन तासाम् Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 Circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. -8 Following the course of a river down from its source to its mouth and then on the other bank upto its source again; MW. -Comp. -सहः a goat.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* Walked round. -तम् 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, foot-print.

परिक्रान्तिः *f*. Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) = परिकर (7) q. v. -4 Attention, attending to; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिक्रिया Ms. 2. 67. -5 Exercise, enjoyment; राज्यपरिक्रिया.

परिक्री 9 Ā. 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नाप्रियम् Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. -3 To return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितम् Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, -क्रयणम् 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying of. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; कोषान् रक्षार्धकोषेण सर्वकोषेण वा पुनः । शेषप्रकृतिरक्षार्थं परिक्रय उदाहृतः ॥ Kām.; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्लान्त *a*. Fatigued, exhausted, tired out,

परिक्लिश् I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vexed, troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. -ष्टम् Pain, vexation.

परिक्लेशः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिक्लेदः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिकणन *a.* Loud. -नः Ved. A cloud.

परिक्षत *a.* Wounded, hurt, injured; परिक्षते वक्षसि दन्तिदन्तैः Ki. 16. 11.

परिक्षतिः *f.* Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षवः Ill-omened sneezing.

परिक्षाम *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनम् 1 Washing, cleansing, -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयोऽपि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1; किरण° Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure; व्रजाद्भिरार्द्रेन्धनवत्परिक्षयम् Ki. 16. 57; Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted, decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 75. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; परिक्षीणः कश्चित् स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45. -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, decreased; प्राण° Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् *m.* 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To surround; गङ्गास्रोतःपरिक्षिप्तम् Ku. 6. 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain. -8 To deride; प्रणयाच्चाभिमानाच्च परिचिक्षेप राघवम् Rām. 2. 30. 2.

परिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded; कुशचीरपरिक्षिप्तम् Rām. 3. 1. 2. वेतसपरिक्षिप्ते मण्डपे Ś. 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading. -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence; circuit; अहोरात्रपरिक्षेपम् Mb. 14. 45. 3. -2 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; महार्णवपरिक्षेपं लङ्कायाः परिखाल्पुम् (मेने) R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखण्डयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा 1 A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; Mb. 5. 243. 23; स वेलावप्रवलयां परिखीकृतसागराम् (उर्वी शशास) R. 1. 30; 12. 66; तस्य परिखास्तिस्रो दण्डान्तराः कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 2. 21. -2 The bottom, depth; (fig.) root; बुद्धिर्ममैषा परिखास्थितस्य माभूद्विचारस्तव धर्मपुत्र Mb. 12. 167. 39 (परिखास्थित impregnable).

परिखातम् 1 A moat, ditch. -2 A rut, furrow. -3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 P. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied. -*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिन्न *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; नियमितपरिखेदा तच्छिरश्चन्द्रपादैः Ku. 1. 60; हुतवहपरिखेदादाशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Ṛs. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यात *a.* Celebrated, famous.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 consider, regard, think; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5.

परिगणनम्, -ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्तो बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or क्षेपक by Malli.)

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; तं हयं तत्र परिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; विशदप्रभापरिगतम् Śi. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; वृषलताम् &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; प्रथमपरिगतार्थस्तं रघुः संनिवृत्तम् R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. -*Caus.* To pass or spend (time).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; परिगततटभूमिः स्नानमात्रोत्थिताभिः (वधूभिः) Māl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः Ś. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिगतपरिगन्तव्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.) Śi. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; भ्रमणपरिगतं भैक्ष्यमक्ष्य्य... Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, over-whelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; अपि स्थाणुवदासीन

शुष्यन् परिगतः क्षुधा । न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद् वृत्तिमीहेत पण्डितः ॥ Pt. 1. 49. –9 Performed. –10 Forgotten. –11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनम् 1 round, surrounding. –2 Spreading, diffusing. –3 Obtaining. –4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगर्हणम् Excessive blame.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. –2 Tumbled or dropped down. –3 Vanished. –4 Melted. –5 Flowing.

परिगाढ *a.* Very much; परिगाढकृशः Ki. 6. 27.

परिगुणित *a.* 1 Reiterated, repeated. –2 Augmented by addition; Bhāg. 5. 3. 11.

परिगूढ *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. –2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति *f.* A kind of metre.

परिग्रह् 9. P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. –2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round; न्यविशन्त ततः सर्वे परिगृह्य सरस्वतीम् Mb. 5. 178. 23. –3 To lay hold of, seize. –4 To take, assume. –5 To accept. –6 To favour, patronize; देवेन च परिगृहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. –7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतः Mu. 1. –8 To put on (a dress). –9 To take possession of, master, overpower. –10 To conceive, comprehend. –11 To undertake. –12 To receive hospitably; परिग्रहेण ब्राह्मेण परिगृह्य महाद्युतिः Mb. 1. 195. 1. –13 To take (a wife), marry; प्रथमपरिगृहीतं स्यान्न वेत्यव्यवस्यन् Ś. 5. 19. –14 To conform to, follow. –15 To surpass, excel.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. –2 Embraced, surrounded. –3 Accepted, taken, received. –4 Assented or consented to, admitted. –5 Patronized, favoured. –6 Followed, obeyed, observed. –7 Married,

परिगृहीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension. –2 Summing up.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शङ्कापरिग्रहः Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. –2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. –3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. –4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 97; विवाहलक्ष्मी° U. 4. –5 Receiving, taking, accepting, acceptance; मौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयम् R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहान्ते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. –6 Possessions, property, belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. –7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा Ś. 1. 22; न हि गणयति क्षुद्रो जन्तुः परिग्रहफल्गुताम् Bh. 1. 9. –8 A wife, queen; प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; Ś. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि Ś. 3. 19; प्राप श्रियं मुनिवरस्य परिग्रहोऽसौ Rām. Ch. –9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; धन्याः स्मो वः परिग्रहात् U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13; कुर्वन्ति पाण्डवपरिग्रहमेव पौराः Pañch. 1. 20. –10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite; परिग्रहेण सर्वेण कोपेण च महीयसा Śiva B. 8. 40. –11 A household, family, members of a family. –12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. –13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयम् Ś. 1. –14 Assent, consent. –15 Taking possession of, acquiring. –16 A claim. –17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). Mb. 1. 195. 1. –18 An entertainer. –19 Assistance. –20 A husband. –21 Respect, reverence. –22 Grace, favour. –23 Comprehension, understanding. –24 Undertaking, performing. –25 Subjugation; धर्षितो मत्परिग्रहः Mb. 12. 320. 55. –26 Dominion. –27 Punishment. –28 Connection, relation. –29 Summing up, totality. –30 A house, residence. –31 Removing, taking away. –32 A curse; निर्मुक्तनिष्ठुरपरिग्रहपाशबन्धः Rām. Ch. (cf. पत्नीपरिजनादानमूलशापाः परिग्रहाः Ak.). –33 (In Ved. gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. –34 The form which precedes इति. –35 Root, origin. –36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. –37 An oath. –38 The rear of an army. –39 N. of Viṣṇu. –40 The body; आश्रयन्त्याः स्वभावेन मम पूर्वपरिग्रहम् Mb. 12. 320. 57 (com. स्वभावेन चित्तेन मम परिग्रहं शरीरं आश्रयन्त्याः). –41 Administration; राज्यपरिग्रहः Mb. 12. 320. 51. –Comp. **–अर्थीय** *a.* generalizing; having the sense of comprehension; Nir. 1. 7. **–द्वितीय** *a.* accompanied by one's wife or family. **–बहुत्वम्** multitude of wives.

परिग्रहणम् Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A husband; तामद्य संप्रेष्य परिग्रहीतुः Ś. 4. 22. –2 An assistant. –3 An adoptive father.

परिग्राहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्राहक *a.* Favouring, befriending; B. R.

परिग्राह्य *a.* To be treated or addressed kindly.

परिग्लान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. –2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिघः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति Ś. 2. 16; R. 16. 84; Śi. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. –2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत् स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. –3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; पादपाविद्धपरिघः R. 12. 73. –4 An iron club in general. It is a kind of weapon (परितो हन्तीती—सर्वतः

कण्टकिनो लोहदण्डः com. on Mb. 1. 19. 17);...... हन्तुं घोरं परिघमादद्दे Śiva B. 14. 99. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. Hence perhaps it means 'Gate-duty'; मूलं भागो व्याजी परिघः क्लृप्तं रूपिकमत्ययश्चाय-मुखम् Kau. A. 2. 6. 24. -13 (In astrol.) N. of the 19th Yoga. -घ्रौ m. (du.) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen). -Comp. -गुरु a. as heavy as an iron bar; M. -स्तम्भः a door-post; M.

परिघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike; नव सा कथासु परिघट्टयति श्रवणं यदङ्गुलिमुखेन मुहुः Śi. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिघट्टनम् Stirring up, stirring round; अस्मिन् महामोहमये कटाहे सूर्याग्निना रात्रिदिवेन्धनेन । मासर्तुदर्वीपरिघट्टनेन भूतानि कालः पचतीति वार्ता ॥ Mb. 3. 313. 118.

परिघर्मः, -र्म्यः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, -घातनम् 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिघ्रा See घ्रा. To kiss passionately, cover with kisses; Mb.

परिचक्ष् 2 Ā. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; श्रद्धाविरहितं यज्ञं तामसं परिचक्षते Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over; revile; को वैनं परिचक्षीत Bhāg. 4. 14. 33. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् a. Fully fourteen; more than fourteen; भृत्याः परिचतुर्दश Mb. 3. 1. 11; so also परिदश; कचिन् परिदशान् मासान् Rām. 3. 11. 24.

परिचपल a. Always moving about.

परिचर् 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; गुणोदारान् दारानुत परिचरामः सविनयम् Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; अनुत्पन्नं ज्ञानं यदि यदि च संदेहविधुरं विपर्यस्तं वा स्यात् परिचर वसिष्ठस्य चरणौ Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend -*Caus.* To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Movable. -रः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or patrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. -णम् (also परिचारणम्) 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon; शूद्रधर्मः समाख्यातस्त्रिवर्गपरिचारणम् Mb. 13. 141. 75. -2 Going about.

परिचरितृ m. A servant, an attendant; Ch. Up.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; कृषिगोरक्ष्यवाणिज्यं वैश्यकर्म स्वभावजम् । परिचर्यात्मकं कर्म शूद्रस्यापि स्वभावजम् ॥ Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुः Śi. 1. 17. -3 Conduct (आचार); Mb. 5. 39. 44. -4 Circumambulation (प्रदक्षिणा).

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance; शुश्रूषां परिचारं च देववच्चा करोति च Mb. 13. 146. 37. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, परिचारिकः, परिचारिन् m. 1 A servant, an attendant. -2 A Śūdra; सुखजा ब्राह्मणास्तात .....पादजाः परिचारकाः Mb. 12. 296. 6. -3 An executor (of an order).

परिचारिका 1 A female servant; भुङ्क्ते रुक्मपात्रीभिर्यत्राहं परिचारिका Mb. 3. 30. 13. -2 (pl.) Fried grain.

परिचार्य a. To be served, obeyed or worshipped; एष तस्यापि ते मार्गः परिचार्यस्य गालव Mb. 5. 109. 21.

परिचारितम् Amusement, sport; Buddh.

परिचीर्ण a. Worshipped; भवेयुरग्नयस्तस्य परिचीर्णास्तु नित्यशः Mb. 3. 214. 29.

परिचर्मण्यम् A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate. -2 To know; एता भुवः परिचिनोषि Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire. -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. -*Caus.* To search, seek for. -*Pass.* To grow, be developed; (यत्प्रेम परस्पराश्रयम्) विभक्तमप्येकसुतेन तत्तयोः परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance; familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा Śi. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति Ś. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -5 Stay; चिरं मातुलपरिचयादविज्ञातवृत्तान्तोऽस्मि Pratimā 3. -Comp. -करुणा increasing love or tenderness; तदिह सुवदनायां तात मत्तः परस्तात् परिचयकरुणायां सर्वथा मा विरंसीः Mal. 6. 16.

परिचयवत् a. Being at its height, complete; शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 20.

परिचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated; निजरमणारुणचरणारविन्दानुध्यानपरिचितभक्तियोगेन Bhāg. 5. 7. 12. -2

Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; परिचितपरिक्लेशकृपया Mu. 6. 12; शश्वत् परिचितविविक्तेन मनसा Ś. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत् परिचिन्तय स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5. 67; कथं विद्यामहं योगिंस्त्वां सदा परिचिन्तयन् Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -2 To devise, find out.

परिचिन्तनम् Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुद् 10 P. To urge, impel, exhort; गुणैश्च परिचोदयेत् Ms. 3. 233.

परिचुम्ब् 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुम्ब्य चूतमञ्जरीम् Ś. 5. 1; Ṛs. 6. 17; विस्रब्धं परिचुम्ब्य जातपुलकामालोक्य गण्डस्थलीम् Amaru. 82

परिचुम्बनम् Kissing passionately; परिचितपरिचुम्बनाभियोगादपगतकुङ्कुमरेणुभिः कपोलैः Śi. 7. 63.

परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, clothe; दर्भैस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः (गर्दभः) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover, canopy, awning; विद्यालयं सितगृहं सपरिच्छदं तत् Bil. Ch. 20; पयःफेननिभा शय्या दान्ता रुक्मपरिच्छदा Bhāg.; दर्शनीयास्तु काम्बोजाः शुकपत्रपरिच्छदाः Mb. 7. 23. 7 (com. शुकपत्रपरिच्छदाः शुकपत्राभरोमाणः). -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानाम् Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; नरपतिरतिवाहयांबभूव क्वचिदसमेतपरिच्छदस्त्रियामाम्; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as छत्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्यो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रात् सद्रव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241; 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 76; अभिषेकाय रामस्य यत्कर्म सपरिच्छदम् Rām.; स्रुग्भाण्डमरणीं दर्भानुपभुङ्क्ते हुताशनः । व्यसनितवान्नरः क्षीणः परिच्छदमिवात्मनः ॥ -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छन्दः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -3 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -3 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालम् R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition, separation, division. -3 Limit, measure; P. III. 3. 20. com.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; परिच्छिन्नप्रभावर्द्धिर्न मया न च विष्णुना Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेदः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate, definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Mal. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः Ś. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पाण्डित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः । अपरिच्छेदकर्तॄणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 128; किं पाण्डित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 127. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for section &c., see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedying. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकम् Limitation.

परिच्छेदनम् 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; प्रत्यक्षोऽप्यपरिच्छेद्यो मह्यादिर्महिमा तव R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 Ā. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्यवनम् 1 Descending from heaven. -2 Loss, deprivation of.

परिच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; अन्वभूत् परिजनाङ्गनारतम् R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजनता Service; the condition of a servant; परिजनताऽपि गुणाय सद्गुणानाम् Ki. 10. 9.

परिजन्मन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितम् A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamaṇi thus defines it :— प्रभोर्निर्दयताशाठ्यचापलाद्युपपादनात् । स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्भङ्ग्या स्यात् परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover'.)

परिजीर्ण *a.* 1 Worn out, faded. -2 Digested.

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभोऽयमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित् परिज्ञातोऽस्मि Ś. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition; जातायां न परिज्ञप्तौ ज्ञातबन्धुक्षयोऽथ सः Ks. 21. 128.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानम् 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance; यत्ते मम परिज्ञाने कौतूहलमरिंदम Mb. 3. 147. 26. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञातृ *a.* 1 A knower, observer. -2 Wise, intelligent.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिज्मन् *a.* Ved. 1 Running or walking round. -2 Omnipresent. -*m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिज्रि *a.* Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनम् The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन; Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com. परिडीनं तु सर्वतः).

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); विष्के नागः पर्यणंसीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपम् V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते Ś. B.; स्रोतोमूर्त्या भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् Me. 47. -4 To result; happen; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; छन्नोपान्तः परिणतफलद्योतिभिः काननाम्रैः Me. 18; शाखाभृतां परिणमन्ति न पल्लवानि Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; परिणतदलशाखाः (वृक्षाः) Ṛs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चन्द्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 112; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; भुक्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; निष्टापस्विद्यदस्थ्नः क्वथनपरिणमन्मेदसः प्रेतकायान् Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -*Caus.* 1 To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night); परिणाम्य निशां तत्र Rām. 3. 8. 1; तत्र काकसहस्राणि तां निशां पर्यणामयन् Mb. 10. 1. 36. -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमाम् U. 7. 21; 1. 39; 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरन्दमार्मिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 39. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चन्द्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 112; परिच्छिन्नामेवं त्वयि परिणता बिभ्रतु गिरम् Mahimna 26. -5 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; संप्रति परिणतमहः Nāg. 3. -8 Set (as the sun); पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः Ś. 1. 32. -तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दन्तप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.); परिणतदिक्करिकास्तटीर्बिभर्ति Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7. -तम् Capital, wealth accumulated. -Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* of mature understanding. -प्रत्यय whose results are matured (an action).

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; कृशपरिणति चेतः Mahimna 31; प्रभुत्वस्योत्कर्षात् परिणतिविशुद्धेश्च तपसामसौ द्यः सत्त्वं प्रबलयति Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पण्डितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20; 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; विधौ वामारम्भे मम समुचितैषा परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. -6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रीतयस्त्वद्विधानाम् Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्गतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमन्दसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनम् Change, transformation.

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Suśr.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौदर्यम् T. S.; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अप्रियस्यापि पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 124; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38: -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यताम् Ki. 4. 22; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजम्बू &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः Ś. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपाण्डुरशिरसम् K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandrāloka thus defines and illustrates it:— परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना। प्रसन्नेन दृगब्जेन वीक्षते मदिरेक्षणा ॥ 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम.) -Comp. -जम् Violent or painful indigestion (see शूलम् below). -दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. -दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-ष्टिः *f.*) prudence, providence. -पथ्य *a.* salutary in the end. -मुख *a.* about to terminate. -वादः the Sāṅkhya doctrine of evolution. -शूलम् violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह् 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Ṛs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकन्धरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनम् Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहाच्छादिना वल्कलेन Ś. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयन्ती Māl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts'; ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकृशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24; नल्वमात्रपरीणाहो घनच्छायो वनस्पतिः Mb. 12. 154. 7. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* large, big; लब्ध्वापि लोके परिणाहि रूपम् Ku. 1. 36.

परिणिंसक *a.* 1 Tasting, eating; फलानां परिणिंसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); तौ दम्पती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निम् (पुरोधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अभि पर्यणयं च यत् Rām. -2 To marry, espouse; परिणेष्यति पार्वतीं यदा तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate; तेषां वृत्तं परिणयेत् सम्यग् राष्ट्रेषु तच्चरैः Ms. 7. 122. -4 To lead forward. -*Caus.* To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, -नम् Marriage; नवपरिणया वधूः शयने K. P. 10.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader, a guide; तत्राहं दुर्बलावन्धौ वृद्धावपरिणायकौ (अपश्यम्) Rām. 2. 64. 4. -2 A husband; अनुदेहमागतवतः प्रतिमां परिणायकस्य गुरुमुद्वहता Śi. 9. 73.

परिणी (= पतिः ?) चिरं परिण्या परिशीलिताप्यसौ, जहाति न ह्रीभरमस्य केलिषु Rām. Ch. 2. 56.

परिणीत *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 completed, executed; सर्वान् सुपरिणीतेन कर्मणा तोषयाम्यहम् Mb. 3. 207. 39.

परिणीतिः *f.* A marriage; परिणीतिमहोत्सवे विभोः Sāhendra 2. 63.

परिणुत *a.* Praised.

परिणेतव्य *a.* 1 To be married. -2 To be exchanged or bartered against.

परिणेतृ *m.* A husband; Ś. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परिणीवित *a.* Covered; पीताङ्गदैः परिगतैः परिणीवितांसः Pratijñā. 2. 2.

परितक्म्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. **-क्म्या** 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. -*Caus.* 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितप्तिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानाम् Ś. 5. 7; गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18; Ṛs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किम् M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Gīt. 7. -4 Trembling, fear. -5 N. of a hell.

परितापिन् *a.* Harassing, agonising; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यन्तपरितापिनः Ki. 11. 12.

परितर्क् 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणम् Consideration, reflection; जिज्ञासा न तु कर्तव्या धर्मस्य परितर्कणात् Mb. 13. 162. 21.

परितर्कित *a.* 1 Expected -2 Examined (judicially).

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12; Śi. 5. 26; 9. 36; Ś. 4. 8; 3. 26. Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of, आपेदिरेऽम्बरपथं परितः पतङ्गाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष् 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented; अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. (v. l.) -*Caus.* 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50.; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम् Ś. 1. 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; गुणिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. **-णम्** Satisfaction.

परितृप् 4 P. To be pleased or contented. -*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To refresh.

परितर्पणम् 1 Gratifying. -2 A restorative; Charaka.

परितृप्तिः *f.* Complete satisfation.

परितृषित *a*. Anxiously longing for.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. –2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणा न परित्यजन्ति Mu. 2. 17. –3 To except; तृणमप्यपरित्यज्य सतृणम् Sk. –4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. –5 To neglect, disregard. –6 To forsake (the body), die. –7 To disembark (with नावम्). –*Caus*. To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. –2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). –3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). –4 Wanting. –**कम्** *n*. Anything to spare. –*ind*. Without.

परित्यजनम् Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. –2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; प्रापणात् सर्वकामानां परित्यागो विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 95. –3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. –4 Giving away, liberality. –5 Loss, privation. –6 A sacrifice. –7 Separation from.

परित्यागिन् *a*. Renouncing (a Saṁnyāsin); गच्छत्येव परित्यागी वानप्रस्थश्च गच्छति Mb. 12. 268. 13.

परित्याज्य *a*. 1 To be abandoned, left. –2 To be omitted.

परित्रस्त *a*. Frightened, afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright; न परित्रासः कर्तव्यः Rām. 7. 27. 14.

परित्रै 1 Ā. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas); परित्रायध्वम् Help! to the rescue! Mb.

परित्राणम् Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. –2 Self-defence. –3 Abstaining from. –4 The hair of the body; moustaches.

परिदरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदंशित *a*. Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot); ततः प्रयागतप्राणा तावुभौ परिदंशितौ Mb. 1. 136. 29.

परिदह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनम् Burning, scorching.

परि(री)दाहः 1 Burning. –2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदष्ट *a*. Bitten. –**Comp.** –**दच्छद** *a*. biting the lips.

परिदा 3 U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. –2 To entrust or deposit with. –3 To present. –4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. –2 Surrender. –3 Devotion.

परिदानम् 1 Barter, exchange. –2 Devotion. –3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m*. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

परिदिव्, **–देव्** I. 1, 10 P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; खरदूषणयोर्भ्रात्रोः पर्यदेविष्ट सा पुरः Bk. 4. 34. –II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.

परिदेवः Wailing, lamentation; परिदेवो महानत्र Mb. 7. 85. 5.

परिदेवनम्, **–ना**, **परिदेवितम्** 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तैः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; तत्र का परिदेवना Bg. 2. 28; H. 4. 71; तस्यास्तत्परिदेवितं श्रुत्वा पृथा सुदुःखार्ता Mb. 14. 61. 32; Y. 3. 9. –2 Repentance, regret.

परिद्यून *a*. Sorrowful, sad, miserable; परिद्यूनान् व्रतवती किमुताय मृजावतः Mb. 1. 202. 7.

परिदिष्ट *a*. Made known, pointed out.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. –2 To consider, investigate, find out. –3 To know. –4 To frequent. –*Pass*. To appear, become visible. –*Caus*. 1 To show. –2 To explain, expound.

परिद्रष्टृ *m*. A spectator, looker on.

परिधर्षणम् 1 An assault, attack, outrage. –2 Insult, affront, abuse. –3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौरवीम् R. 3. 31. –2 To surround, enclose. –3 To direct towards. –4 To put or place round. –5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. –6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). –*Caus*. To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि(री)धानम् 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. –2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आत्तचित्रपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Śi. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23 (fig.). A sword-sheath; समुल्लसत्तनुपरिधानसंपदः (सदसिलताः) Śi. 17. 25. –3 Closing or concluding. –4 Ved. Putting round.

परिधानीयम् An under-garment. –**या** A concluding hymn; न पुरा परिधानीयाया ब्रह्मा व्यववदत् Ch. Up. 4. 16. 4.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. –2 A receptacle, a reservoir. –3 The posteriors. –4 A garment to be worn. –5 The region of buttocks. –6 (= परिच्छेद q. v.) परिधायो जनस्थाने परिच्छेदनितम्बयोः Medinī.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another; नैनं परिधिमेतेषामीषत् क्षपयितुं क्षमाः Śiva B. 26. 59; बर्बरान् परिधीभूतान् परिभूय स्वतेजसा 28. 27. –2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिवेषुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मण्डलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. –3 A circle of light; मेघश्यामः कनकपरिधिः कर्णविद्योतविद्युत् Bhāg. –4 The horizon; the quarter; पिबद्भिरिव खं दृग्भिर्दहद्भिः परिधीनिव Bhāg. 8. 15. 10. –5 The circumference or compass in general. –6 The circumference of a circle. –7 The periphery of a wheel. –8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तास्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15; धूम्रा दिशः परिधयः कम्पते भूः सहाद्रिभिः Bhāg 1. 14. 15. –9 A circle surrounding the globe. –10 Epicycle. –11 A covering. –12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. –13 A cover, garment; श्यामं हिरण्यपरिधिं नवमाल्यबर्हधातुप्रवालनटवेषमनुव्रतांसे Bhāg. 10. 23. 22. –Comp. –उपान्त *a.* bordered by the ocean. –पतिखेचरः an epithet of Śiva. –स्थः 1 a guard. –2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). –3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणम् Suffering, enduring.

परिधारणा Patience, perseverance.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. –2 To go about. –3 To run after, pursue. –*Caus.* To surroud, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a.* Running round. –*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर), the 46th of the 60 years cycle.

परिधीर *a.* Very deep (as a tone or sound).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना Ś. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयम् An under garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. –2 Failure. –3 Destruction. –4 Loss of caste. –5 Mixture of caste (वर्णसंकर); यत्र त्वेते परिध्वंसा जायन्ते वर्णदूषकाः Ms. 10. 61. –6 Eclipse.

परिध्वंसिन् *a.* Ruining, destroying; राजकार्यपरिध्वंसी मन्त्री दोषेण लिप्यते H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्वपणम् Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished. –णम् Final extinction (of the individual); entire cessation of rebirths. –2 N. of a place where Buddha disappeared.

परिनिर्विण्ण *a.* Extremely disgusted with.

परिनिर्वृत्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). –2 Complete accomplishment. –3 Extreme limit. –4 Final emancipation (मोक्ष); बुद्धिश्च परिनैष्ठिकी Mb. 1. 62. 17.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in; औत्पातिके च विविधे सर्वतः परिनिष्ठिता Rām. 4. 22. 13. –2 Well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1. –3 Quite perfect. –4 Acquainted, accomplished; परिनिष्ठितकार्यो हि स्वाध्यायेन द्विजो भवेत् Mb. 12. 238. 13.

परिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Perfection.

परिन्यासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. –2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. –2 Completely baked or burnt. –3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः Ṛs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः –4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. –5 Fully digested. –6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणम् (–नम्) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनम् 1 Plighting, promising; Mu. 1. –2 Playing for, wagering.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; Śi. 7. 9; परिपणितापरिपणितापसृताश्च सन्धयः Kau. A. 1. 1. 1.

परिपण्डिमन् *m.* Complete whiteness.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; बिन्दूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रम् M. 2. 13; Amaru. after 56 (प्रक्षिप्त). –2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). –3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दिशो दश Mb. –4 To go to or fall into; Śi. 11. 41. –*Caus.* To shoot off or down.

परिपतनम् Flying round or about.

परिपतिः (Ved.) A protector, the lord of all around.

परिपद् *f.* Ved. 1 A snare, trap. –2 A living being. –3 Walking about. –4 A bird. –*Caus. verb* To change into Anusvāra; Rv. Pr. [परिपन्नम् the change of *m* into Anusvāra].

परिपन्थः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपथक An antagonist, adversary, enemy.

परिपन्थिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible

only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपन्थी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपन्थिनी Mal. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Ms. 7. 107; 1. 10. *-m.* 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman; इन्द्रियस्येन्द्रियस्यार्थे रागद्वेषौ व्यवस्थितौ। तयोर्न वशमागच्छेत् तौ ह्यस्य परिपन्थिनौ Bg. 3. 34.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way; see अपरिपर.

परिपरिन् *m.* Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; उपनिषदः परिपीताः Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against; पुण्यात्षड्भागमादत्ते न्यायेन परिपालयन्। सर्वदानाधिकं यस्मात्प्रजानां परिपालनम्॥ Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern; Mal. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अङ्गीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयन्ति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवान्तं व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46. *-Caus.* 1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(री)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; परिपाकपिशङ्गलतारजसा रोधश्चकास्ति कपिशं गलना Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रपन्नानां मूर्तः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमताम् Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2. 132; 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skilfulness; वीक्ष्य तस्य विनये परिपाकं पाकशासनपदं स्पृशतोऽपि N. 5. 20.

परिपाटल *a.* Pale red; धौतरागपरिपाटलाधरैः (मुखैः) R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटिः, -टी *f.* 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् Bv. 1. 12; कदम्बानां वाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति H. D. 24; 'भवानि त्वत्पाणिग्रहणपरिपाटी-फलमिदम्।' -दैन्यपराधक्षमापनस्तोत्रम् 7. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः 1 Complete enumeration, detail. -2 The repetition (of the Vedas); न धर्मः परिपाठेन शक्यो भारत वेदितुम् Mb. 12. 260. 3.

परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनम् 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव Ś. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनम् Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिच्छम् A peacock's feather; an ornament made of it; गुञ्जावतंसपरिपिच्छलसन्मुखाय (नौमि) Bhag. 10. 14. 1.

परिपिष्टकम् Lead.

परिपीड् 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनम्, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing, pecling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपीवर *a.* Very fat or plump.

परिपुटनम् 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तरैः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff; परिपूतेषु धान्येषु.

परिपूजनम्, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरणम् 1 Filling; त्वक्साररन्ध्रपरिपूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full; °इन्दुः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः *f.* Completion, fulness.

परिपृच्छि(ष्टि)क *a.* One who receives anything only when asked for; Mb 14. 92. 7. (Com. परिपृष्टं चेदेव गृह्णन्ति नान्यथा.)

परिपेलव *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender; स्फीतमध्यपरिपेलवं कलम् Bri. S. -वम् A kind of fragrant grass (Mar. नागरमोथा).

परिपोटः, -पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणम् 1 Feeding, nourishing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ् 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिपृच्छा Question, inquiry.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्रवच् To tell anything earlier than another person; मा त्वाम्रयः परिप्रवोचन् Ch. Up. 4. 10. 2.

परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणम् 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1. Ā. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge, inundate, flood. -5 To cover with. -6 To overwhelm. -7 To fly or hover about. -8 To revolve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. *-Caus.* 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव *a.* 1 Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Śi. 14. 68; चपलं चपलं तूर्णं गारिप्लवपरिप्लवे Ak. -वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. -तम् A spring, jump. -ता Spirituous liquor. -ति *f.* Overabundance पुरभिदा गमितस्त्वमदृश्यतां त्रिनयनत्वपरिप्लुतिशङ्कया N. 4. 76.

परिप्लुष्ट Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिप्लोषः Internal heat; Charaka.

परिबन्ध् 9 Ā. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. -*Caus.* To tie round.

परिबन्धनम् Tying round.

परिबाध् 1 Ā. 1 To trouble, afflict; Ś. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरङ्गैः Ś. 3. 22.

परिबृं (वृं)ह् 6 U. To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिब (व) र्हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिबर्हया भवत्या संवर्ध्यताम् Dk. 108; महता परिबर्हेण राजयोग्येन संवृतः Mb. 3. 264. 7. -2 Furniture; (निवेश्य) चमूं विधानैः परिबर्हशोभिनीम् Rām. 2. 83. 26. परिबर्हवन्ति वेश्मानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture'; अर्हेण परिबर्हेण संस्तवेन स्तवेन च Śiva B. 11. 27. -3 Royal insignia. -4 The necessaries of life. -5 Property, wealth. -6 A present, presentation; अहं च तस्मिन् भवताभिकामये सहोपनीतं परिबर्हमर्हितुम् Bhāg. 4. 3. 9.

परिब (व) र्हणम् 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim; Mb. 12. 192. 3. -3 Growth. -4 Worship; मनोवचोदृक्करणेहितस्य साक्षात्कृतं मे परिबर्हणं हि Bhāg. 5. 5. 27.

परिबृं (वृं) हणम् 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिबृं (वृं) हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented; फलन्त्युपायाः परिबृंहितायतीः Ki. 1. 15. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompanied by, furnished with; कृतवान् भारतं यस्त्वं सर्वार्थपरिबृंहितम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 3. -तम् The roar of an elephant.

परिबोधः Reason.

परिबोधनम्, परिबोधा Admonition.

परिभङ्गः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनम् Threatening, menacing.

परिभाण्डम् Furniture, utensils.

परिभाष् 1 Ā. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणम् 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse; आपद्गतोऽथवा वृद्धो गर्भिणी बाल एव वा परिभाषणमर्हन्ति Ms. 9. 283. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse; ग्राम्यवैदग्ध्यया परिभाषया Bhāg. 5. 2. 17. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाप्रकरणम् Sk.; इको गुणवृद्धीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh; cf. also अधिकारशब्देन पारार्थ्यात् परिभाषाप्युच्यते। कश्चित् परिभाषारूप इति Kaiyaṭa. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रमिताक्षरापि सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठाम्। न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Śi. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभुग्न *a.* Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुम् Ś. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तृ *a.* 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally; Ms. 2. 201.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ट सा पुरी स्त्रीव कान्तपरिभोगमायतम् R. 11. 52; 19. 21; 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लमद्विरेफं परिभूय पद्मम् Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; नित्यं परिभवेच्छ्वश्रूम् Mb. 13. 93. 33; मा मां महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin. -4 To afflict, grieve. -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -8 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern. -*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; तामेतां परिभावयन्त्वभिनयैर्विन्यस्तरूपां बुधाः U. 7. 20. मुक्तात्मभिः स्वहृदये परिभाविताय ज्ञानात्मने भगवते नम ईश्वराय Bhāg. 8. 3. 18. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known. -4 To surpass, exceed. -5 To soak,

saturate. -6 To concentrate, to make cohesive; एवमेवेन्द्रियग्रामं शनैः संपरिभावयेत् Mb. 12. 195. 19. See परिभावन.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव (भूषणम्) Śi. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40; 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदम्, -पदम् 1 an object of contempt; अगुणों विषयः कस्य नारेः परिभवास्पदम् H. 3. 51. -2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति Ś. Til. 16.

परिभविन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect. -3 conquering; भुवनपरिभवी Ki. 10. 37.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनम् 1 Union, cohesion; पांसुभस्मकरीषाणां यथा वै राश्यश्चिताः । सहसा वारिणा सिक्ता न यान्ति परिभावनम् ॥ Mb. 12. 195. 17, 18. -2 Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावना 1 Contempt. -2 Thought, contemplation. -3 (In dram.) Words exciting curiosity.

परिभावित *p. p.* 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; आ अतिथिपरिभाविनी Ś. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदम् R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावुक *a.* Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूत *p. p.* 1 Overpowered, conquered. -2 Disregarded, slighted.

परिभूतिः *f.* 1 Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; मौर्यात् कथं नु परिभूतिमिमां सहेत Mu. 4. 11. -2 Defeat (परपराभव); परिभूत्या विचेतसः Mb. 12. 174. 37.

परिभूष् 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (*scil.* संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभेदः Hurt, injury; विपत्तिः परिभेदो वा न भवेच्च तथा कुरु Rām. 7. 75. 4.

परिभ्रंश् 1 Ā., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनम् 1 Falling from. -2 Lost.

परिभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); मत्स्यमांसपरिभ्रष्टे किं निरीक्षसि जम्बुके Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished -7 Lost.

परिभ्रष्ट *a.* Fried, roasted, parched.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा क्वचन चित्त विश्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजषट्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भुवं परिबभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. -*Caus.* To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; चिरपरिचितास्ते ते भावाः परिभ्रमयन्ति माम् U. 3. 32 (v. l.).

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis; अलमनेन परिषत्कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिभ्रमेण Mk. 1. 2/3. (v. l.). -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणम् 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमण्डल *a.* 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. -लम् 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb. -5 The felly of a wheel (नेमि); अव्यक्तनाभं व्यक्तारं विकारपरिमण्डलम् । क्षेत्रज्ञाधिष्ठितं चक्रं स्निग्धाक्षं वर्तते ध्रुवम् ॥ Mb. 12. 211. 8. -लः A species of venomous gnat.

परिमण्डलय् denom. To besiege; ततस्तु तस्य सैन्यानि परसैन्येन पालितौ । पर्यमण्डलयंश्चैलावुभौ चन्दनवन्दनौ ॥ Śiva B. 23. 52.

परिमण्डित *a.* Adorned, decorated all around.

परिमन्थर *a.* Extremely slow; Śi. 9. 78.

परिमन्द *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमन्दसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Śi. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; भवनोदरेषु परिमन्दतया शयितोऽलसः (मदनः) Śi. 9. 39. -4 very litle; परिमन्दभिन्नतिमिरौघजटम् Śi. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात् क्षत्रस्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind. -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies; तद्ब्रह्मणः परिमर इत्युपासीत T. Up. 3. 10. 4.

परिमलः Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; यः पण्यस्त्रीरतिपरिमलोद्गारिभिर्नागराणामुद्दामानि प्रथयति शिलावेश्मभिर्यौवनानि Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; 'संभोगः स्यात् परिमले' इति वैजयन्ती; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीम् Ki. 10. 1. -4 A meeting of learned men -5 A stain, spot, dirt.

परिमलनम् Rubbing (मर्दन); श्रीमत्यौ चारुवृत्ते करपरिमलनानन्दहृष्टे रमायाः; (विष्णुपादा॰ वर्णनस्तोत्रम् 18).

परिमलित *a.* 1 Perfumed; परिमलितमपि प्रियैः प्रकामं कुचयुगम्. –2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty; *ibid.*

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 Ā. 1 To measure. –2 To measure off, limit. –3 To estimate, determine. –4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माणम् 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 3. 133; सदा पान्थः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. –2 Weight, number, value; प्रतिग्रहपरीमाणं......शासनं कारयेत् स्थिरम् Y. 1. 320. –3 Size, dimension.

परिमाणकम् Weight, quantity.

परिमित *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. –2 Limited. –3 Measured, meted out. –4 Regulated, adjusted. –Comp. –आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. –आयुस् short-lived. –आहार, भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. –कथ *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; तां जानीयाः परिमितकथां जीवितं मे द्वितीयम् Me. 85.

परिमितिः *f.* 1 Measure, quantity. –2 Limitation.

परिमेय *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. –2 Measurable, calculable. –3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् *a.* Torturing; प्रसरति परिमाथी कोऽप्ययं देहदाहः Māl. 1. 41.

परिमार्ग् 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः, –मार्गणम् 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. –2 Touch, contact; प्रियकरपरिमार्गादङ्गनानां यदाभूत् पुनरधिकतरैव स्वेदतोयोदयश्रीः Śi. 7. 75. –3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनम् 1 Touch, contact; तनोर्मध्यस्यान्तः परिमिलनमप्राप्य हरितम् Ratn. 2. 11; चन्दनवनोत्संगपरिमिलनबहलपरिमलः Nāg. 1. –2 Combination, union.

परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. –2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखम् *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच् 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशाङ्कवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. –2 To leave, quit, abandon. –3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्ति *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह् 4 U. To be bewildered or perplexed. –*Caus.* (Ātm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; परिमोहयमाणाभी राक्षसीभिः समावृताः (बन्धाः) Bk. 8. 63. –2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुग्ध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. –2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमूढ *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed, troubled.

परिमोहनम् 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. –2 Bewildering, infatuating; स्पर्शः पुरा परिचितो नियतं स एव संजीवनश्च मनसः परिमोहनश्च U. 3. 12. (v. l.).

परिमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. –2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. –2 Rubbing.

परिमार्जनम् 1 Cleaning, wiping off. –2 A dish of honey and oil; मधुतैलघृतैर्मध्ये वेष्टिताः समिताश्च ये। मधुमस्तकमुद्दिष्टं तस्याख्या परिमार्जनम् ॥ Śabdachandrikā.

परिमृद् I. 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze; परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यङ्गकानि U. 1. 24. –2 To kill, destroy. –3 To wipe away, rub off. –4 To wear out. –5 To rub, stroke. –II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, –मर्दनम् 1 Rubbing, grinding. –2 Crushing, trampling. –3 Destruction; Mb. 12. 59. 64. –4 Hurting, injuring. –5 Embracing, pressing. –6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमङ्गम् Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. –2 Embraced, clasped. –3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, graze; शिखरशतैः परिमृष्टदेवलोकम् Bk. 10. 45. –2 To grasp, seize. –3 To consider, reflect. –4 To investigate, inquire into. –5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. –2 Contact. –3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. –2 Rubbed, touched, stroked; Ve. 3; कालेन भूयः परिमृष्टमुर्व्याम् Bu. Ch. 3. 31. –3 Embraced. –4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; उपमां ययावरुणदीधितिभिः परिमृष्टमूर्धनि तमालतरौ Ki. 6. 23. –5 Invested.

परिमृष् 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). –2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. –2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; प्रायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघूत्तमाङ्गान् खड्गांश्चकार नृपतिर्निशितैः क्षुरप्रैः R. 9. 62 'removing the horns', *i.e.* breaking them down. –2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. –3 Emptying, evacuation. –4 Escape. –5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणम् 1 Liberation, deliverance. –2 Untying.

परिमोटनम् Snapping, cracking.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोषिन् *m.* Thief, robber; अस्य परिमोषिणोऽस्थीन्यपजह्रुरन्यन्मन्यमानाः Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 26.

परिम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्रियाम् Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, fainted, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained; परिम्लानः पीनस्तनजघनसङ्गादुभयतः Ratn. 2. 11. -नम् 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice.

परियन्त्रणा Restriction; see नियमन.

परियाणिकम् A travelling carriage.

परिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणम्, -रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; प्रजानां परिरक्षार्थमासनम् Ms. 5. 94; 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षितिन्, परिरक्षितृ, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, a protector, defender.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिरभ् 1 Ā. To embrace, clasp; परिरभ्य वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवन्तं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्याम् Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Śi. 9. 72.

परिरब्ध *p. p.* Encircled, embraced.

परि (री) रम्भः, -णम् Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिरम्भनिपीडनक्षमत्वम् Śi. 1. 74; 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव ससंभ्रमं परिरम्भणं न ददासि Gīt. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिरोधः Obstructing, resistance.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). -2 Very light or easy to disgest: क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपभुज्य Me. 13. (v. l.). -3 Very small; मनो मे संमोहः स्थिरमपि हरत्येष बलवानयोधातुं यद्वत्परिलघुरयस्कान्तशकलः U. 4. 21.

परिलङ्घनम् Leaping to and fro, jumping over.

परिलम्बनम् Lagging, lingering.

परिलिखनम् Smoothing, polishing; Mārk. P.

परिलीढ *a.* Licked over or all around.

परिलुप् 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared. -Comp. -संज्ञ *a.* senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. -2 A picture.

परिलेखनम् Drawing lines on the altar.

परिलोलित *a.* Tossed about, trembling.

परिवक्का A circular pit.

परिवत्सः A cow-calf.

परिवत्सकः A son; Mb.

परिवत्सरः 1 A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या शून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33. -2 N. of a particular year; संवत्सरः परिवत्सर इडावत्सर एव च। अनुवत्सरो वत्सरश्च विदुरेवं प्रभाष्यते॥ Bhāg. 3. 11. 14.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदनम् 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परिवादरतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma; ill-repute; मा भूत् परीवादनवावतारः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; परिवादबहलदोषान्न यस्य रक्षां परिहरामि Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played; तं प्रागसावविनयं परिवादमेत्य लोकेऽधुनापि विदिता परिवादिनीति N. 11. 127. -Comp. -कथा abusive language, reproof. -करः a slanderer.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. *-m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Śi. 6. 9; R. 8. 35; N. 15. 44; महतीं परिवादिनीं च कांचिद् भुजपाशैस्तपनीयपारिहार्यैः Bu. Ch. 5. 54.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.

परिवर्जनम् 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of. -3 accomplished (संपादित, अर्जित); स्वं स्वं स्थानमुपागम्य स्वकर्मपरिवर्जितम् Mb. 12. 264. 21. -4 Wound round, girt. -Comp. -संख्या *a.* countless, innumerable.

परिवर्त्मन् *a.* 1 going round about. -2 Describing a circle.

परिवर्मन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवह् 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round. -3 To marry.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course and bears along the *Saptarṣis*

and the celestial Ganges; सप्तर्षिचक्रं स्वर्गङ्गां पथः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kalidasa:—त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः। तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गम् Ś. 7. 6). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि(री)वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow, natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कौतूहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् Ś. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तटाकस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Śi. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा Ś. 4.

परि(री)वापः 1 Shaving, shearing -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue; सुप्रतिविहितयानवाहनपुरुषपरिवापः Kau. A. 1. 6. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk. -8 Stand-point, place; Mb. 5.

परिवापणम् Shaving.

परिवापित a. Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn; गवां च परिवासेन भूमिः शुध्यति Ms. 5. 124. -2 Fragrant odour; अथवा तदङ्गपरिवासशीतलं मयि किंचिदर्पय Mal. 9. 42.

परिविंशत् a. Quite twenty, twenty at least.

परिविण्णः (न्नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; दाराग्निहोत्रसंयोगं कुरुते योऽग्रजे स्थिते। परिवेत्ता स विज्ञेयः परिवित्तिस्तु पूर्वजः॥ Ms. 3. 171; and see परिवेत्तृ also.

परिवितर्कः 1 Any thought. -2 Examination; Buddh.

परिविदः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविन्दकः, परिविन्दत् m. A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविविदानः Ved. =परिवित्तः above.

परिविश् (ष्) Caus. 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्ट p. p. 1 Surrounded, besieged; परिविष्टं जाहुषं विश्वतः सीम् Rv. 1. 116. 20. -2 Surrounded by a halo (sun or moon). -3 Dressed, offered, presented as (food).

परिविष्टि f. Ved. Service, attendance.

परि(री)वेशः (षः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c); स्वकिरणपरिवेषोद्भेदशून्याः प्रदीपाः R. 5. 74; 6. 13; Śi. 5. 52; 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनन्तरं रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेषमण्डलः R. 11. 59; अद्यापि तत् सपरिवेषशशिप्रकाशमास्यं स्मरामि Bil. Ch.; U. 46. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects. उज्जासनाय परितः परिवेषकृतां द्विषाम् Śiva B. 26. 64; 28. 23.

परिवेषकः 1 A waiter at meals. -2 A servant; अद्राक्षमहमाहूतान् यज्ञे ते परिवेषकान् Mb. 3. 51. 26.

परिवेषणम्, -शनम् 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food; विप्राणां प्रवराः सर्वे चक्रुश्च परिवेषणम् Ram. 7. 91. 28. -2 Enclosing, surrounding निवेशपरिवेशनम् Mb. 14. 45. 1. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टृ m. 1 Waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन् गृहे Ait. Br. -2 One who offers an oblation; परिवेष्टाग्निहोत्रस्य भवेन्नासंस्कृतस्तथा Mb. 12. 165. 22.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread; उदन्वदम्भःपरिवीतमूर्तिः (पृथ्वी) Śi. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. -तम् The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ a. 1 Firm, thick, dense -2 Ample, large. -ढः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं भुवः परिवृढा न विवोढुं तत्र तामुपनता विवदन्ते N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 U. Encircle, surround; कन्याङ्गणेषु परितः परिवारयन्तु U. 4. 23.

परि(री)वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानम्) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारशोभि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; ग्रहगणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 A cover, covering; व्याघ्रचर्मपरिवाराः Mb. 5. 155. 8; -3 A hedge round a village. -4 A sheath, scabbard; परिवारः परिजने खड्गकोशे परिच्छदे Medinī; परिवारात् पृथक्कृत्के खड्गश्यामला च केनचित् Śi. 19. 49.

परिवारण 1 An envelope, a cover; सपताका रथा रेजुर्वैयाघ्रपरिवारणाः Mb. 6. 72. 13. -2 Train, retinue; अपि संक्षीणकोशोऽपि लभते परिवारणम् Mb. 5. 38. 37. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारता Subjection, dependence; विजिगीषोर्नृपतयः प्रयान्ति परिवारताम् Śi. 2. 90.

परिवारित p. p. Surrouded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. -तम् Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृतिः *f.* Surrounding; standing round.

परिवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn round, revolve; अधो विवस्वान् परिवर्तमानः Ku. 1. 16. –2 To roam about, move hither and thither. –3 To change, barter, exchange. –4 To turn back; गुहाशयानां सिंहानां परिवृत्यावलोकितम् R. 4. 72; परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाऽद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 19. –5 To be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. –6 To decay, perish, disappear; विधातुर्वामत्वाद्विपदि परिवर्तमिह इमे Māl. 10. 6.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet); न यत्र भूयः परिवर्त उग्रः Bhāg. 1. 3. 39. –2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशतपरिवर्तान् Ś. 7. 34. –3 The expiration of a Yuga; जनैस्तदा युगपरिवर्तवायुभिर्विवनिता Śi. 17. 12. –4 Repetition; recurrence. –5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. –6 Retreat, flight, desertion –7 A year. –8 Repeated birth, transmigration. –9 Barter, exchange; अन्योन्यवस्त्रपरिवर्तमिव व्यधत्ताम् Śi. 5. 39. –10 Requital, return. –11 An abode. –12 A chapter or section of a work. –13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Viṣṇu. –14 A turning round or derangement; अधन्यस्य मम कोकिलानामक्षिपरिवर्तं इव कुक्षिपरिवर्तः संवृत्तः Svapna. 4. –15 Moving to and fro, stirring; चरितमहामृताब्धिपरिवर्तपरिश्रमणाः Bhāg. 10. 87. 21.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. –2 Requiting, exchanging. –3 Turning round. –4 Concluding, मासर्तुसंज्ञापरिवर्तकेण Mb. 12. 321. 92.

परिवर्तनम् 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); महार्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्युतैः स्वकेशपुष्पैरपि या स्म दूयते Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Śi. 4. 47. –2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. –3 Revolution, end of a period or time. –4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. –5 Exchange, barter...... परिहापणमुपभोगः परिवर्तनमपहारश्चेति कोशक्षयः Kau. A. 2. 7. 26. also राजद्रव्याणामन्यद्रव्येणादानं परिवर्तनम् –6 Inverting. –7 Requital, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. –2 Exchanged. –3 Inverted. –4 Returned, retreated. –5 Put aside, removed, destroyed; Mk. –6 Searched thoroughly. –तम् the action of turning; Bhāg.

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. –2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. –3 Changing. –4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. –5 Retreating, flying. –6 Exchanging. –7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्त्य *a.* Ever recurring, roaming about; परिवर्त्यजनं त्ववेक्ष्यमाणस्तत एवाभिमतं तु वनं न भेजे Bu. Ch. 5. 22.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* Revolved, turned round; °अर्धमुखी V. 1. 19. –2 Retreated, turned back. –3 Exchanged, bartered. –4 Finished, ended. –त्तम् An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution; अभजत परिवृत्तिं साथ पर्यस्तहस्ता Śi. 10. 91. –2 Return; turning back. –3 Barter, exchange. –4 End, termination. –5 Surrounding. –6 Staying or dwelling in a place. –7 Contraction of the prepuce. –8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात् समासमैः K. P. 10; *e. g.* दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः॥ S. D. 734. –9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वम् K. P. 10; *e. g.* in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लाञ्छन or वाहन.

परिवृक्ण *a.* Mutilated; Ch. Up.

परिवृध् 1 Ā. To grow up, increase. –*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. –2 To bring up, rear. –3 To rejoice, delight.

परिवर्धकः A groom, hostler.

परिवर्धनम् 1 Increasing, enlarging. –2 Rearing, breeding; पशूनां परिवर्धनम् Ms. 10. 331. –3 Growing, growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased. –2 Cut, excavated. –3 Reared, brought up; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति...पदवीं मृगस्ते Ś. 4. 14.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवे 1 U. 1 To interweave; परिवीय गिरौ तस्मिन् Bhāg. 8. 7. 1. –2 To bind, fetter.

परिवेत्तृ *m.*, **परिवेदकः** A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिदायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārīta; Ms. 3. 171.

परिवेदनम् 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder; Ms. 11. 60. –2 Marriage in general. –3 Complete or accurate knowledge. –4 Gain, acquisition. –5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्न्याधान). –6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. –7 Discussion. –8 Misery, pain. –ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. –2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेल्लित *a.* Surrounded; गुरुभिः परिवेल्लिताऽपि Bv. 2. 18.

परिवेष्ट् 1 Ā. or *–Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. –2 To embrace, clasp round; प्रायेण भूमिपतयः प्रमदा लताश्च यत्पार्श्वतो भवति तत् परिवेष्टयन्ति Pt. 1. 35. –3 To wrap up, cover; –4 To cause to shrink up, contract.

परिवेष्टनम् 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage; दद्रुस्य कीटभुजगैः परिवेष्टनं च Mk. 3. 16.

परिव्यक्त *a.* Very clear or distinct.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost; क्रयविक्रयमध्वानं भुक्तं च सपरिव्ययम्। योगक्षेमं च संप्रेक्ष्य वणिजो दापयेत् करान्॥ Ms. 7. 127. -2 Condiment, spices; *ibid.*

परिव्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज् 1 P. 1 To wander about as a religious mendicant. -2 Turn out a recluse; त्यक्त्वा संगान् परिव्रजेत् Ms. 6. 33.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. परिव्रज्या न नित्यशः Ms. 10. 52. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् *m.*, **परिव्राजः**, **-जकः** A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world; सर्वारम्भपरित्यागो भैक्ष्याद्यं ब्रह्ममूलता। निष्परिग्रहताऽद्रोहः समता सर्वजन्तुषु॥........ भावसंशुद्धिरित्येषु परिव्राड्धर्म उच्यते॥ Śabda Ch.

परिशङ्क् 1 Ā. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तं त्वां परिशङ्कते Gīt. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; तृणबिन्दोः परिशङ्कितः पुरा R. 8. 79; आराधितोऽपि नृपतिः परिशङ्कनीयः Śabda Ch.

परिशङ्का 1 Suspicion, distrust. -2 Hope, expectation.

परिशङ्किन् *a.* Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशब्दित *a.* Mentioned, communicated; Mb.

परिशाश्वत *a.* (-ती *f.*) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (*-Caus.* also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट *a.* 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. **-ष्टम्** A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant, elimination; परिशेषादत्रैवर्णिको रथकारः ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 44. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. -4 End, destruction (शेषः सङ्कर्षणे वधे Medinī.); कुलप्रसूनं परिशेषभागि Bu. Ch. 1. 72. **परिशेषेण** *ind.* 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full. **परिशेषात्** *ind.* Consequently.

परिशेषणम् Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनम् 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवङ्गलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gīt. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, or correspondence. -3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ° S. D.

परिशुध् *Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up. -3 To restore; Y. 2. 146. -4 To try, examine.

परिशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid. **-Comp.** **-पार्ष्णि** *a.* 1 One that has refined heels. -2 secure or free from attack in the rear; यानेन तन्व्या जितदन्तिनायौ पादाब्जराजौ परिशुद्धपार्ष्णी N. 7. 102.

परिशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; अग्नि° U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal. -3 Rightness, correctness.

परिशोधः, **-नम्** 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुश्रूषा Implicit obedience.

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; परिशुष्यन्नभवन् महाह्रदः Bk. 10. 42; सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither अस्मत्कृते च परिशुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. -3 To be afflicted. *-Caus.* To emaciate.

परिशुष्क *p. p.* 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Ṛs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). **-ष्कम्** A kind of fried meat. मांसं बहुघृतैर्भृष्टं सिक्तं चेदम्बुना मुहुः। जीरकाद्यैः समायुक्तं परिशुष्कं तदुच्यते॥

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up, desiccation, evaporation. Also परिशोषणम्.

परिशून्य *a.* 1 Quite empty; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; इन्द्रियार्थपरिशून्यमक्षमः सोढुमेकमपि स क्षणान्तरम् 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रम, **परिश्रामः** 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः Ś. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour; ब्रह्मञ्छ्रेयः परिश्रामः पुंसो मद्दर्शनावधिः Bhāg. 2. 9. 20. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यङ्गे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. -4 The result; अस्यैष नीतेः परिश्रमः Pratijñā. 2.

परिश्रमण *a.* Free from fatigue; चरितमहामृताब्धिपरिवर्तपरिश्रमणाः Bhāg. 10. 87. 21.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; न ह्यविज्ञातशीलस्य प्रदातव्यः परिश्रयः Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणम् Encompassing.

परिश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित् *f.* Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्रित *a.* Standing around. -2 Surrounded by; समागमच्छिष्यगणैः परिश्रितः Bhāg. 8. 4. 9.

परिश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard, learnt. -2 Famous, celebrated. तं भक्तिभावोऽभ्यगृणादसत्वरं परिश्रुतोरुश्रवसं ध्रुवक्षितिः Bhāg. 4. 9. 5.

परिश्लेषः An embrace.

परिषण्डः, -ण्डम् A particular part of house.

परिषद् *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; परिषत् स्याद्दशावरा Ms. 12. 111; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियम् Ś. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod; चातुर्वैद्यः प्रकल्पी च अङ्गविद् धर्मपाठकः। त्रयश्चाश्रमिणो वृद्धाः परिषत् स्याद्दशावरा ॥ Angirasasmriti. -3 A group, collection, circle; बहुपरिषदं पुण्यश्रीकः श्रियैव सभाजयन् U. 4. 19; Rām. 2. 111. 5. Also परिषत्त्वम्; सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते Ms. 12. 114.

परिषदः, परिषद्यः, परिषद्वलः A member of an assembly (councillor, assessor &c.).

परिषीवणम् 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिषूतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिषेकः, -परिषेचनम् 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनम्). -3 A vessel for sprinkling or bath (परिषेचनपात्रविशेष); Mb. 13. 53. 25.

परिष्क(स्क)न्द् 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिस्कन्दन् परिस्कन्दन्तमाश्वरिम्। अवध्नादपरिस्कन्दं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिष्कण्ण(न्न) *a.* Fostered by another. -ण्णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिष्क(स्क)न्द *a.* Fostered by another. -न्दः 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant. -3 A body-guard (पार्श्वगोप); परिस्कन्दा रथस्यासन् Mb. 8. 34. 43.

परिष्क(स्क)न्दत् *a.* 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation; रथस्यासीत् परिष्करः Mb. 8. 34. 23.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. लोहघण्टापरिष्कारः Mb. 12. 141. 32. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Adorned, decorated; जज्ञे निवेशनविभागपरिष्कृतानां लक्ष्मीः पुरोपवनजा वनपादपानाम् Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing. -3 A figure of speech.

परिष्क्रिया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence. -3 Obstruction. -4 Dilemma.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलम् A surrounding place; cf. P. VIII. 3. 96.

परिष्प (स्प) न्दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement; प्रतिहतपरिस्पन्दः Mv. 1. 51. -5 Provision, maintenance; अग्निहोत्रपरिस्पन्दः Mb. 13. 141. 49. -6 Crushing. -7 Valour. -8 An exploit; Pratijñā. 2; कर्णपूरस्य परिस्पन्दोऽज्जुकया येन न दृष्टः Chārudatta 2.

परिष्यन्दः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्वञ्ज् 1 Ā. To embrace.

परिष्वक्त *p. p.* Clasped, embraced.

परिष्वङ्गः, परिष्व (स्व) ञ्जनम् or **परिष्वजनम्** 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; विशन्ति सहसा मूढा येऽविचार्य द्विषद्बिलम्। खड्गधारापरिष्वङ्गं लभन्ते ते सुनिश्चितम् ॥ H. 3. 60. -2 Touch, contact, union; परिष्वङ्गे तुङ्गे प्रसरतितरां सा परिणतिः Bh. 3.17; Māl. 10. 3; अतिस्नेहपरिष्वङ्गाद्वर्तिरार्द्रापि दह्यते Rām. 4. 1. 116.

परिसंवत्सर *a.* 1 A whole year old. -2 Inveterate, chronic (a disease). -रः A whole year; परिसंवत्सरात् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; राजर्त्विक्स्नातकगुरून् प्रियश्वशुरमातुलान्। अर्हयेन्मधुपर्केण परिसंवत्सरात् पुनः ॥ Ms. 3. 119.

परिसख्यम् True friendship.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate. -3 To make good, restore.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total, number: वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; सांख्यदर्शनमेतावत् परिसंख्यानुदर्शनम् Mb. 12. 306. 42. [परिसंख्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible]; विधिरत्यन्तमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति। तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते ॥ *e. g.* पञ्च पञ्चनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāṁsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. प्राप्तस्य पुनर्वचनं परिसंख्यार्थं भवति ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 66. परिसंख्या also means a text laying down exclusion; cf. (विधिपरिसंख्यासंशये विधिर्ज्यायान्

ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 7); also परिसंख्यायां स्वार्थहानिः, परार्थकल्पना, प्राप्तबाधश्च । -5 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification, *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particlularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् महीं शासति चित्रकर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्चापेषु गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य नूपुरेषु मुखरता विवाहेषु करग्रहणं तुरङ्गेषु कशाभिघातः &c. K; for other examples see S. D. 735. -6 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानम् 1 Enumeration, total, number. -2 Exclusive specification; सांख्यज्ञानं प्रवक्ष्यामि परिसंख्यानदर्शनम् Mb. 12. 306. 26. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate; Y. 3. 158.

परिसंचक्ष् 2 Ā. 1 To exclude, to express exclusion of everything else than what is stated; परिसंचक्षाणो हि स्वार्थं जह्यात्, पदार्थं च कल्पेत, प्राप्तं च बाधेत ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 31. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction. -*a.* Vagrant.

परिसंतप्त *p. p.* Scorched, singed.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, completed. -2 Centred, comprehended; त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बन्धुकृत्यं प्रजानाम् Ś. 5. 8.

परिसमापनम्, परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनम् 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समन्तात् मार्जनम्); अग्निं परिसमूहनं पर्युक्षणम् Vaiśvadeva.

परिसामन् *n.* A Sāma hymn which is occasionally inserted.

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; परिसस्रुरापः Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bhāg.; परिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रम् M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरेस्तटानि U. 3. 8; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site. -3 Width, breadth. -4 Death. -5 A rule, precept. -6 A god. -7 A vein, artery; परिसरपद्धतिं हृदयमारुणयो दहरम् Bhāg. 10. 87. 18.

परिसरणम् Running about.

परि(री)सर्या, परि(री)सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृतम् An enclosed or fenced place; तस्मात् परिसृते दद्यात्तिलांश्चान्ववकीरयेत् Mb. 13. 90. 21.

परिसृप् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणम् 1 Walking or creeping about; युधिष्ठिरस्तत् परिसर्पणं बुधः पुरे च राष्ट्रे च गृहे तदात्मनि. -2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतगपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्कन्धः A collection, multitude (स्कन्ध); महाभूतपरिस्कन्धम् Mb. 14. 45. 1.

परिस्तृ 5 U., **परिस्तॄ** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; कम्बलान् परितस्तरुः Bk. 14. 11. -2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तरिरे Śi. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणम् 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्तरणिका A cow killed at a funeral ceremony.

परिस्तोमः 1 A painted or variegated cloth for a cover on elephant's back (कुथ); द्रुमाणां विविधैः पुष्पैः परिस्तोमैरिवार्पितम् Rām. 4. 1. 8; Mb. 6. 54. 54. -2 A sacrificial vessel; Mb. 5. 141. 41. (com. परिस्तोमाः सोमचमसादयः).

परिस्थानम् 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness.

परिस्फीत *a.* Swollen, turgid.

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर् 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणम् 1 Quivering, shooting. -2 Budding.

परिस्फूर्तिः 1 Shining forth. -2 Becoming clear.

परिस्यन्दः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. -3 A train &c.; see परिष्यन्द.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. -2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child (गर्भपरिस्रव).

परिस्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्रावणम् A filtering vessel.

परिस्राविन् *m.* A kind of भगंदर q. v.

परिस्रुत् *f.* 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिस्रुत *a.* Flowed, trickled; शयानः शरतल्पेऽस्मिन् सशोणितपरिस्रुतः Rām. 6. 49. 15.

परिहत *a.* Loosened.

परिहस् 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. –2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जगनानामानन्दः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीम् G. L. 5.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; त्वराप्रस्तावोऽयं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Mal. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वम् 'jokingly' or 'in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पितम् Ś. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परीहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Śi. 10. 12. –2 Ridiculing, deriding. –Comp. –कथा an amusing story. –वस्तु an object of jest. –वेदिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः Ved. 1 An amulet put round the hand to secure the birth of a child. –2 A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. –2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. –*Pass.* 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते Ś. 1. –2 To be inferior to; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छन्दात् परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. –3 To wane, fail, waste away; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसे अङ्गैः Ś. 3; यत्र स्वामी निर्विशेषं समं भृत्येषु वर्तते। तत्रोद्यमसमर्थानामुत्साहः परिहीयते ॥ Pt. 1. 78. –4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनवेला Ś. 4. –5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणम् Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. –2 Decrease.

परिहाणिः (–निः) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. –2 Decay, decline; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलाम् R. 19. 50. –3 Neglect, omission.

परिहापणम् Causing loss of revenue; प्रतिबन्धः प्रयोगो व्यवहारोऽवस्तारः परिहापणमुपभोगः...कोशक्षयः Kau. A. 2.7.23; also क्लृप्तमायं परिहापयति व्ययं वा विवर्धयति इति परिहापणम्.

परिहीण *p. p.* 1 Waned, wasted. –2 Deprived or destitute of. –3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहाटकम् A golden armlet or anklet.

परिहूत *a.* Called together.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; स्त्रीसंनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्नन्तर्दधे भूतपतिः सभूतः Ku. 3. 74, 43; Ms. 8. 400; –2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयरुचिरम् Gīt. 9. –3 To remove destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः। तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिहियते Ś. B.; Me. 14. –4 To conceal. –5 To embrace. –6 To defend, preserve from; Ch. Up. –7 To answer, refute. –8 To repeat. –9 To nourish.

परिहरणम् 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. –2 Avoiding, shunning. –3 Refuting. –4 Seizing, taking away. –5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परिहरणीयता 1 Disdain, rejection. –2 Disappearance, unattainableness.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. –2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार; तेषां गुप्तिपरीहारैः कच्चित्ते भरणं कृतम् Rām. 2. 100. 48. –3 Shunning, avoiding. –4 Refuting, repelling. –5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. –6 Reserve, concealment. –7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःशतं परीहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात् समन्ततः Ms. 8. 237. –8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; प्रदद्यात् परिहारांश्च Ms. 7. 201; अनुग्रहपरिहारौ चैभ्यः कोशवृद्धिकरौ दद्यात् Kau. A. 2.1.19. Hence °लेखः a writ of remission as a favour; तथा परीहारनिसृष्टिलेखौ Kau. A. 2. 10. 28; cf. जाते विशेषेषु परेषु चैव, ग्रामेषु देशेषु च तेषु तेषु। अनुग्रहो यो नृपतेर्निदेशात्, तज्ज्ञः परीहार इति व्यवस्येत् ॥ Kau. A. 2. 10. 28. –9 Contempt, disrespect –10 An objection. –11 Seizing, keeping back. –12 Bounty. –13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिग्रह. –14 (In dram.) Atoning for any improper action. –Comp. –विशुद्धिः (with Jainas) purification by mortification and penance. –सू (a cow) bearing a calf only after a long time.

परिहारकः, –कम् An armlet.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. –र्यः A bracelet.

परिहृतः *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. –2 Left, abandoned. –3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). –4 Taken, seized.

परिहृतिः *f.* Avoiding, shunning.

परिह्वालम् Stammering, faltering.

परी (परि-इ) 2 P. 1 To go round, circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं) भक्तिनम्रः परीयाः Me. 57; Ms. 2. 48. –2 To surround, encompass; हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव Ś. 5. 10; विषवल्लीभिः परीताभिर्महौषधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरीतमानसम् Ki. 2. 25. –3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). –4 To be changed or transformed. –5 To reach to. –6 To run against.

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. –2 Expired, elapsed. –3 Departed, gone forth. –4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; प्रणाशाशब्दानां प्रशममुपयातां त्वमधुना परीतः कालेन ज्वलयसि मम क्रोधदहनम् Mu. 3. 29. See परी. –5 = विपरीत inverted; स्वदोषकोपनाद्रोगं लभते मरणान्तिकम् ॥ अपि वोद्वन्धनादीनि परीतानि व्यवस्यति ॥ Mb. 14. 17. 13. –6 Moving round.

परीक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात् संगतं रहः Ś. 5. 24; सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. –2 To test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 65; यत्नात्

परीक्षितः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency'. -3 To observe, perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणम् Putting to test, testing, examining; गुणदोषपरीक्षणम् Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित् *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhiṣṭhira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 = परिणाह. नल्वमात्रपरीणाहो घनच्छायो वनस्पतिः Mb. 12. 154. 7. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

परीताप, -परीपाक, -परीवार, -वाह, परीहास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीन्दनम् Gratification, present.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire of preserving; आत्मकृतसेतुपरीप्संया यः (रेमे) Bhāg. 3. 9. 19. -3 Haste, hurry.

परीप्सु *a.* 1 Wishing to preserve; शेषाः प्रदुद्रुवुर्मल्लाः सर्वे प्राणपरीप्सवः Bhāg. 10. 44. 27. -2 Desirous of finding out; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीप्सुः Ki. 3. 4.

परीरम् A fruit.

परीरणम् 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

परीष्ट *a.* Desirable, superior; सत्सङ्ग्रहाय भवपान्थनिजाश्रमाप्तावन्ते परीष्टगतये हरये नमस्ते Bhāg. 6. 9. 45.

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation; तस्य निमित्तपरीष्टिः MS. 1. 1. 3. -2 Service, attendance; वारसुन्दरीपरीष्टिभिस्तुष्टिमुपेयुषां निशि N. 16. 112. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुत्न *a.* Belonging to the last year.

परुद्वारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पॄ-उषन्] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. मृदु or श्लक्ष्ण); परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत् परुषासि Gīt. 9; Y. 1. 310. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46; Me. 63. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); गुद्धस्नानात् परुषमलकम् Me. 92. -5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); निर्गच्छतस्तु शक्रस्य परुषः पवनो ववौ Rām. 7. 28. 28; परुषपवनवेगोत्क्षिप्तसंशुष्कपर्णः Ṛs. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. Knotted. -10 Similar; L. D. B. -षम् A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; गीर्भिर्गुरूणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यान्ति नरा महत्त्वम् -आक्षेपः (In Rhet.) an objection or contradiction containing harsh words; इत्येष परुषाक्षेपः परुषाक्षरपूर्वकम् Kāv. 2. 144. -इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; प्रस्पन्दमानपरुषेतरतारमन्तश्चक्षुः R. 5. 68. -उक्ति *f.*, वचनम् abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly; तथा परुषितं दृष्ट्वा सूतपुत्रेण मातुलम् Mb. 7. 159. 1.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot; खुरैः क्षुरप्रैर्दरयंस्तदाप उत्पारपारं त्रिपरू रसायाम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 30. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; परैति कार्श्यं यशसा समं वपुः Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world, die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -कल्पः *a.* almost dead. -कालः The time of death; परेतकाले पुरुषो यत् कर्म प्रतिपद्यते Rām. 3. 51. 31. -भर्तृ, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; परेतभर्तुर्महिषः Śi. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; विकीर्णकेशासु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः *f.* Ved. Departure.

परेद्यवि, परेद्युस् *ind.* The other day.

परेयिवस् *a.* Dead, departed; कथा इमास्ते कथिता महीयसां विधाय लोकेषु यशः परेयुषाम् Bhāg. 12. 3. 14.

परेष्टुः *f.*, **परेष्टुका** A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः Ś. 2. 19; 'a stranger to the influence of love'; परोक्षार्थस्य दर्शकम् H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षम् 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. *Note*:—The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without s. gen. :— परोक्षे च खलीकर्तुं शक्यते

न ममामतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम् (त्यजेत्) Chap. 18; नोदाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलम् Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -जित् a. victorious in an imperceptible manner. -बुद्धि a. indifferent to. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति a. living out of sight. (-त्तिः f.) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र a. Ved. Immense, vast.

परोरजस् a. Untouched by passions, pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् ind. Ved. 1 from top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand -3 In succession.

परोवरीण a. Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् a. Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all. -m. 1 The Supreme Being. -3 The highest happiness.

परोष्टिः f., **परोष्णी** A cockroach.

परोष्णी N. of a river in the Punjab; also परुष्णी. It is now called Rāvi.

पर्कटः A heron. -टम् Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः, -टी f., **पर्कटिन्** m. 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जनी, पर्जन्या A kind of plant (दारु हरिद्रा-Mar. दारु हळद), Curcuma Aromatica.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारङ्गैरभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain; Bri. Up. 1. 4. 11. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Indra, Sūrya, Viṣṇu and some other deities; Bhāg. 10. 20. 5 (here पर्जन्य means the sun).

पर्ण् 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसन्तः पर्णयति चम्पकम्.

पर्णम् 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf; ततो नृपतिनिर्देशात् ते पर्णान्यादाय सैनिकाः (जग्मुः) Parṇāl. 5. 25. -र्णः The Palāśa tree. -Comp. -अशनम् feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार a. feeding upon leaves; cf. Rām. 3. 6. 2. -उटजम् a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कृच्छ्रः A kind of religious vow in which one has to drink a decoction of leaves; एतान्येव समस्तानि त्रिरात्रोपोषितः शुचिः । क्वाथयित्वा पिबेदद्भिः पर्णकृच्छ्रोऽभिधीयते ॥ Yama Smriti. -कृच्छ्र a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kuśa grass only for five days; see पर्णोदुम्बरराजीवबिल्वपत्रकुशोदकैः । प्रत्येकं प्रत्यहं पीतैः पर्णकृच्छ्र उदाहृतः ॥ Y. 3. 317 and Mitā. thereon. -खण्डः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-ण्डम्) a collection of leaves. -चरः a kind of deer. -चीरपटः an epithet of Śiva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume (gall-nut). -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -नालः a leaf-stalk. -भेदिनी the Priyaṅgu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -मुच् m. the winter season (शिशिर). -मृगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees (as a monkey, squirrel, &c.). -रुह् m. the spring season (वसन्त). -लता the betel-plant. -वाटिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40; -संस्तरः one with a bed of leaves; वनेषु वासतेयेषु निवसन् पर्णसंस्तरः Bk. 4. 8.

पर्णल a. Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; पर्णलीभूतसानुम् Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णासः [Uṇ. 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् m. 1 A tree; यदि तां बुद्धिमास्थाय तिष्ठेथुः पर्णिनो वने Mb. 12. 156. 18. -2 The पलाश tree; Rām. 1. 14. 22.

पर्णिल a. See पर्णल.

पर्णालः 1 A boat. -2 A spade or hoe. -3 Single combat.

पर्तृ m. Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्द् 1 Ā. (पर्दते) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्दनम् also in this sense.).

पर्प् 1 P. (पर्पति) To go, move.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पङ्गुपीठम्); wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पीठेन पङ्गवश्चरन्ति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्पटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -2 A thin crisp cake made of flour (Mar. पापड); Gaṇeśa P.; stuffed with seasamum; तिलतिलकितपर्पटाभमिन्दुं वितर N. 16. 149. -टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -ओदनः rice mixed with पर्पट (Mar. वडाभात); पर्पटौदनपूजायां जलहोमेन सिद्धिदा D. Purāṇa. Chap. 50. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (कुम्भीवृक्ष).

पर्परी A braid of hair.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्परीणम् A joint; L. D. B. **-णः** 1 Juice of the stalks of betel leaves. -2 A tendon of a betel leaf. -3 Worship of Śiva with ghee in the Uttarāyaṇa; L. D. B.

पर्यङ्कः, -की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्ब् 1 P. (पर्बति) To go, move.

पर्यक् *ind.* Round about, in every direction; उत्पेतुरुत्पाततमाः सहस्रशो भयावहा दिवि भूमौ च पर्यक् Bhāg. 4. 5. 12.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यङ्कः 1 A bed, couch, sofa; क्वचिद् भूमौ शायी क्वचिदपि च पर्यङ्कशयनः Bh. 2. 81. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसक्थिका. -6 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasiṣṭha :— एकं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितं। इतरस्मिंस्तथैवोरुं वीरासनमुदाहृतम्॥ पर्यङ्कग्रन्थिबन्ध &c. Mk. 1. 1. **-Comp. -ग्रन्थिः, -बन्धः** sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यङ्क; पर्यङ्कबन्धस्थिरपूर्वकायम् Ku. 3. 45, 59. **-बद्ध** *a.* squatting. **-भोगिन्** *m.* a kind of serpent

पर्यट् 1 P. To roam, wander about; कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ्शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

पर्यटकः A tramp, vagabond.

पर्यटनम्, पर्यटितम् Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यनुयोगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Halāy.); पर्यनुयोगो नाम स भवति यः स्वपक्षं साधयति विपक्षस्य च प्रतीपमाचरति ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12; एतेनास्यापि पर्यनुयोगस्यानवकाशः Day. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

पर्यन्त *a.* 1 Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यन्ता पृथ्वी 'the oceanbounded earth'. -2 Adjoining, neighbouring; स वै विषयपर्यन्ते तव राजन् महातपाः Rām. 7. 74. 26. **-तः** 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; क्षुरपर्यन्तं (चक्रम्) Mb. 1. 33. 2; उटजपर्यन्तचारिणी Ś. 4; पर्यन्तवनम् R. 13. 38; Ṛs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; पर्यन्ताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतम् Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; सहस्रयुगपर्यन्तमहर्यद्ब्रह्मणो विदुः Bg. 8. 17; यदादिमध्यपर्यन्तम् Mb 14. 44. 1; लभ्यन्ते भूमिपर्यन्ताः Pt. 1. 125. **-Comp. -देशः, -भूः, भूमिः** *f.* an adjoining district or region. **-पर्वतः** an adjoining hill. **-स्थित** *a.* limitative, confining.

पर्यन्तिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्यन्य = पर्जन्य q. v.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Mb. 3. 179. 19; Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27; युगसाहस्रपर्ययः (कल्पः) Bhāg. 8. 13. 36. -2 Waste or loss (of time); मा भूत् कालस्य पर्ययः Rām. 1. 22. 12. -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition. -7 Loss, destruction; पक्ष्मणोऽपि निपातेन येषां स्यात् स्कन्धपर्ययः Mb. 12. 15. 26.

पर्ययणम् 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात *a.* 1 Perfectly pure or clean. -2 Very accomplished, conversant with. -3 Very familiar, well known.

पर्यवदानम् Complete destruction or disappearance.

पर्यवधारणम् Precise determination.

पर्यवपादः Transformation.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्यवरोपः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टम्भ् 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround; पर्यवष्टभ्यतामेतत् करालायतनम् Māl. 5.

पर्यवष्टम्भनम् Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदसद्योगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथग् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानम् 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined. **-Comp. -मति** *a.* thoroughly acquainted.

पर्यवस्कन्दः The act of jumping down; Mb.

पर्यवस्था 1 P. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. *-Caus.* To compose or collect oneself; न पर्यवस्थापयत्यात्मानम् V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानम् 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्थातृ *m.* An adversary, antagonist; अन्तकः पर्यवस्थाता जन्मिनः सन्ततापदः Ki. 11. 13.

पर्यवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Stationed. -2 contained in, occupied with. -3 merry, content.

पर्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यश्रुणी मङ्गलभङ्गभीरुर्न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. **-Comp. -नयन** *a.* having eyes tearful; निःश्वसन्तं यथा नागं पर्यश्रुनयनं तथा Mb. 12. 6. 2.

पर्यस् 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. –2 To spread over, surround; ताम्रौष्ठपर्यस्तरुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. –3 To turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. –4 To shed, throw down (as tears); मणिव्याजेन पर्यस्ताः पृथिव्यामश्रुबिन्दवः R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. –5 To overturn, upset. –6 To throw about; भ्रमाक्षपर्यस्तरथं... सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. –7 To entrap, ensnare. –8 To enclose.

पर्यसनम् 1 Casting, throwing about. –2 Sending forth, throwing. –3 Sending away. –4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो धनंजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Śi. 10. 91. –2 Surrounded, encompassed. –3 Upset, overturned. –4 Dismissed, laid aside. –5 Struck, hurt, killed. –6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः *f.*, **पर्यस्तिका** Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यङ्क 3.

पर्यासः 1 End, conclusion, termination; पर्यास इति चान्ताख्या MS. 5. 3. 8. –2 Rotation, revolution. –3 Inverted order or position. –4 Killing. –5 Falling down.

पर्यासनम् 1 Revolution; see पर्यासः. –2 Destruction; यदि चैतत्कथञ्चित्स्याल्लोकपर्यासनं भवेत् Mb. 8. 87. 106.

पर्यासित *a.* Thrown down, annihilated; परैरपर्यासितवीर्यसंपदां पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनाम् Ki. 1. 41; Māl. 5. 23.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). –2 Confused, confounded, frightened; Ś. 1. –3 Disordered, dishevelled; पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 29. –4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्याकुलोऽस्मि Ś. 6; लज्जान्वितं सविनयं हृदयं क्षणेन पर्याकुलं कुलगृहेऽपि कृतं वधूनाम् Ṛs. 6. 22. –5 Full of, filled with स्नेह°, क्रोध° &c.

पर्याकुलता, –त्वम् Confusion; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभङ्गोऽनुमीयते Ku. 2. 25.

पर्याक्षिप् P. To wind round, bind with; पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबन्धम् Ku. 7. 14.

पर्यागम् 1 P. 1 To approach. –2 To be completed or finished. –3 To conquer, subdue. –4 To surround, encircle. –5 To elapse. –6 To last, live. –7 To return; प्राप्स्यसे परमं कामं मयि पर्यागते सति Rām. 2. 24. 30.

पर्यागत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याचान्तम् Food left by a person after sipping; Ms. 4. 212.

पर्याणम् A saddle; दत्तपर्याणम् K. 126 'saddled'; पर्याणतः स्रस्तमुरोविलम्बिनः Śi. 12. 22.

पर्यादानम् End, exhaustion.

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीमाभिरक्षितम् Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. –2 To be able. –3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तदक्षिणः –4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां परीप्सुर्दुर्जातेः M. 5. 11. –5 To finish.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained; पर्याप्तसप्तभुवनाभयदक्षिणानि (तातचरितानि) U. 5. 33. –2 Finished, completed. –3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचन्द्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. –4 Able, competent, adequate; (न) क्रुद्धस्य समरे स्थातुं पर्याप्ताः Mb. 7. 150. 5. पर्याप्तोऽसि प्रजाः पातुम् R. 10. 25. –5 Enough, sufficient; यावतैषां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17; Ms. 11. 7. –6 Large, extensive, spacious; पर्याप्तनेत्रम् Ve. 4. 10. –7 Abundant, copious, many; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तबकस्तनाभ्यः Ku. 3. 39; –8 Limited in number; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितम् पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीमाभिरक्षितम् ॥ Bg. 1. 10. **–प्तम्** *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. –2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill'. –3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently. –Comp. **–काम** *a.* one whose desires are accomplished; पर्याप्तकामस्य कृतात्मनस्तु Muṇḍa. 3. 2. 2.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. –2 End, conclusion, close. –3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. –4 Satiety, satisfaction. –5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. –6 Fitness, competency. –7 Willingness, readiness. –8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties; पर्याप्तिश्चायमेको घट इमौ द्वौ वित्यादिप्रतीतिसाक्षिकः स्वरूपसम्बन्धविशेषः । Dīdhiti.

पर्यापतत् *a.* Hurrying or rushing about; पर्यापतत् क्रयिकलोकम्......विपणीर्बिभेजुः Śi. 5. 24.

पर्याप्लावः 1 Revolution –2 Encircling.

पर्याम्नात *a.* Celebrated, reputed; पर्याम्नातगुणं लोके नाम्ना त्र्यम्बकभास्करम् Śiva B. 26. 54.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. –2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time) कालपर्याययोगेन राजा मित्रसहोऽभवत् Rām. 7. 65. 17. –3 Regular recurrence or repetition. –4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य Ku. 2. 36; Māl 9. 32; Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. –5 Method, arrangement. –6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. –7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणाम् Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. –8 An opportunity, occasion. –9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture; लोकपर्यायवृत्तान्तं प्राज्ञो जानाति नेतरः Mb. 12. 174. 30. –10 Comprehensiveness. –11 A strophe of a hymn. –12 Property, quality. –13 A means, stratagem (उपाय); न पर्यायोऽस्ति यत् साम्यं त्वयि कुर्यां विशांपते Mb. 5. 73. 7. –14 End (अन्त); पर्यायकाले धर्मस्य प्राप्ते कलिरजायत Mb. 5. 74. 12. –15 Contrariety, reverse; कालपर्यायमाज्ञाय मा स्म शोके मनः कृथाः Mb. 6. 2. 5. –16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. 5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. [*Note.* पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of: 1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation,

(opp. तन्त्रेण); पर्यायेण क्रियायामेवं दोषः । तन्त्रेण तु क्रियायां भवति कश्चित् संभवः । ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 2. –2 Occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यन्ते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 14]. –3 Alternately; मत्सदृशं किमपि पुरुषं मां च पर्यायेण निर्वर्णयन्ती Dk. 5. –Comp. –अन्नम् food intended for another. –उक्तम् a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66. or S. D. 733. –क्रमः order of succession. –च्युत a. supplanted, superseded. –वचनम्, –शब्दः a synonym. –वाचकः a. expressing a corresponding notion. –शयनम् alternate sleeping and watching. –सेवा service by rotation; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यायशः *ind.* 1 Periodically. –2 In succession.

पर्यायत *a.* Fxtremely long or extended.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm' or 'injury' (हिंसन), used with कृ, भू or अस्; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोच् 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालोचनम्, –ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. –2 Knowing, recognition. –3 Plan, design.

पर्यावर्तः, पर्यावर्तनम् Coming back, return. –2 Exchange.

पर्यावर्तित *p. p.* Subverted, reversed.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; पर्याविलानीव नवोदकानि R. 7. 40.

पर्यावृत *a.* Veiled, covered.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. –2 Conveying. –3 A load or burden. –4 A pitcher. –5 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणम् Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras. –णी A vessel for sprinkling.

पर्युत्थानम् Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; °त्वम् sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत् सुखितोऽपि जन्तुः Ś. 5. 2 (v. l.). –2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 16. –3 Agitated, excited; मुहूर्तं पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् Ś. 6.

पर्युदञ्चनम् 1 Debt. –2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युदस् 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. –2 To prohibit, object to. –3 To heap together.

पर्युदस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. –2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः 1 An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept; प्राधान्यं हि विधेर्यत्र प्रतिषेधेऽप्रधानता । पर्युदासः स विज्ञेयो यत्रोत्तरपदेन नञ् ॥ –2 A negation purporting to state some matter of the exclusion of something that is actually mentioned. Technically नञ् (the negative particle) has the sense of पर्युदास when it is connected with any word that is not a verb. But it conveys प्रतिषेध when it is connected with a verb. Thus अब्राह्मणम् आनय means ब्राह्मणं वर्जयित्वा यं कमपि आनय; while कलञ्जं न भक्षयेत् conveys prohibition of कलञ्जभक्षण. For a discussion on पर्युदास read MS. 10. 8. 1–4 and ŚB. thereon.

पर्युपयुक्त *a.* Exhausted, used up (completely); तेनैतस्मिंश्च क्रियमाणेऽपरिसमाप्त एवायुः पर्युपयुक्तं स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 39.

पर्युपस्थानम् Serving, waiting upon, attendance; ततः शुचिसमाचाराः पर्युपस्थानकोविदाः Ram. 2. 65 7.

पर्युपास् 2 Ā. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपासन्त लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. –2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. –3 To enclose, surround. –4 To share in, partake of. –5 To sit on. –6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, –सिन्, –सितृ *m.* A worshipper.

पर्युपासनम् 1 Worship, honour, service. –2 Friendliness, courtesy. –3 Sitting round. –4 Pardon, excuse.

पर्युपासीन *a.* 1 Sitting upon; Ms. 2. 75. –2 Surrounded by.

पर्युप्तिः *f.* Sowing.

पर्युषणम् Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* Stale, not fresh; शुक्तं पर्युषितोच्छिष्टं श्वस्पृष्टं पतितेक्षितम् Y. 1. 167; Ms. 4. 211; Bg. 17. 10; cf. अपर्युषित. –2 Insipid. –3 Stupid. –4 Vain. –5 Having passed the night. –6 Having stood for a time or in some place. –Comp. –भोजिन् *m.* the eater of stale food. –वाक्यम् a word that has not been strictly kept.

पर्युष्ट *a.* Stale; पर्युष्टया तव विभो वनमालयेयम् Bhāg. 11. 6. 12.

पर्येषणम्, –णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. –2 Search, inquiry in general; श्रूयतां यः प्रयत्नो मे सीतापर्येषणे कृतः Mb. 3. 282. 17. –3 Homage, worship. –4 Spending the rainy season (Buddh.).

पर्येष्टिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्व् 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

पर्वकम् The knee-joint.

पर्वणी. [पर्व्-करणे ल्युट् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine); also पर्वणिका. -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व्-अतच्; पर्वाणि भागाः सन्त्यस्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vārt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यम् Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -7 A cloud (mountain-like) -8 N. of a Ṛiṣi (associated with Nārada). -Comp. **-अरिः** an epithet of Indra. **-आत्मजः** an epithet of the mountain Maināka. **-आत्मजा** an epithet of Pārvatī. **-आधारा** the earth. **-आशयः** a cloud. **-आश्रयः** a fabulous animal called Śarabha, q. v. **-आश्रयिन्** *m.*, **-आश्रयः** a mountaineer. **-उपत्यका** a land at the foot of a mountain. **-कन्दरः** a mountain-cave. **-काकः** a raven. **-कीला** the earth. **-जा** a river. **-पतिः** an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. **-मोचा** a kind of plantain. **-राज्** *m.*, **-राजः** 1 a large mountain. -2 'the lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. **-रोधस्** *n.* mountain-slope. **-वासिन्** *a.* living in mountains. (*-m.*) a mountaineer. (**-नी**) 1 N. of Durgā. -2 of Gāyatrī. -3 N. of a plant, nard (Mar. आकाशमांसी). **-स्थ** *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतिः *f.* (Ved.) A rock, stone.

पर्वतीय *a.* Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् *n.* [पृ-वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 112.] 'पर्व स्यादुत्सवे ग्रन्थौ प्रस्तावे लक्षणान्तरे' इति विश्वः. 1 A knot, joint; मासाश्चार्धमासाश्च पर्वाणि; Bri. Up. 1. 1. 1. (Sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशाङ्गुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41.) सोऽहं दुर्मायिनस्तेऽद्य वज्रेण शतपर्वणा, शिरो हरिष्ये Bhāg. 8. 11. 6; सतामिवापर्वणि मार्गणानाम् Ki. 17. 29. -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division; ससर्ज च्छायया विद्यां पञ्चपर्वाणमग्रतः Bhāg. 3. 20. 18. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; दिने दिने शैवलवन्त्यधस्तात् सोपानपर्वाणि विमुञ्चदम्भः R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *i. e.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month and the days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon; पर्वणि न विचिन्वेत् (तुलसीम्) Tulasī. Up. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ms. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon; भ्रातः पर्वणि पश्य दानवपतिः शीर्षावशेषी कृतः Bh. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy; स्वलंकृतौ बालगजौ पर्वणीव सितेतरौ (कृष्णरामौ) Bhāg. 10. 41. 41. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. **-आस्फोटः** cracking the fingers (regarded as indecorus). **-कारः** One wearing different dresses (वेषान्तरधारी); Mb. 13. 90. 9. **-कालः** 1 a periodic change of the moon. -2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node; °राशिः time for festivals. **-कारिन्** *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. **-गामिन्** *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. **-दक्षिणा** the teacher's fee for teaching a particular portion of the Veda. **-धिः** the moon. **-नाडी** time of opposition or conjunction. **-पूर्णता** 1 preparations for a festival. -2 completion of a festival. -3 joining. **-भागः** the wrist; आपर्वभागोत्थितैः Ś. 4. 5. **-भेदः** voilent pain in the joints; Suśr. **-मूलम्** the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. **-योनिः** a cane or reed. **-रुह्** *m.* a pomegranate tree. **-वर्ज** *a.* except the forbidden days of a month. **-विपद्** The moon. **-संधिः** 1 the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon; जुषन्ते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. 3. 159. 16. -2 a finger-joint.

पर्वरीण (= पर्परीण q. v.).

पर्वितः A kind of fish.

पर्शुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. परशु. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A rib; अवान्तरदिशः पर्शवः Bri. Up. 1. 1. 1. -4 Ved. A curved knife. *-f.* The supporting or side-wall of a well. Comp. **-पाणिः** 1 an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -2 of Paraśurāma; also पर्शुराम.

पर्शुका A rib.

पर्श्वधः See परश्वध.

पर्ष् 1 Ā. (पर्षते) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 Ved. To accept.

पर्ष *a.* Voilent, rough (as wind); देवे वर्षति यज्ञविप्लवरुषा वज्राश्मपर्षानिलैः Bhāg. 10. 26. 25.

पर्षः Ved. A bundle, sheaf; खले न पर्षान् प्रति हन्मि भूरि Rv. 10. 48. 7.

पर्षद् *f.* [पृष्-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave; परीतो भूतपर्षद्भिः Bhāg. 3. 14. 23; 10. 83. 21. -2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; चत्वारो वेदधर्मज्ञाः पर्षत् Y. 1. 9. °वलः A member of an assembly; पर्षद्वलान् महाब्रह्मैराट नैकटिकाश्रमान् Bk. 4. 12.

पल् I. 1 P. (पलति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. To protect (पालयति); L. D. B.

पलः [पल्-अच्] Straw, husk. **-लम्** 1 Flesh, meat. -2 A particular weight equal to four *karṣas*. -3 A particular measure of fluids. -4 A particular measure of time. -5 A small measure; लवणपलमिव क्षितमन्तर्हृदस्य Nāg. 5. 24. **-Comp.** **-अग्निः** bile. **-अङ्गः** a tortoise. **-अदः, -अशः, -अशनः** a demon, Rākṣasa; निर्दग्धुं निखिलाः पलाशसमिधो मेध्यादयोध्यारणेः Rām. champū. **-अन्नम्** rice with meat. **-क्षारः** blood. **-गण्डः** a plasterer, mason; तक्षाणः पलगण्डाश्च......Śiva B. 31. 18. **-प्रियः** 1 a demon. -2 a raven. **-भा** the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलंकट *a*. Timid, bashful.

पलंकरः Bile, gall.

पलंकषः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 Bdellium. -3 The किंशुक tree. -4 A lion. **-षा** A fly.

पलित *a*. Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पललः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. **-लम्** 1 Flesh. -2 Mire, mud. -3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. **-Comp.** **-आशयः** swelled neck. **-ज्वरः** gall, bile. **-प्रियः** 1 a raven. -2 a demon.

पलक्ष *a*. Ved. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पनस q. v.

पलाण्डु *m., n.* An onion; लशुनं गृञ्जनं चैव पलाण्डुं कवकानि च । अभक्ष्याणि द्विजातीनाममेध्यप्रभवाणि च ॥ Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. -2 A halter, rope.

पलाय् 1 Ā. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. -2 To escape. -3 To die away.

पलायक *a*. 1 Flying. -2 A fugitive.

पलायनम् 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; युद्धे चाप्यपलायनम् (क्षत्रकर्म स्वभावजम्) Bg. 18. 43; R. 19. 31. -2 A saddle.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलायिन् *a*. Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पला The plant जटामांसी, Indian spikenard; ग्रन्थिकं च पलां चव्यं......Śiva B. 30. 16.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलालः, -लम् Straw, husk; Mb. 13. 79. 17; Ms. 5. 122; पलालजालैः पिहितः स्वयं हि प्रकाशमासादयतीक्षुडिम्भः N. 8. 2. **-Comp.** **-दोहदः** the mango tree (the fruit of which is ripened in straw). **-भारकः** a load of straw; Ms. 11. 133.

पलावः A fish-hook; Vas.

पलाश *a*. 1 Green. -2 Unkind, cruel. **-शः** A demon. -2 N. of the Magadha country. -3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Śi. 6. 2. **-शम्** 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेन्दुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद् बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. -2 A leaf or petal in general; भीष्मपर्वमहाशाखो द्रोणपर्वपलाशवान् Mb. 1. 1. 89; विभिन्नमम्भोजपलाशशोभया Ki. 4. 27; चलत्पलाशान्तरगोचरास्तरोः Śi. 1. 21; 6. 2. -3 The green colour. -4 A finger (?) Gīrvāṇa; यत्पादपङ्कजपलाशविलासभक्त्या Bhāg. 4. 22. 39. **-शी** Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palāśa.

पलाशिन् *a*. Leafy. *-m*. A tree; प्लवन्तश्च पलाशिषु Bhāg. 10. 12. 9.

पलिः *f*. A part of the elephant's face, perhaps the hollow in the middle of the forehead; Mātaṅga L. 6. 10.

पलिक *a*. Weighing a पल.

पलिक्नी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. -2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिघः A glass-vessel, pitcher. -2 A wall or rampart. -3 An iron club; cf. परिघ. -4 A cow-pen (गोगृह). -5 The gateway of a building.

पलित *a*. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनिरस्तकाशे (शिरसि) V. 3. 19. **-तम्** 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; न तेन स्थविरो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः । बालोऽपि यः प्रजानाति तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः ॥ Mb. 3. 133. 11-12; Ms. 6. 2; वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रान्तं पलितैरङ्कितं शिरः Bh.; अङ्गं गलितं, पलितं मुण्डम् Śaṅkara. (चर्पटपञ्जरिकास्तोत्रम् 6). -2 Much or ornamented hair. -3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). -4 Mud, mire. -5 Heat. -6 Benzoin. **-Comp.** **-छद्मन्** lurking under grey hair; कैकेयीशङ्कयेवाह पलितच्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2. **-दर्शनम्** the sight or appearance of grey hair.

पलितंकरण *a*. Rendering grey.

पलितंभविष्णु, -भावुक *a*. Becoming grey; P. III. 2. 57.

पलितिन् *a*. Grey-haired.

पल्यम् Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यशनः A scorpion.

पल्यङ्कः A bed; see पर्यङ्क.

पल्ययनम् 1 A saddle. -2 A rein, bridle.

पल्याणम् A saddle.

पल्याणित *a*. Saddled; असंनाहितमातङ्गं अपल्याणितसैन्धवम् Śiva B. 12. 12.

पल्यु (ल्यू) ल् 10 P. 1 To cut. -2 To purify, cleanse (पल्यूलयति); L. D. B.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः, -वम् 1 A sprout, sprig, twig, करपल्लवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7; Ku. 3. 54. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. -4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. पाणियुग्ममपि सह पल्लवेन अलक्तरागेण वर्तते; cf. Jinarāja com. on N. 10. 83. -5 Strength, power. -6 A blade of grass. -7 A bracelet, an armlet. -8 Love, amorous sport. -9 The end of a robe or garment; क्षौममाकुलकरा विचकर्ष कान्तपल्लवमभीष्टतमेन Śi. 10. 83. -10 Unsteadiness (चापलम्). -11 A story, narrative; सपल्लवं व्यासपराशराभ्यां... यद् वृत्ते पुराणम् N. 10. 83. -वः A libertine; Vis. Guṇa. 425. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a leaf-bud. -आधारः a branch. -अद्‌ः a deer. -अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love. -आपीडित a. full of or laden with buds. -ग्राहिता 1 dealing with trifles. -2 superficial knowledge. -ग्राहिन् a. 1 putting forth sprouts. -2 dealing with trifles. -3 diffusive or superficial. -द्रुः the Aśoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. -3 The paramour of a harlot. -4 The Aśoka tree. -5 A kind of fish. -6 A sprout (n. also).

पल्लवति, पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. -2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

पल्लवनम् Prolixity; useless speech.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. -2 A catamite. -का A kind of scarf.

पल्लवित a. 1 Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. -2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. -3 Dyed red with lac; अथ पल्लवितं लाक्षारक्ते Medinī. -तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् a. (-नी f.) Having young shoots or leaves; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तबकावनम्रा संचारिणी पल्लविनी लतेव Ku. 3. 54. -m. A tree.

पल्लिः, -ल्ली f. 1 A small village; पल्लीघोषान् समृद्धांश्च बहुगोकुलसंकुलान् (अपश्यत्) Mb. 12. 325. 20; also a settlement of wild tribes. -2 A hut. -3 A house, station. -4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रिशिरःपल्ली (Trichinopoly). -5 A house-lizard. -6 A creeping-plant. -Comp. -पतनम् prognostication by observing the falling of house-lizards.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station. -2 A house-lizard.

पल्वलम् A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पं सरः); स पल्वलजलेऽधुना......कथं वर्तताम् Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. -Comp. -आवासः a tortoise. -कर्षक a. ploughing a pool. -पङ्कः the mud of a pool.

पल्वल्य a. Marshy, boggy.

पवः [पू-भावे-अप्] 1 Wind. Purification. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn. -वा Purification. -वम् Cowdung.

पवत् a. 1 A Purifier. -2 One going rapidly; पवनः पवतामस्मि Bg. 10. 31.

पवन a. Clean, pure; महतां पदपङ्कजं परागं पवनानां पवनं बुपादिशन्ति Rām. Ch. 2. 3. -नः [पू-ल्यु] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāṣ; Bg. 10. 31; पवनपदवी, पवनसुतः &c.; The vital air, breath. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 A householder's sacred fire. -4 A purifier (wind); परितो दुरितानि यः पुनीते शिव तस्मै पवनात्मने नमस्ते Ki. 18. 37. -5 N. of the number five (from the 5 vital airs). -नम् 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (m. also). -नी A broom. -Comp. -अशनः, -भुज् m. a serpent. -आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. -2 of Bhīma. -3 fire. -आशः a serpent, snake. °नाशः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 a peacock. -चक्रम् Whirl-wind. -जः, -तनयः, -भूः, -सुतः 1 epithets of Hanumat; संक्षोभं पवनभुवा जवेन नीताः Śi. 4. 59. -2 of Bhīma. -पदवी The sky, air; त्वामारुढं पवनपदवीम् (प्रेक्षिष्यन्ते पथिकवनिताः) Me. 8. -वाहनः fire. -विजयः a kind of book dealing with omens relating to breath exhaled and inhaled. -व्याधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kriṣṇa. -2 rheumatism.

पवमानः [पू-ताच्छील्ये शानच्] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v; also called पवमानात्मजः. -3 N. of a particular Stotra sung in the Soma-yaga; अथातः पवमानानामेवाभ्यारोहः Bri. Up. 1. 3. 28. -Comp. -सखः fire.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. -तम् Black pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. -3 The point of a spear or arrow. -4 An arrow. -5 Speech. -6 Fire. -7 Thunder; पवित्रालोकनादेष पवित्रासमविन्दत N. 17. 188.

पव्यः a. Relating to वज्र; क्षौरपव्यम् Bhāg. 6. 5. 8.

पवित्र a. [पू-करणे इत्र] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); त्रीणि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्रः कुतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानम् &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). -4 Purifying, removing sin. -त्रम् 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades of Kuśa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee; N. 17. 188. -3 A ring of Kuśa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions; धौताङ्घ्रिपाणिराचम्य सपवित्र उदङ्मुखः Bhāg. 6. 8. 4. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey. -12 A purifying prayer. -13 A.

means of purifying the mind. –14 A cloth for straining Soma juice; वायुः पूतः पवित्रेण प्रत्यङ् सोमोऽतिद्रुतः Ts. 1. 8. 21. –त्रा 1 The holy basil. –2 Turmeric (पवित्रीकृ 'to purify, sanctify'; पवित्रीभू 'to become pure or holy'). –Comp. –आरोपणम्, आरोहणम् investiture with the sacred thread. –धान्यम् barley. –पाणि *a.* holding *Darbha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रकम् 1 A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread. –2 N. of several trees like पिप्पली, तिल, दमनक, उदुम्बर etc.

पवित्रता, –त्वम् Purity, cleanliness.

पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify, cleanse.

पवित्रवत् *a.* 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. –2 Purifying, cleansing.

पवित्रिन् *a.* 1 Purifying. –2 Clean, pure.

पवित्रीकरणम् 1 Purification. –2 Means of purifying.

पवीरम् Ved. A spear, lance; Nir. 12. 30.

पश् –ष् –स् 1 U. 1 To oppress. –2 To touch; L. D. B.

पश् –स् 10 P. To bind (पाशयति); L. D. B.

पष् –श् 10 P. To go, to touch (पषयति, but with उपसर्ग, पषति *e. g.* प्रपषति); L. D. B.

पश्य *ind.* Behold! How good!

पशुः [सर्वमविशेषेण पश्यति, दृश्–कु पशादेशः] 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); प्रजापतिर्हि वैश्याय सृष्ट्वा परिददे पशून् Ms. 9. 327, 331. –2 An animal in general; a being; सर्वथा यत् पशून् पाति तैश्च यद् रमते पुनः तेषामधिपतिर्यच्च तस्मात् पशुपतिः स्मृतः ॥ Mb. 7. 202. 123. –3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat; an oblation, a victim. –4 A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; a fool; भूतानि चात्मन्यपृथग्दिदृक्षतां प्रायेण रोषोऽभिभवेद् यथा पशुम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 46; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु &c. –5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Śiva's followers. –6 An uninitiated person. –7 The soul, the Supreme Spirit. –8 A sacrifice in which an animal is killed. –9 Fire. –Comp. –अवदानम् a sacrifice of animals. –एकत्वन्यायः the rule that the number is intended to be expressed and enjoined when the sense conveyed by the verb forms the principle matter of a sentence. Thus पशुमालभते means एकत्वपुंस्त्वविशिष्टं पशुमालभते. This न्याय is established by जैमिनि in MS. 4. 1. 11-16 and 17 and explained by शबर in his भाष्य thereon discussing the text पशुमालभते. (This न्याय is to be contrasted with ग्रहैकत्वन्याय where the लिङ्ग and वचन are अविवक्षित q. v.). –कर्मन्, –क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. –2 copulation. –गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatrī q. v.; पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मणे) धीमहि। तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. –घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. –घ्न *a.* slaughtering cattle; वृथापशुघ्नः प्राप्नोति प्रेत्य जन्मनि जन्मनि Ms. 5. 38. –चर्या copulation. –देवता the deity to whom an animal is offered. –धर्मः 1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. –2 treatment of cattle. –3 promiscuous cohabitation; अयं (नियोगः) द्विजैर्हि विद्वद्भिः पशुधर्मो विगर्हितः Ms. 9. 66. –4 the marrying of widows. –नाथः an epithet of Śiva. –पः a herdsman. –पतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva; Me. 38, 58; पशुपतिरपि तान्यहानि कृच्छ्राद्गमयदद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः Ku. 6. 95. कस्त्वं? शूली,...... ...पशुपतिर्नैव दृश्ये विषाणे Subhāṣ. –2 a herdsman, owner of cattle. –3 N. of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrine called पाशुपत; see Sarva. S. *ad loc.* –पालः, –पालकः a herdsman. पालनम्, –रक्षणम् the tending or rearing of cattle –पाशः 1 the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. –2 an animal sacrifice. –3 the bonds which enchain the individual soul, the world of sense. –पाशकम् kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment; स्त्रियमानतपूर्वाङ्गीं स्वपादान्तःपदद्वयम्। ऊर्ध्वांशेन रमेत् कामी बन्धोऽयं पशुपाशकः ॥ Ratimañjarī. –प्रेरणम् the driving of cattle. –बन्धः an animal-sacrifice. –बन्धकः a rope for tethering cattle. –मतम् an erroneous or false doctrine. –मारम् *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; निष्पिष्यैनं बलाद्भूमौ पशुमारममारयत् Mb. 1. 154. 30; Bhāg. 4. 13. 41; इष्टिपशुमारं मारितः Ś. 6. –यज्ञः, –यागः, –द्रव्यम् an animal-sacrifice. –रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. –राजः a lion. –लोहितपः a fly. –ष *a.* Ved. giving cattle. –समाम्नायः a collection of names for animals. –संभव *a.* produced by animals (as flesh, honey, butter, etc.); Ms. 8. 328. –हव्यम् an animal sacrifice; Ms. 4. 28.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; रम्यं पशव्यमाजीवं जाङ्गलं देशमावसेत् Y. 1. 321. –2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. –3 Possessed of cattle. –4 Brutish. –व्यम् 1 A herd of cattle. –2 A stall for cattle.

पशुका Any small animal; पशुकाभिश्च सर्वाभिर्गवां दशशतेन च Rām. 2. 32. 18.

पशुता 1 Brutality. –2 The sacrifice of an animal.

पश्च *a.* 1 Being behind. –2 Posterior, later. –3 Western. –श्चा *ind.* Ved. 1 Behind, after. –2 Afterwards –3 Westward. –Comp. –अनुतापः repentance, regret. –अनुपूर्वी repeated or recurring series.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind; from the back; पश्चाद् बद्धपुरुषमादाय Ś. 6; पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः स्वाङ्गमायच्छमानः Ś. 4. 1/3 (v. 1.) –2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः); गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः Ś. 1. 33; 3. 7. –3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R. 4. 30; 12. 7; 16. 29; Me. 38, 46. –4 At last, lastly, finally. –5 From the west. –6 Towards the west, westward. –Comp. –अह्न *ind.* in the afternoon. –उक्तिः

repetition. –कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात् कृताः स्निग्धजनाशिषोऽपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. –घाटः the neck. –तापः 1 repentance, contrition; °पं कृ to repent. –2 (In dram.) repentance at something rejected or omitted from want of judgment. –भागः *a.* whose conjunction with the moon begins in the afternoon. –गः 1 hind-part. –2 west side. –वातः a west-wind.

पश्चार्ध [अपरश्चासौ अर्धः] 1 Hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद् भूयसा पूर्वकायम् Ś. 1. 7. –2 The latter half. –3 The western side.

पश्चिमः *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः डिमच्] 1 Being behind, hindmost; पराभूतेरधर्मस्य तमसश्चापि पश्चिमः Bhāg. 2. 6. 9. –2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. 25; R. 19. 1, 54; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात् प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरन्तः पश्चिमामाज्ञाम् 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; °क्रिया the last *i. e.* funeral rites; °अवस्था last state (verging on death); Pt. 2. –3 The latter; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. –4 Western, westerly; आसमुद्रात् तु वै पूर्वादासमुद्रात् तु पश्चिमात्। तयोरेवान्तरं गिर्योरार्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः॥ Ms. 2. 22; 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west') or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे 'in the west'. पश्चिमतः from behind. –Comp. –अर्धः 1 the latter half. –2 the hinder part. –इतर *a.* eastern. –उत्तर *a.* north-western. –दक्षिण *a.* south-westerly. –दिक्पतिः N. of Varuṇa. –रात्रः the latter part of the night; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10 (v. 1.). –संध्या the evening twi-light.

पश्चिमा The west. –Comp. –उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्य *a.* What sees or looks on; पश्याः पुरन्ध्रीः प्रति...... चित्राणि चक्रे N. 6. 39; ददर्श पश्यामिव पुरम् N. 16. 122.

पश्यत् *a.* (–न्ती *f.*) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c. °पादः Akṣapāda, the propounder of the Nyāyaśāstra; Śahendra. 1. 68.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman ('one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as, for instance, a goldsmith); cf. P. VI. 3. 21; Vārt. 1.

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtezan. –2 A particular sound; cf. वैखरी शब्दनिष्पत्तिर्मध्यमा श्रुतिगोचरा। द्योतितार्था च पश्यन्ती सूक्ष्मा वागनपायिनी॥ Malli. on Ku. 2. 17; अविभागा तु पश्यन्ती सर्वतः संहृतक्रमा Mañjūṣā.

पष्ठौही Any young cow; Mb. 13. 93. 32.

पसस् *n.* Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्त्यम् 1 A house, habitation, abode; पस्त्यं प्रयातुमथ तं प्रभुरापप्रच्छे Kir. K. 9. 74. –2 Household, family. –3 Ved. Divine progeny. –4 A man. –5 A priest. –स्त्या The goddess presiding over domestic affairs; प्र पस्त्यामदितिं सिन्धुमर्कैः स्वस्तिमीळे सख्याय देवीम् Rv. 4. 55. 3; 8. 27. 5.

पस्त्यावत् *m.* Ved. A householder; उत श्रुतं वृषणा पस्त्यावतः Rv. 1. 151. 2; 2. 11. 16.

पस्पशः 1 N. of the first Āhnika of the first chapter of Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Śi. 2. 112 (where अपस्पश also means 'without spies'). –2 (Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपोद्घात). –शाः N. of the introduction of the Mahābhāṣya.

पह्‌(ह्ल)वाः, पह्लिकाः *m.* (pl.) N. of a people (the Persians?); Ms. 10. 44.

पा I. 1 P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Māl. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. –2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिन्धूः R. 13. 9; Ś. 1. 23. –3 To drink in, inhale; पिबन् यशो मूर्तमिवाबभासे R. 7. 63. –4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears); feast on, look at or listen to intently; समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्याम् V. 1; निवातपद्मस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कान्तं पिबतः सुताननम् R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7. –5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणैः) आयुर्देहातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतत्रिभिः R. 12. 48. –6 To drink intoxicating liquors. –*Caus.* (पाययति-ते) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; अनन्यसामान्यकलत्रवृत्तिः पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिन्धूः R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. –2 To water. –*Desid.* (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c.; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. –II. 2 P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve; (oft. with abl.); पर्याप्तोऽसि प्रजाः पातुम् R. 10. 25; पान्तु त्वां......भूतेशस्य भुजङ्गवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. –2 To rule, govern; पान्तु पृथ्वीं...भूपाः Mk. 10. 61. –3 To beware of. –4 Ved. To observe, notice. –5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. –*Caus.* (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं दुष्टः स्वकं धर्मं प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. –2 To rule, govern; तां पुरीं पालयामास Rām. –3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसङ्गराय R. 13. 65. –4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. –5 To wait for; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागमनम् Ve. 1.

पा *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing, as in सोमपाः, अग्रेपाः &c. –2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पातव्य *a.* 1 Drinkable. –2 To be guarded.

पांशवः *m.* Fossil salt.

पांसुः (–शुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्रपांसुम् (मार्गम्) R. 2. 2; विदह्यमानः पथि तप्तपांसुभिः Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. –2 A particle of dust. –3 Dung, manure. –4 A kind of camphor. –5 Landed property. –6 Powder, fragments; ससर्ज रसपांसवः Mb. 3. 284. 4. –Comp. –कासीसम् sulphate of iron. –कुली a highroad,

highway. -कूलम् 1 a dust-heap. -2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपदशासनम्). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्रीडनम्, -क्रीडा, -विकर्षणम् 1 Playing in the sand. -2 Wresting; Mb. 5. 169. 12. (Com. पांसुविकर्षणे पांसुषु विकर्षणं भूमौ मुष्टियुद्धे इत्यर्थः.) -क्षारम्, -जम् a kind of salt. -गुण्ठित a. covered with dust. -चत्वरम् hail. -चन्दनः an epithet of Śiva. -चामरः 1 a heap of dust. -2 a tent. -3 a bank covered with Dūrvā grass. -4 praise. -5 bushes (?) carried by the current of the river; L. D. B. -जालिकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -निपातः a shower of dust; also -वर्षः Ms. 4. 115. -पटलम् a mass or coating of dust. -पिशाचः a class of demons. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin. -लवणम् a kind of salt.

पांसक a. Vitiating, contemptible.

पांस(श)न a. (-ना, -नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; सदस्पतीनतिक्रम्य गोपालः कुलपांसनः Bhāg. 10. 74. 34; पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. -नम् Contempt.

पांस (श) व a. Consisting of dust.

पांसुका A menstruous woman.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. [पांसुरस्त्यस्य सिध्मा॰ लच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; परिपाण्डु पांसुलकपोलमाननम् Māl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः Ś. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring; as in कुलपांसुल. -लः 1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Śiva. -3 An epithet of Śiva. -लः, -लम् A dusty place. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अ॰ a chaste woman, अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्तनीया R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पांसुलः A cripple.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. -कः [पच्-घञ्] 1 Cooking, dressing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning, (as bricks), baking; पुनः पाकेन मृन्मयम् (शुध्यति) Ms. 5. 122; Y. 1. 187; एक एवायमर्थः पाको नाम। तस्यार्थान्तरे वैरूप्यं भवति। अन्यथाल्क्षणं ओदनस्य पाकः अन्यथालक्षणो गुडस्य। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 20. -3 Digestion (as of food); रूपं चक्षुस्तथा पाकस्त्रिविधं तेज उच्यते Mb. 12. 194. 10. -4 Ripeness; ओषध्यः फलपाकान्ताः Ms. 1. 46; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजम्बूद्रुमस्य V. 4. 27; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development; धी॰, मति॰. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; युयोज पाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः पुरः पाकाभिरम्बिकाम् Ku. 6. 90; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9. (पच्यते इति पाकः धान्यम्). -10 Ripeness; suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -20 Inflammation, suppuration. -Comp. -अगारः, -रम्, -आगारः, -रम्, -शाला, -स्थानम् a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अत्ययः obscuration of the cornea after inflammation. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development; युयोज पाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -2 inclined to favour; -कुटी a potter's kiln, pottery. -क्रिया the act of cooking. -ज a. produced by heat. (-जम्) 1 black salt. -2 flatulence. -पण्डितः a master in the art of cooking. -पात्रम्, -भाण्डम् a cooking-utensil. -पुटी a potter's kiln. -भेदकः a particular class of criminals. -यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice (for some varieties of it— हुत, प्रहुत, ब्रह्मयज्ञ—see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143); वर्तन्ते पाकयज्ञाश्च यज्ञकर्म च नित्यदा Mb. 3. 30. 15 (com. पाकयज्ञाः गृह्याभिसाध्या इष्टयः); Bhāg. 6. 19. 24. -शासनः, -द्विष्, -हन्तृ m. epithets of Indra; तत्र निश्चित्य कन्दर्पमगमत् पाकशासनः Ku. 2. 63; Ki. 11. 1. -शासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2 of Vāli. -3 of Arjuna. -शास्त्रम् the science of cooking. -शुक्ला chalk; पाकशुक्ला शिलाधातुः कठिनी करपटी खटी Śabdachandrikā. -स्थानम् 1 a kitchen. -2 a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कूटपाकल; पाकलस्यज्वरं मर्त्यज्वरोक्तैरेव लक्षणैः। लक्षयेन्मतिमांस्तस्मात् तदेव च चिकित्सितम् ॥ Mātaṅga L. 11. 50. -a. 1 Bringing to ripeness. -2 Quite black.

पाकवती A pause of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an instance between two short syllables; Māṇḍūkī Śikṣā.

पाकिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिम a. 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुकः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (-क्षी f.) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक a. (-की f.) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक a. (-की f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring

a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखण्डः 1 A heretic; पाखण्डचण्डालयोः पापारम्भकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीर्हर्गता गोचरम् Māl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाखण्डचण्डाल Māl. 5; पाखण्डाः पण्डितंमन्या न ते किमपि जानते Amana. Up. 2. 102. -2 The Jainas or Bauddhas; अश्वधर्मो ममैष पाखण्डावतारः Dk. 2.

पागल *a.* Mad, demented:

पाङ्क्त *a.* (-क्ती *f.*) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold; स एष पाङ्क्तो यज्ञः Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 17. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पाङ्क्तेय, -पाङ्क्त्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party; Mb. 13. 90. 5. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पाङ्गुल्यम् Limping, halting.

पाचक *a.* [पच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -कम् Gall, bile. -Comp. -स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्युः पाच्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. -नः 1 Fire. -2 Sourness, acidity. -नम् 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion. -7 Decoction. -8 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -9 A cataplasm. -10 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. -कम् 1 A sort of diet-drink; digestive. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल *a.* Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. -लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, -चिः *f.* Cooking.

पाजस् *n.* Ved. Strength.

पाजस्यम् 1 The region of the belly (of an animal); पृथिवी पाजस्यम् Bṛi. Up. 1. 1. 1. -2 The flanks, side.

पाजिकः A falcon.

पाञ्चकपाल *a.* (-ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल); P. IV. 1. 88. Patañ.

पाञ्चजन्यः 1 N. of the conch of Kṛiṣṇa; स तु पञ्चजनं हत्वा शङ्खं लेभे जनार्दनः। स च देवमनुष्येषु पाञ्चजन्य इति श्रुतः॥ Hariv.; (दधानो) निध्वानमश्रूयत पाञ्चजन्यः Śi. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -2 Kaśyapa, Vasiṣṭha, Prāṇa, Aṅgirasa, and Chyavana. -3 अग्नि produced from the five fires; Śabda Chi. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.

पाञ्चदश *a.* (-शी *f.*), **पाञ्चदश्य** (-श्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the fifteenth day of a month. -2 Being kindled by fifteen Sāmidhenī mantras; वह्निं यथा दारुणि पाञ्चदश्यं मनीषया निष्कर्षन्ति गूढम् Bhāg. 6. 4. 27.

पाञ्चदश्यम् A collection of fifteen.

पाञ्चनद *a.* (-दी *f.*) Prevalent in the पञ्चनद or Punjab. -दः A prince of the Punjab. -2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पाञ्चभौतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पाञ्चभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाञ्चयज्ञिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the five great sacrifices. -कम् Any one of the five great sacrifices; एकमप्याशयेद् विप्रं पित्रर्थे पाञ्चयज्ञिके Ms. 3. 83.

पाञ्चरात्रम् N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect and its doctrine; भक्तिमार्ग; परस्पराङ्गान्येतानि पाञ्चरात्रं च कथ्यते। एष एकान्तिनां धर्मो नारायणपरात्मकः॥ Mb. 12. 348. 82.

पाञ्चवर्षिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Five years old.

पाञ्चशाब्दिकम् 1 Music of five kinds; अङ्गजं कर्मजं चैव तन्त्रजं कांस्यजं तथा। फूत्कृतं चेति मुनिभिः कथितं पाञ्चशाब्दिकम्॥ Skanda P. -2 Musical instruments in general.

पाञ्चार्थिकः A follower or votary of Śiva.

पाञ्चाल *a.* (-ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Pañchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Pañchālas. -2 A prince of the Pañchālas. -लाः *m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the Pañchālas. -2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पाञ्चालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Pañchālas. -कः A king of that country.

पाञ्चाली 1 A woman or princess of the Pañchālas. -2 N. of Draupadī, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. -3 A doll, puppet. -4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it :— वर्णैः शेषैः (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकौजःप्रकाशकाभ्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपञ्चषपदो बन्धः पाञ्चालिको मतः॥ 628.

पाञ्चालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्यागात् प्रभृति सुमुखी दन्तपाञ्चालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तदनु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Māl. 10. 5; चतुःषष्टिपाञ्चालिका the 64 arts collectively.

पाञ्चालेयः A son of Pañchālī; समार्पयत् कर्णपुत्रश्च शूरः पाञ्चालेयं शरवर्यैरनेकैः Mb. 8. 75. 10.

पाञ्चाल्यः The prince of the Pañchālas (द्रुपद); पाञ्चाल्यो द्विपदां वरः Mb. 3. 91. 11.

पाट् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. -2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. -टा 1 A series, order. -2 A species of plant.

पाटकः [पट् ण्वुल्] 1 A splitter, divider. -2 Part of a village. -3 The half of a village. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A flight of steps leading to the water. -7 Loss of capital or stock. -8 A long span. -9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्चरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटच्चर Ś. 6; पद्मिनीपरिमलालिपाटच्चरैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनम् [पट् भावे ल्युट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः -Comp. -क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. -2 Pierced, pricked; आशिखाग्रमनुपदं समस्पृशद् दर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [पट् णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे स्त्रीनखपाटलं कुरबकम् V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाङ्कितउरः Gīt. 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितम् R. 4. 68. -2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः Ś. 1. 3. -लम् 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; धत् स भ्रमसहकारमासवं रक्तपाटलसमागमं पपौ 19. 46. -2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. -3 Saffron. -Comp. -उपलः a ruby; समुल्लसच्छकलितपाटलोपलः Śi. 17. 3. -कीटः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः the trumpet-flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale-red colour.

पाटला 1 The red *Lodhra*. -2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). -3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पुत्रम् N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Śoṇa and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also; तदिदं दिव्यं नगरं मायारचितं सपौरमत एव। नाम्ना पाटलिपुत्रं क्षेत्रं लक्ष्मीसरस्वत्योः Ks. 3. 78. अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे पाटलिपुत्रं नाम नगरम् H.

पाटलित *a.* Made red, reddened; त्विषां ततिः पाटलिताम्बुवाहा Ki. 16. 33.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pāṭala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. -कः A pupil.

पाटवम् [पटोर्भावः अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; ह्रीविमोहविरहादुपलेभे पाटवं नु हृदयं नु वधूभिः Ki. 9. 54. -3 Energy. -4 Quickness, rashness. -5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful; रणे रभसनिर्भिन्नद्विपपाटविकासिनि। न तत्र गतभीः कश्चिद् विपपाट विकासिनि॥ Śi. 19. 56. -2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic; अस्ति त्रैराशिकं बीजं पाटी च विमला मतिः Lila. -Comp. -उपरिकः the chief officer of the Accounts departments; IHQ. VI, 53. ff. -गणितम् arithmetic; the science of Arithmetic; पाटी नाम संकलितव्यवकलितगुणनभाजनादीनां क्रमः तया युक्तं गणितं पाटीगणितम् Līlāvatī-ṭikā.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् Bv. 1. 12. -2 A field. -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6 A pungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -8 Catarrh.

पाठः [पठ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. -2 Reading, perusal, study. -3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmaṇas. -4 A particular method of reciting the text of the Veda (of which there are five :— संहिता, पद, क्रम, जटा and घन). -5 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गन्धवद् गन्धमादनम् इति आगन्तुकः पाठः। प्राचीनपाठस्तु सुगन्धिर्गन्धमादनः इति पुंल्लिङ्गान्तः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -Comp. -अन्तरम् another reading, a variant (v. l.) -क्रमः the order determined or expressed by the recitation or the statement; यः पाठक्रमः स एव नियम्येत ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 4. -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -भूः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. -मञ्जरी, -शालिनी the Sārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary. -शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पठ्-ण्वुल्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. पठकाः पाठकाश्चैव ये चान्ये शास्त्रचिन्तकाः। सर्वे व्यसनिनो मूर्खा यः क्रियावान् स पण्डितः Mb. 3. 313. 110. -2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. -4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text of a book.

पाठनम् Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed; पाठितोऽपि खलु विस्मृत एव N. 5. 121.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [पठ्-णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. -2 Knowing or familiar with. -*m.* A Brāhmaṇa who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. -2 A kind of fish; विवृत्तपाठीनपराहतं पयः Ki. 4. 5; Ms. 5. 16. -3 N. of a tree (Moringa with red blossoms).

पाठ्य *a*. To be recited. -2 To be taught. -म् See पठन; पाठ्ये गेये च मधुरम् (काव्यं रामायणम्) Rām. 1. 4. 8.

पाठिनी 1 An earthen pot. -2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे घञ्] 1 Trade, traffic; समीक्ष्य च बहून् दोषान् संवासाद् विद्धि पाणयोः Mb. 13. 44. 37. -2 A trader. -3 A game; a turn in game (Mar. डाव); एकपाणेन भद्रं ते प्राणयोश्च पणावहे Mb. 3. 78. 6. -4 A stake at play; दीव्यामहे पार्थिव मा विशङ्कां कुरुष्व पाणं च चिरं च मा कृथाः Mb. 2. 59. 8. -5 An agreement. -6 Praise. -7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण्-इण् आयाभावः, cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कङ्कणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; as चक्र°, खड्ग° &c; पाणिं ग्रह् or पीड् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry'. पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणम् 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof. -णिः *f*. A market. -Comp. -कच्छपिका *f*. A kind of मुद्रा (= कूर्ममुद्रा); Kālikā P. -कर्मन् *m*. 1. N. of Śiva. -2 one playing on a drum. -गत *a*. ready, present. -गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणम्, -ग्राहः marrying, marriage; इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. -ग्रहणिक, -ग्रहणीय *a*. matrimoinal, nuptial. (-यम्) a nuptial gift. -ग्रहीतृ *m*., -ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किंचित् पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बाल्ये पितुर्वशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 5. 148. -घः 1 a drummer; शिल्पिभिः पाणिघैः कुद्धः Bk. 6. 113. -2 a workman, handicraftsman; cf. P. III. 2. 55. -घातः 1 a blow with the hand. -2 boxing. -3 a boxer. -चापल्यम् snapping the fingers. -जः a fingernail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाङ्कितमुरः Gīt. 12. -तलम् the palm of the hand. -तालः (in music) a particular measure. -दाक्ष्यम् trickery (Mar. हातचलाखी); दीक्षा विपल्लु दिव दर्शय पाणिदाक्ष्यम् Bm. 2. 323. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -पल्लवः 1 a sprout-like hand. -2 the fingers. -पात्र *a*. drinking by means of the hand; cf. पाणिः पात्रं पवित्रम् Bh. 3. 52. -पीडनम् marriage; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयन्त्याः कामयेमहि महीमिहिकांशो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरनन्तरम् Ku. 8. 1; Māl. 8. 6. -प्रणयिनी a wife. -बन्धः 'union of the hands', marriage. -भुज् *m*. the sacred figtree. -मुक्तम् a missile thrown with the hand. -मुखाः *m*. (pl.) the manes. -रुह् *m*., -रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1 clapping the hands together. -2 playing on a drum, a clapper; ...पाणिवादाश्च वैणिकाः Śiva B. 31. 21. -सर्ग्या a rope. -स्वनिक *a*. playing musical instruments with the hands.

पाणिंधम *a*. 1 Blowing through the hands; cf. Kāśi. on P. III. 2. 37. -2 Chilly, as a road or journey. -3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिंधय *a*. Drinking out of the hands.

पाणिक *a*. (-की *f*.) Got by playing at stake. -कः A merchant.

पाणिका 1 A kind of song; Y. -2 A kind of spoon.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from Śiva; येनाक्षरसमाम्नायमधिगम्य महेश्वरात्। कृत्स्नं व्याकरणं चक्रे तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Śekhara.

पाणिनीय *a*. Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; पाणिनीयमिवालोकि धीरैस्तत्समराजिरम् Śi. 19. 75. -यः A follower of Pāṇini; अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः. -यम् The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाण्डर *a*. Whitish, pale-white; यत् कह्लालमकालपाण्डरघनप्रस्पर्धि रुन्धनभः Mv. 5. 39. -रम् 1 Red-chalk. -2 The blossom of the jasmine. -3 Semen virile; पाण्डरं शुक्लमित्याहुः Dhyāna. Up. 87.

पाण्डवः [पाण्डोरपत्यं पुमान् औरस्] 'A son or descendant of Pāṇḍu', N. of any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; *i. e.* युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल and सहदेव; मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत सञ्जय Bg. 1. 1; हंसाः संप्रति पाण्डवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6. -Comp. -आभीलः N. of Kriṣṇa. -श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhiṣṭhira.

पाण्डवायनः An epithet of Kriṣṇa.

पाण्डवीयः *a*. Belonging to the Pāṇḍavas.

पाण्डवेयः = पाण्डव q. v.

पाण्डित्यम् 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पाण्डित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Māl. 1. 7. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां पाण्डित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2; परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यं सर्वेषां सुकरं नृणाम्. -3 Prudence; न स्वल्पस्य कृते भूरि नाशयेन्मतिमान्नरः। एतदेव हि पाण्डित्यं यत् स्वल्पाद् भूरिरक्षणम् ॥ Pt. 1. 19.

पाण्डिमन् *m*. Whiteness (पाण्डुत्व); पाण्डिमा गण्डमूले Bv. 2. 72.

पाण्डु *a*. Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; यथा पाण्ड्वाविकम् Bri. Up. 2. 3. 6; विकलकरणः पाण्डुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. -ण्डुः 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 A white elephant. -4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyāsa on Ambālikā, one of the widows of Vichitravīrya. He was called Pāṇḍu, because he was born pale (पाण्डु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyāsa; (यस्मात् पाण्डुत्वमापन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह। तस्मादेव सुतस्ते वै पाण्डुरेव भविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvāsas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Mādrī, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day Pāṇḍu forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold

to embrace Mādrī, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -Comp. -आमयः jaundice. -कम्बलः 1 a white blanket. -2 a warm upper garment. -3 the housing of a royal elephant. -4 A kind of stone. -कम्बलिन् m. 1 a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. -2 the housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्रः a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -पृष्ठ a. 'white-backed', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. -भावः Becoming yellowish white, pale; न कलङ्कानुगमो न पाण्डुभावः Bv. 2. 1. -भूमः a region full of chalky soil. -मृत्तिका 1 white or pale soil. -2 the opal. -मृद् f. chalk. -रङ्गः N. of a god (at Pandharpur), Viṭṭhala. -रागः whiteness, pallor. -रोगः jaundice. -लेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c.; पाण्डुलेखेन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत्। न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात् पत्रे निवेशयेत्॥ Vyāsa. -लोहम् silver; पाण्डुलोहशृङ्खलात्मना मया पादपद्मयोर्युगलं तव निगडयित्वा Dk. 1. -वर्ण a. White. -शर्करा light-coloured gravel (प्रमेहभेद). -शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadī. -सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe; चाण्डालात् पाण्डुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37; Mb. 13. 48. 26.

पाण्डुकः 1 The yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice -3 N. of Pāṇḍu.

पाण्डुकिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

पाण्डुर a. [पाण्डुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति र] Whitish, pale, pale-white, yellowish-white; पाण्डुरेणातपत्रेण ध्रियमाणेन मूर्धनि। शुशुभे तारकाराजः सितमभ्रमिव स्थितः Mb. 3. 41. 14. छविः पाण्डुरा Ś. 3. 9; R. 14. 26; Ku. 3. 33. -रम् The white leprosy. -Comp. -इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पाण्डुरिमन् m. Paleness, white or pale colour.

पाण्ड्यकवाटकम् A gem from the country of पाण्ड्यकवाटक; Kau. A. 2. 10. 29.

पाण्ड्याः m. (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघोः पाण्ड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -ण्ड्यः A king of that country; पाण्ड्योऽयमंसार्पितलम्बहारः R. 6. 60.

पाण्ड्वम् An uncoloured woollen garment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, commendable.

पात् a. Protecting, guarding. -m. 1 Falling. -2 Sin. -3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.; see पा.

पातः [पत्-घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. -2 Alighting, descending, descent. -3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°; &c. चरणपातः 'falling down at the feet'; तस्याभवत् क्षणशुचः परितोषलाभः कक्षाग्निलङ्घिततरोरिव वृष्टिपातः R. 11. 92; पातोत्पातौ 'rise and fall.' -4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; आसीनमासन्नशरीरपातस्त्रियम्बकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44. -5 A blow, stroke; as in खड्गपातः. -6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अश्रुपातैः Ms. 8. 44. -7 A cast, throw, shot; कुरुष्व तावत् करभोरु पश्चान्मार्गे मृगप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातम् R. 13. 18. -8 An attack, inroad. -9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. -10 A failing, defect. -11 An epithet of Rāhu; दक्षिणोत्तरतोऽप्येवं पातु राहुः स्वरंहसा। विक्षिपत्येष विक्षेपं चन्द्रादीनामपक्रमात्॥ Sūrya S. -12 (In astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. -13 The node in a planet's orbit. -14 Application (of ointment, of a knife &c.).

पातन a. [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Felling, cutting down. -नम् 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. -2 Throwing, casting. -3 Humbling, lowering. -4 Removing. -5 N. of a particular process to which minerals (esp. quicksilver) are subjected. *N. B.* पातनम् may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; *e. g.* दण्डस्य पातनम् 'causing the rod to fall', *i. e.* chastising; गर्भस्य पातनम् 'causing the fœtus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातनिका Fitness, correspondence.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck down. -2 Overthrown, humbled. -3 Lowered.

पातिन् a. (-नी f.) [पत्-णिनि] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. -2 Falling, sinking. -3 Being contained in. -4 Felling or throwing down. -5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुक a. (-की f.) [पत्-उकञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently; संयच्छन् भवति प्राणानसंयच्छंस्तु पातुकः Mb. 12. 91. 42; Śi. 3. 3. -2 Apt or disposed to fall. -3 Losing one's caste. -4 Going to hell. -कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. -2 The water-elephant.

पात्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. -2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः, -कम् [पातयति नरं, पत्-ण्वुल्] Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins:— ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वङ्गनागमः। महान्ति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 54).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातङ्ग a. Brown; Mb. 6.

पातङ्गिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. -2 Of Yama. -3 Of Karṇa. -4 Of Sugrīva.

पातञ्जल a. (-ली f.) Composed by Patañjali; पातञ्जले महाभाष्ये कृतभूरिपरिश्रमः Paribhāṣenduśekhara. -लम् The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patañjali. (It is generally believed that Patañjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point.)

पातालम् [पतन्त्यस्मिन्नधर्मेण पत्-आलञ्; cf. Uṇ. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:— अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general; मा मेति व्याहरत्येव तस्मिन् पातालमभ्यगात् R. 15. 84; 1. 80; पातालान्न विमोचितो बत बली नीतो न मृत्युः क्षयम् Subhāṣ. -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. -लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). -Comp. -गङ्गा the Ganges of the lower world. -ओकस् *m.*, -निलयः, -निवासः, -वासिन् *m.* 1 a demon. -2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon. -तलम्, -मूलम् the bottom of Pātāla. -मुखम् a great hollow (महागर्त); यस्त्वय पातालमुखे पतन्तं पाणौ गृहीत्वा प्रतिसंहरेत Mb. 3. 268. 4. -मूलम् the centre of gravity; आस्ते पातालमूलस्थः शेषोऽशेषसुरार्चितः V. P. 2. 5. 20. -यन्त्रम् See पातालः (1).

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यम् Loss of caste or position; एतत् पातित्यदाघो जघनमतिघनादेनसो माननीयम् Viṣṇupad Stotra, 21.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel (Mar. पातेलें). -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रती, पातिव्रत्यम् Fidelity to a husband, chastity; Sāhendra 1. 61.

पात्त्र *a.* Releasing from sins; सर्वेषामेव पात्त्राणां परं पात्त्रं महेश्वरः Nandī P.

पात्रम् [पाति रक्षत्याधेयं, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-ष्ट्रन् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निधायार्घ्यम् R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; दैन्यस्य पात्रतामेति Pt. 2. 101. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82; अदेशकाले यद् दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तत् प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः Ś. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1. *dramatis personae*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river. सुरस्रवन्त्या इव पात्रमागतम् N. 16. 11; 15. 86. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. -त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). -2 A preservative from sin. -त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish; भुञ्जन्ते रुक्मपात्रीभिर्यत्राहं परिचारिका Mb. 3. 30. 13; 233. 49. -2 A small furnace. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -आसादनम् the placing of sacrificial utensils. -उपकरणम् ornaments of a secondary kind (as bells, chowries &c.). -पालः 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. -2 the rod of a balance (तुलाघट). -भृत् *m.* a servant; -मेलनम् (In dram.) the bringing together of the characters of a play. -शेष scraps of food. -संस्कारः 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2 the current of a river. -संचारः the handing round of vessels at a meal; Mb.

पात्रकम् A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रट *a.* Lean, emaciated. -टः 1 A cup, pot -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रटीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रता, पात्रत्वम् 1 Capacity, worthiness. -2 Dignity, honour.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel; पाणि पात्रयताम् Bh. 3. 138.

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कम्, -की A vessel, cup, dish; तस्मा इत्युपनीताय यक्षराट् पात्रिकामदात् Bhāg. 8. 18. 17. -का An alms-bowl.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel; Ms. 6. 52. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन Ś. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with a Pātra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयम् A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, -रम् An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, -पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite; श्रुतस्त्वं पात्रेसमितैः Bk. 5. 10. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पात्रौकरणम् Marriage ममैव पात्रौकरणेऽस्मिसाक्षिकमग्नसन्नता N. 6. 68.

पाथः [पीयतेऽदः पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -थम् Water.

पाथस् *n.* [पा-असुन् थुक् च] 1 Water; हरन्तीं संतापं कमपि मरुदुल्लासलहरीछटाश्वत्पाथः कणसरणयो दिव्यसरितः G. L. 26; Mv. 6. 12. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. -जम् 1 a lotus. -2 a conch. -दः, -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20; पाथोधिमध्ये पतित पतङ्गः Rām. Ch. 6. 7; पाथोधिर्जलधिः पयोधिरुदधिर्वारांनिधिर्वारिधिः Śabda Ch.

पाथिस् *m.* 1 The sea. -2 The eye. -*n.* Scab.

पाथेयम् [पथि तद्व्यहारे वा साधु ढञ्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जग्राह पाथेयमिवेन्द्रसूनुः Ki. 3. 37; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवन्तः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेऽनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; *i. e.* सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; *e. g.* व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; शृण्वन्तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनम् Pt. 1; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयन्ति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. –2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतन्त्युपरि भूभृताम् Pt. 1. 328; Śi. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). –3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bed-stead; चतुष्पदी हि निःश्रेणी ब्रह्मण्येव प्रतिष्ठिता Mb. 12. 20. 4. –4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. –5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यन्तपर्वताः); रेवां द्रक्ष्यस्युपलविषमे विन्ध्यपादे विशीर्णाम् Me. 19; Ś. 6. 17. –6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174; कार्षापणे दीयमाने पादोऽपि दत्तो भवति ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 20. –7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. –8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma-sūtras. –9 A part in general. –10 A column, pillar; सहस्रपादं प्रासादं......अधिरोहन्मया दृष्टः Mb. 5. 143. 30. –11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Aṅgulis. –12 The quadrant of a circle. –13 The foot-hole or bottom of a water-skin; इन्द्रियाणां तु सर्वेषां यद्येकं क्षरतीन्द्रियम्। तेनास्य क्षरति प्रज्ञा दृतेः पादादिवोदकम्॥ Ms. 2. 99. –14 A wheel; गिरिकूबरपादाक्षं शुभवेणु त्रिवेणुमत् Mb. 3. 175. 4; Ki. 12. 21. –15 A golden coin (weighing one tola); स ह गवां सहस्रमवरुरोध दश दश पादा एकैकस्याः शृङ्गयोराबद्धा बभूवुः Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 1.

–Comp. –अग्रम् the point or extremity of the foot; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रताम् Ratn. 1. 1. –अङ्कः a foot-mark. –अङ्गदम्, –दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. –अङ्गुलिः, –ली *f.* a toe. –अङ्गुष्ठः the great toe. –अङ्गुष्ठिका a ring worn on the great toe. –अन्तः the point or extremity of the feet. –अन्तरम् the interval of a step, distance of a foot. (–रे) *ind.* 1 after the interval of a step. –2 close or near to. –अन्तिकम् *ind.* near to, towards any one. –अम्बु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. –अम्भस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. –अरविन्दम्, –कमलम्, –पङ्कजम्, –पद्मम् a lotus-like foot. –अर्घ्यम् a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. –अर्धम् 1 half a quarter, an eighth; पादं पशुश्च योषिच्च पादार्धं रिक्तकः पुमान् Ms. 8. 404. –2 half a line of a stanza. –अलिन्दी a boat. –अवनामः bowing to a person's feet; इति कृतवचनायाः कश्चिदभ्येत्य बिभ्यद्गलितनयनवारेर्याति पादावनामम् Śi. 11. 35. –अवनेजः washing another's feet; विभ्यस्तवामृतकथोदवहास्त्रिलोक्याः पादावनेजसरितः शमलानि हन्तुम् Bhāg. 11. 6. 19. –अवसेचनम् 1 washing the feet. –2 the water used for washing the feet; दूरात् पादावसेचनम् Ms. 4. 151. –अष्ठीलः the ankle; मर्मस्वभ्यवधीत् क्रुद्धः पादाष्ठीलैः सुदारुणैः Mb. 10. 8. 24. –आघातः a kick. –आनत *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयावधूतः Ku. 3. 8. –आवर्तः 1 a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. –2 a square foot. –आसनम् a foot-stool. –आस्फालनम् trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. –आहतः *a.* kicked. –आहतिः *f.* 1 treading or trampling. –2 a kick. –उदकम्, –जलम् 1 water for washing the feet. –2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy; विष्णुपादोदकं तीर्थं जठरे धारयाम्यहम्. –उदरः a serpent; यथा पादोदरस्त्वचा विनिर्मुच्यते Praśna. Up. 5. 5. –उद्धूतम् stamping the feet. –कटकः, –कम्, –कीलिका an anklet. –कृच्छ्रम् a vow in which taking of meals and observing a fast are done on alternate days; Y. –क्षेपः 1 a foot-step. –2 a kick with the foot. –गण्डीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. –ग्रन्थिः the ankle. –ग्रहणम् seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); अकारयत् कारयितव्यदक्षा क्रमेण पादग्रहणं सतीनाम् Ku. 7. 27. –चतुरः, –चत्वरः 1 a slanderer. –2 a goat. –3 the fig-tree. –4 a sand-bank. –5 hail. –चापल्यम् shuffling of the feet. –चारः going on foot, walking; यदि च विहरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 62 'if Gaurī should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. –2 the daily position of the planets. –चारिन् *a.* 1 walking or going on foot. –2 fighting on foot. (–m.) 1 a pedestrian. –2 a foot-soldier. –च्छेदनम् cutting off a foot; पादेन प्रहरन् कोपात् पादच्छेदनमर्हति Ms. 8. 280. –जः a śūdra; पादजोच्छिष्टकांस्यं यत्...... विशुद्ध्येद् दशभिस्तु तत् Mb. 12. 35. 31. –जलम् 1 butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. –2 water for the feet. –जाहम् the tarsus. –तलम् the sole of the foot. –त्रः, –त्रा, –त्राणम् a boot or shoe. –दारी, –दारिका a chap in the feet, chilblain. –दाहः a burning sensation in the feet. –धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. –नालिका an anklet. –निकेतः a foot-stool. –न्यासः movement of the feet; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. –पः 1 a tree; निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 67; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णम् Ś. 5. 7. –2 a foot-stool. (–पा) a shoe. °खण्डः, –ण्डम् a grove of trees. °रुहा a climbing plant. –पद्धतिः *f.* a track. –परिचारकः a humble servant. –पालिका an anklet. –पाशः 1 a foot-rope for cattle. –2 an anklet of small bells &c. (–शिकः, –शी) 1 a fetter; हस्तिपक-पादपाशिक-सैमिक-वनचर-पारिकर्मिकसखः Kau. A. –2 a mat. –3 a creeper. –पीठः, –ठम् a foot-stool; चूडामणिभिरुद्घृष्टपादपीठं महीक्षिताम् R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. –पीठिका 1 a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). –2 white stone. –पूरणम् 1 filling out a line; P. VI. 1. 134. –2 an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Viśva. –प्रक्षालनम् washing the feet; पादप्रक्षालने वज्री Subhāṣ. –प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). –प्रतिष्ठानम् a foot-stool. –प्रधारणम् a shoe. –प्रसारणम् stretching out the feet. –प्रहारः a kick. –बद्ध *a.* consisting of verses (as a metre). –बन्धनम् 1 a chain, fetter. –2 a stock of

cattle. -भटः a foot soldier. -भागः a quarter. -मुद्रा a footprint. °पङ्क्तिः a track, trail. -मूलम् 1 the tarsus. -2 the sole of the foot. -3 the heel. -4 the foot of a mountain. -5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागताहम् K. 8. -यमकः paronomasia within the Pādas. -रक्षः 1 a shoe. -2 a foot-guard; (pl.) armed men protecting the feet of an elephant in battle; शिरांसि पादरक्षाणां बीजवत् प्रवपन् मुहुः Mb. 3. 271. 10. -रक्षणम् 1 a cover for the feet. -2 a leather boot or shoe. -रजस् n. the dust of the feet. -रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. -रथी a shoe, boot. -रोहः, -रोहणः the (Indian) fig-tree. -लग्नः a. lying at a person's feet. -लेपः an unguent for the feet. -वन्दनम् saluting the feet. -वल्मीकः elephantiasis. -विरजस् f. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. -वेष्टनिकः, -कम् a stocking. -शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. -शोथः swelling of the foot; अन्योन्योपद्रवकृतः शोथः पादसमुत्थितः। पुरुषं हन्ति नारीं तु मुखजो गुह्यजो द्वयम्॥ Mādhava. -शौचम् cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet; पादशौचेन गोविन्दः (तुष्टः) Pt. 1. 172. -संहिता the junction of words in a quarter of a stanza. -सेवनम्, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. -2 service. -स्तम्भः a supporting beam, pillar, post. -स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -हत a. kicked. -हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves; हृष्यतः चरणौ यस्य भवतश्च प्रसुप्तवत्। पादहर्षः सः विज्ञेयः कफवातप्रकोपजः॥ Suśruta. -हीनजलम् Water with a portion boiled. -हीनात् ind. 1 without division or transition. -2 all at once.

पादयति Den. P. To stretch out the feet.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier; पादातानां भ्रेजिरे खड्गलेखाः Śi. 18. 4. -तम् Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (-की f.) 1 Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतम्, 25 per cent. -2 Lasting for a quarter of the time; Ms. 3. 1.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part; चतुर्थांशाश्च पादिनः Ms. 8. 210. -m. 1 An amphibious animal. -2 A heir to a fourth part of an estate; ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 20.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (-का, -की f.) Going on foot. -का A woodenshoe, sandal; व्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -कम् the plinth, the pedestal, the base. -Comp. -कारः a shoemaker.

पादू f. A shoe. -Comp. -कृत् m. a shoe-maker; पादूकृतः पुलिन्दाश्च.........Śiva B. 31. 22.

पाद्मः N. of Brahmā; इति तस्य वचः पाद्मो भगवान् परिपालयन् Bhāg. 3. 12. 9.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. -द्यम् Water for washing the feet; पादयोः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादाकुलकम् N. of a metre; यद्तीतकृतविविधलक्ष्मयुतैर्मात्रासमदिपादैः कलितम्। अनियतवृत्तपरिमाणसहितं प्रथितं जगत्सु पादाकुलमम्॥ Vrittaratnākara.

पादारकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिन्दः, -न्दा, -न्दी A boat.

पानम् [पा-ल्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयःपानम्; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानम् Gīt. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors; नहि धर्मार्थसिद्ध्यर्थं पानमेव प्रशस्यते Rām. 4. 33. 46. Ms. 7. 50; 9. 13; द्यूतपानप्रसक्ताश्च जघन्या राजसी गतिः 12. 45. -3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227; पयःपानं भुजङ्गानां केवलं विषवर्धनम् Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening; whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. -नः 1 A distiller. -2 Breath, expiration. -a. (in comp.) Drinking, one who drinks; विश्वं युगान्ते वटपत्र एकः शेते स्म मायाशिशुरङ्घ्रिपानः Bhāg. 3. 33. 4. -Comp. -अगारः, -आगारः, -रम् a tavern; Mb. 12. 88. 14. -अत्ययः hard drinking. -गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1 a drinking party. -2 a dramshop, tavern. -पः a. drinking spirituous liquors; Mb. 3. 48. 6. -पात्रम्, -भाजनम्, -भाण्डम् a drinking vessel, a goblet. -भूः, -भूमिः, -भूमी f. a drinking room; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्य कुल्या रराज मृत्योरिव पानभूमिः R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -मण्डलम् a drinking party. -रत a. addicted to drinking. -वणिज् m. vendor of spirits. -विभ्रमः intoxication. -शौण्डः a hard drinker.

पानकम् A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spirituous liquors, a distiller.

पानिलम् A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा-कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. -यम् 1 Water; पानीयं पातुमिच्छामि त्वत्तः कमललोचने Udb.; Ā. L. 9. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. -काकिका a cormorant. -नकुलः an otter. -पृष्ठजा f. moss. -वर्णिका sand. -वारिकः the attendant of a convent who has the care of drinking water; Buddh. -शाला, -शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पान्थः [पन्थानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पन्थादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पान्थ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. -2 The sun. -Comp. -दुर्गा a deity on the road; आलिङ्ग्य नीरबाकृत पान्थदुर्गाम् N. 14. 37. (cf. notes thereon-Handiqui edition, p. 601.)

पाप *a.* [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादात्मानम्, पा-अपादाने प; Un. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत् तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; साधुष्वपि च पापेषु समबुद्धिर्विशिष्यते Bg. 6. 9. –2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. –3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; अधार्मिकाणां पापानामाशु पश्यन् विपर्ययम् 4. 171. –4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रहः. –**पम्** 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6; शान्तं पापम् 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). –2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4 181; R. 12. 19. –**पम्** *ind.* badly, sinfully, wrongly. –**पः** A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person; पापस्तु दिग्देवतया हतौजास्तं नाभ्यभूदवितं विष्णुपत्न्या Bhāg. 6. 13. 17. –**पा** 1 A beast of prey. –2 A witch. –Comp. –**अङ्कुशा** N. of the Ekādaśī in the light half of Āśvina. –**अधम** *a.* exceedingly wicked, vilest. –**अनुबन्धः** bad result or consequences. –**अनुवसित** *a.* sinful. –**अपनुत्तिः** *f.* expiation. –**अहः** an unlucky day. –**आख्या** one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. –**आचार** *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. –**आत्मन्** *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked; पापात्मा पापसंभवः Purāṇa. (–*m.*) a sinner. –**आरम्भ** *a.* wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds; पापारम्भवतोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरम् Māl. 5. 24. –**आशय**, –**चेतस्** *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. –**उक्त** addressed in ill-omened words. –**कर**, –**कारिन्**, –**कृत्**, –**कर्म(र्मि)न्** &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. –**क्षयः** removal or destruction of sin. –**गतिः** ill-fated. –**ग्रहः** a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. –**घ्न** *a.* destroying sin, expiating; मत्समः पातकी नास्ति पापघ्नी त्वत्समा न हि Śaṅkarāchārya. (–**घ्नः**) the sesamum plant. (–**घ्नी**) the Tulasī plant. –**चर्यः** 1 a sinner. –2 demon. –**चेलिका**, –**चेली** Clypea Hernandifolia (Mar. पहाडमूळ). –**चैलम्** an inauspicious garment. –**जीव** *a.* wicked, sinful. –**दर्शन**, –**दर्शिन्** looking at faults, malevolent. –**दृष्टि** *a.* evil-eyed. –**धी** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. –**नक्षत्रम्** an inauspicious constellation. –**नापितः** a cunning or vile barber. –**नाशन** *a.* destroying or expiating sin. (–**नः**) 1 N. of Śiva. –2 of Viṣṇu. (–**नम्**) expiation, atonement. (–**नी**, –**नाशिनी**) 1 the wild Tulasī plant or Śamī. –2 N. of a river. –**निरति** *a.* wicked, sinful. –*f.* wickedness. –**निष्कृतिः** atonement for sin. –**पतिः** a paramour. –**पुरुषः** a villainous person. –**फल** *a.* evil, inauspicious; पापफलनरकादिमांस्तु शुभकर्मफलस्वर्गमस्त्विति काङ्क्षते Maṇḍala Brā. Up. 2. 4. –**बुद्धि**, –**भाव**, –**मति** *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved. –**भक्षणः** N. of Kālabhairava. –**भाज्** *a.* sinful, a sinner; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83. –**मित्रम्** a bad counsellor or friend. –**मुक्त** *a.* freed from sin, purified. –**मोचनम्**, –**विनाशनम्** destruction of sin. –**योनि** *a.* lowborn. (–**निः** *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. –**रोगः** 1 any bad disease. –2 small-pox. –**लोक्य** *a.* 1 infernal. –2 belonging to the wicked. –**वसीयस्** *a.* 1 inverted –2 confused. (–*m.*) inversion, confusion. –**वंश** *a.* born in a degraded family; शशाप तान् न राज्यार्हाः पापवंशा भविष्यथ Bm. 1. 349. –**विनिग्रहः** restraining wickedness. –**शमन** *a.* removing crime. –**शील** *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil minded. –**संकल्प** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (–**ल्पः**) a wicked thought. –**हन्** *a.* destroying sin; यत्र श्यामो लोहिताक्षो दण्डश्चरति पापहा। प्रजास्तत्र न मुह्यन्ति नेता चेत् साधु पश्यति ॥ Ms. 7. 25.

पापक *a.* Bad, sinful, wicked. –**कः** 1 A wicked person; हन्तुं च यो नेच्छति पापकं वै Mb. 5. 36. 11. –2 An inauspicious planet. –**कम्** Sin, crime.

पापर्द्धिः *f.* Hunting, chase.

पापल *a.* Imparting or incurring sin. –**लम्** A kind of measure.

पापिन् *a.* (–**नी** *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. –*m.* A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.).

पापीयस् *a.* (–**सी** *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v.).

पाप्मन् *a.* Hurtful, injurious. –2 Sinful. –*m.* 1 Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; यदेवेदमप्रतिरूपं वदति स एव स पाप्मा Bri. Up. 1. 3. 2. मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20. Māl. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. –2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पामन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab; अधस्तात् शकटस्य पामानं कषमाणमुपोपविवेश Ch. Up. 4. 1. 8. –Comp. –**घ्नः** sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पामर *a.* (–**रा**, –**री** *f.*) [पामन्-र] 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. –2 Vile, wicked. –3 Low, vulgar, base. –4 Foolish, stupid. –5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. –**रः** 1 A fool, an idiot; वल्गन्ति चेत् पामराः Bv. 1. 72. –2 A wicked or low man. –3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above; रामा पामा नितम्बविस्तारा Udb. –Comp. –**अरिः** sulphur.

पायम् Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायनम् Giving or causing to drink. –**ना** 1 Causing to drink. –2 Watering, moistening. –3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पायुः Ved. A guard, protector.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. **-य्यम्** 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण); पाय्यसान्नाय्यनिकाय्यधाय्या: मानहविर्निवाससामिधेनेषु P. III. 1. 29 quoted by SB. on MS. 5. 3. 5. -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (-सी *f.*) [पयसो विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. **-सः, -सम्** 1 Rice boiled in milk with sugar; Ms. 3. 271; 5. 7; Y. 1. 173; अतस्तत्तण्डुलो धौतः परिमृष्टो घृतेन च। खण्डयुतेन दुग्धेन पाचितः पायसो भवेत्॥ Pākarājeśvara. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. **-सम्** 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar. **-Comp.** **-पिण्डारकः** a pāyasa-eater; उत्वरमाणेनेव पायसपिण्डारकेणाद्य मयात्मैव निर्नाशितः Mk. 9.

पायसिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk; P. IV. 2. 47; Vārt. 17.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायितम् The gift of water (उदकदान); Bri. Up. 4. 1. 2.

पायुः The anus; पायूपस्थम् Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पार् 10 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To cross over. -3 To be able, competent. -4 To win; समरं पारयिष्यति Śiva B. 24. 40.

पारः, -रम् [परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पृ-घञ् वा] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean: पारं दुःखोदधेर्गन्तुं तर यावन्न भिद्यते Śānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 177. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; स हि देवः परं ज्योतिस्तमःपारे व्यवस्थितम् Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; तेजस्वी रिपुहतबन्धुदुःखपारम् (व्रजति) Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मान्तरदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50. (पारं गम्, -इ, -या 1 to cross over, surmount, get over; व्यसनेष्वेव सर्वेषु यस्य बुद्धिर्न हीयते। स तेषां पारमभ्येति Pt. 2. 6. -2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारं गतः -3 To master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं नी 'to bring to a close.'). **-रः** 1 Quick-silver. -2 Guardian; तस्माद् भयाद् येन स नोऽस्तु पारः Bhāg. 6. 9. 24. -3 The end; महिम्नः पारं ते Mahimna. 1. (पारे meaning 'on the other side of', 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; *e. g.* पारेगङ्गम्, पारेसमुद्रम् beyond the Ganges or the ocean; मम लङ्कापुरी नाम्ना रम्या पारे महोदधेः Mb. 3. 274. 35.) **-Comp.** **-अपारम्, -अवारम्** both banks, the nearer and further bank. (**-रः**) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावारमुत्तर्तुमशक्नुवनी Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. **-अयणम्** 1 going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणम्, मन्त्रपारायणम् &c. याज्ञवल्क्यो मुनिर्यस्मै ब्रह्मपारायणं जगौ Mv. 1. 14. **-अयणी** 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvatī. -2 considering, meditation. -3 an act, action. -4 light. **-काम** *a.* desirous of going to the other end. **-ग** *a.* 1 crossing over, ferrying across. -2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); वेदपारगः Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3 profoundly learned. (**-गम्**) keeping, fulfilling (of a promise). **-गत, -गामिन्** *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. (**-तः**) an Arhat or deified saint with Jainas. **-चर** *a.* emancipated forever. **-दर्शक** *a.* 1 showing the opposite bank. -2 transparent. **-दृश्वन्** *a.* 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; (cf. P. III. 2. 94); श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24. **-नेतृ** *a.* making a person conversant with. **-समुद्रकः** A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

पारक *a.* (-की) [पृ-ण्वुल्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. **-र्यम्** 1 End. -2 Decision. -3 The means of crossing over (पारप्रदम्); सहि पार्यं महानासीत् पुत्राणां मम संजय Mb. 8. 9. 14.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mal. 5. 19; पारेसमुद्रं लङ्कायां वसन्तं रावणं पतिम् Bk. 5. 4; see पार above.

पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another; वरं स्वधर्मो विगुणो न पारक्यः स्वनुष्ठितः Ms. 10. 97; पारक्यस्यैव देहस्य बहवो मेऽस्त्रीहिणीर्हताः Bhāg. 1. 8. 48. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. **-क्यः** An enemy, adversary. **-क्यम्** Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical; यावदरिः पारग्रामिकं विधिमाचिकीर्षति Dk. 2. 2. °योगः Measures which are employed to capture the villages of a foreign king; Kau. A. 1. 18.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer. See पारदारिकः.

पारटीटः, -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering. **-णः** 1 A cloud. -2 Satisfaction **-णम्** 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling; व्यवसितपारणमाशंसिरेऽस्मै Bu. Ch. 5. 85; व्याघ्रस्य चोपवासेन पारणं पशुमारणम् Udb. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -5 Swallowing; स्वर्भानुप्रतिवारपारणमिलद्दन्तीव ...... श्रुतिः N. 22. 150. **-णा** 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; कार्य चक्षुषी पारणाम् Vb. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); बभूव तस्याः किल पारणाविधिः Ku. 5. 22 (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* Capable of being completed or finished; प्रायोऽधुना तेऽसुरयूथनाथा अपारणीया इति देवि मे मतिः Bhāg. 8. 17. 16.

पारत्र्य *a.* Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पॄ *caus.* also; cf. वक्तुं न पार्यते इति व्यथते मनो मे Bil. Ch. 5. 55.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतन्त्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतन्त्र्यम् Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life; तद् वै पारत्रिकं तात ब्राह्मणानाम-कृत्यताम् Mb. 12. 151. 14.

पारत्र्य *a.* Useful in the future life (परलोकहित); सिद्धि-निदध्यात् पारत्र्यं यात्रार्थं दानवच्चितम् Mb. 13. 162. 63. -त्र्यम् Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); तेषामनुपरोधेन पारत्र्यं यद् यदाचरेत् Ms. 2. 236.

पारतल्पिकम् Adultery.

पारदः Quick-silver; पारदः पारतः सूतो हरबीजं रसश्चलः Abh. Chin. 1050; निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82; पारदं हरितालं च Śiva B. 30. 19; संसारस्य परं पारं दत्तेऽसौ पारदः स्मृतः Raseśvaradarśanam. -दाः *m.* (pl.) N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44; Mb. 2.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295; पारदारिकविलासलाघवम् N.

पारदार्यम् Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235; Dk. 1. 4.

पारदेशिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (-श्यी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -श्यः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारधेनुः, -नुकः N. of a low mixed caste; an Ayogava.

पारभृतम् A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभृत).

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahaṁsa' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. -स्यम् Most sublime asceticism or meditation; साङ्ख्यायनः पारमहंस्यमुख्यः Bhāg. 3. 8. 8; न वै तथा चेतनया बहिष्कृते हुताशने पारमहंस्य पर्यगुः Bhāg. 4. 21. 41. -Comp. -परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं ठञ्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 312. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent. -ता 1 Complete attainment, perfection. Ks. Taraṅga 72. 362 illustrates six Pāramitas दान, शील, क्षमा, वीर्य, ध्यान and प्रज्ञा by suitable stories; Bṛi. Kath. 9. 1. 496; cf. दानपारमिता 'perfection in charity' दानपारमितैव वदान्यान् N. 5. 11; नूनमेवं बुद्धेनापि दानपारमिता पूरिता (मत्तविलास प्रहसन). -2 Transcendental virtue.

पारमेश्वर *a.* Relating, belonging or coming from the supreme god.

पारमेष्ठ्यम् 1 Supremacy, highest position; Deve Mantra. -2 Royal insignia; पारमेष्ठ्यान्युपादाय पश्यान्युच्चावचानि च। पादयोर्न्यपतन् प्रेम्णा प्रह्वीभूतशिरोधराः॥ Bhāg. 9. 10. 39.

पारंपर *a.* Further, future. -री Regular succession, order.

पारंपरि(री)ण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [परंपरायाः आगतः खञ्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्यम् [परंपरैव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order; तस्मिन् देशे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः। वर्णानां सान्तरालानां स सदाचार उच्यते Ms. 2. 18. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -पारंपर्येण *ind.* Successively, by degrees; निवृत्तेषु न संग्रेषु पारंपर्येण सर्वशः। निमुक्तकवचाः सर्वे भीष्मीयुर्नराधिपाः॥ Mb. 6. 120. 29. -Comp. -उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything. -3 Successful, victorious.

पारलोक्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [परलोकाय हितं ठञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] Relating to or useful in the next world; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारलौकिकः Mb; Mk. 1; साधुरेति सुकृतैर्यदि कर्तुं पारलौकिककुसीदमसीदत् N. 5. 92. -कम् Obsequies, funeral rites; इच्छामि...पर्वतेश्वरस्य पारलौकिकं कर्तुम् Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to another party, inimical; Mb. 2.

पारवश्यम् Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश(स)व *a.* (-वी *f.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -वः 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत् सुतम्। स पारयन्नेव शवस्तस्मात् पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैष पुत्रः शूद्रापुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard. -वी A daughter of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman; भीष्मः पारशवीं कन्यां देवकस्य महीपतेः। विदुराय समानीय दत्तो वंशविवृद्धये॥ Bm. 1. 519.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man; cf. P. IV. 4. 58. –Comp. –(पारश्वधिक) –रामः (= परशुरामः); पारश्वधिकरामस्य शकेरन्तकरो रणे Bk. 5. 78.

पारषदम् membership (सभापतित्व); सारथ्यपारषदसेवनसख्यदौत्यवीरासनानुगमनस्तवनप्रणामम् Bhāg. 1. 16. 17.

पारस (–सी *f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. –2 = पारसीक 2 q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. –2 Persian horse. –काः *m.* (pl.) The Persians; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारसव See पारशव; पारसवत्वाद्विदुरः (राज्यं न प्रत्यपद्यत) Mb. 1. 109. 25.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. –2 N. of a sage, the author of the Gṛihya Sūtras.

पारस्त्रैणेयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife, परस्त्री).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* Born in the family of another (as an adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Māl. 4; 9. 1.

पारापतः A pigeon.

पारापारीण See पारावारीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas or mythological works. –2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 pigeon, turtle-dove, dove; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me. 40. –2 A monkey. –3 A mountain. –Comp. –अङ्घ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. –घ्नी N. of the river Sarasvatī.

पारावारः The sea, ocean; रत्नोद्भवोऽपि वाणिज्यनिपुणतया पारावारतरणमकरोत् Dk. 1. 1; Bv. 4. 11. –रम् The two banks.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. –2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्य An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara; तत एकान्तमुत्रीय पाराशर्यो युधिष्ठिरम् Mb. 3. 36. 28. –राः N. of a school on अर्थशास्त्र mentioned by Kauṭilya in connection with राजपुत्ररक्षण; Kau. A. 1. 17. –Comp. –कल्पिकः one who studies the पाराशरकल्प.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Śuka. –2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. –2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śārīra Sūtras of Vyāsa (pl).

पारिकाङ्क्षिन् *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकर्मिकः One who nurses the elephants; हस्तिपक ......पारिकर्मिकसखा Kau. A. 2. 2. 20.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षितः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikṣit; क्व पारिक्षिता अभवन् Bṛi. Up. 3. 3. 1.

पारिखेय *a.* (–यी *f.*) Surrounded by a ditch; P. V. 1. 17.

पारिगर्भिकः A kind of child-disease.

पारिग्रामिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Situated round a village; P. VI. 3. 61.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [पारमस्यास्तीति पारी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रोत्पन्नत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise, Nictanthus arbor-tristis (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Kṛiṣṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhāmā), कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6; 10. 11; 17. 7; पञ्चैते देवतरवो मन्दारः पारिजातकः Ak. –2 The coral tree. –3 Fragrance. –Comp. –पुष्पकः A variety of gems. Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

पारिणामिक *a.* 1 Digestible. –2 Subject to development.

पारिणाय्य *a.* (–य्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. –2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. –य्यम् 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणाय्यं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasiṣṭha. –2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह्यम् Household furniture and utensils; पारिणाह्यस्य चेक्षणे (एनां नियोजयेत्) Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair; बालपाश्या पारितथ्या Abh. Chin. 655.

पारितोषिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [परितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. –कम् A present, reward; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमङ्गुलीयकम् Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिन्द्रः A lion.

पारिपन्थिकः A robber, highwayman; P. IV. 4. 36.

पारिपाट्यम् 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटि). –2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रम् = पारियात्र q. v.

पारिपार्श्वम् Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्श्वकः, पारिपार्श्विकः [परिपार्श्वं पार्श्वं व्याप्य वर्तते ठक्] 1 A servant or an attendant; N. 12. 60; 17. 50. –2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्श्वकः; तत् किमिति पारिपार्श्विक नारम्भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतम् Ve. 1.

पारिपार्श्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिपाल्यम् Governorship.

पारिप्लव *a.* [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; ननन्द पारिप्लवनेत्रया नृपः R. 3. 11. –2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; पारिप्लवाः स्रोतसि निम्नगायाः 16. 61. –3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; हा हा दैव किमुत्पथैर्मम मनः पारिप्लवं धावति U. 4. 22. –वः A boat; पारिप्लवगताश्चापि देवतास्तत्र विष्ठिताः Rām. 1. 43. 19. –वम् Restlessness, uneasiness; प्रतिष्ठामव्याजं भजतु मयि पारिप्लवधुरा Māl. 4. 3. –Comp. –दृष्टि, –नेत्र *a.* having tremulous eyes. –प्रभ *a.* spreading lustre. –मति *a.* fickle-minded.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. –व्यम् 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. –2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिबर्हः 1 A wedding present; शतरूपा महाराज्ञी पारिबर्हान् महाधनान्। दम्पत्योः पर्यदात् प्रीत्या भूषावासः परिच्छदान्॥ Bhāg. 3. 22. 23. –2 Retinue; Mb. 3. 140. 28.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. –2 The *Devadāru* tree; Mb. 1. 125. 3. –3 The *Sarala* tree. –4 The *Nimba* tree. –5 The *Mandāra* tree; also पारिभद्रक; Rām. 4. 1. 80.

पारिभाव्यम् 1 Bail, security, surety. –2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Current, common, universally received; उभयात्रवृत्तिधर्मेण संज्ञा स्यात् पारिभाषिकी Nyāya-śāstra. –2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमाण्डल्यम् 1 An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of an atom; Bhāṣā P. 14. –2 Spherical shape, globularness.

पारिमाण्यम् Circumference, compass; प्रजाविसर्गस्य च पारिमाण्यं वापीसहस्राणि बहूनि दैत्य Mb. 12. 280. 30.

पारिमित्यम् Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Being before the face, being near or present; P. IV. 4. 29.

पारिमुख्यम् Presence; P. IV. 3. 58; Vārt. 1.

पारिया (पा) त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; उच्चैः शिरस्त्वाज्जितपारियात्रं लक्ष्मीः सिषेवे किल पारियात्रम् R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिया (पा) त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. –2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरक्षकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्त्यम्, –पारिवेत्त्यम् Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकम्, –पारिव्राज्यम् The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अपूप q. v.).

पारिशेष्यम् That which is left over, remainder. –ष्यात् *ind.* Consequently, ergo.

पारिषद *a.* (–दी *f.*) Belonging to an assembly or council. –दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. –2 A king's companion. –दाः *m.* (pl.) The retinue of a god; तिथिष्विव महादेवो वृतः पारिषदां गणैः Rām. 3. 25. 12. –दम् Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator; cf. P. IV. 4. 44, 101.

पारिसीर्य *a.* That which is prepared without the help of a plough.

पारिहारिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Taking, seizing. –2 Surrounding. –3 Privileged. –कः A maker of garlands. –की A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet (आवापकः पारिहार्यः कटको वलयोऽस्त्रियाम् Ak.); Mb. 5. 162. 16; भुजपार्श्वस्तपनीयपारिहार्यैः Bu. Ch. 5. 54. –र्यम् Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यम् Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. –2 A quantity of water. –3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. –4 A milk-pail; निगृह्य पारीमुभयेन जानुनोः Śi. 12. 40. –5 Pollen (of flowers).

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित् q. v.

पारीण *a.* [पारं गच्छति, पार-खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. –2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमध्यासयन्नासनमेकमिन्द्रः Bk. 2. 46. –3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणह्यम् Household furniture or utensils.

पारीन्द्रः 1 A lion. –2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. –2 A stick, staff. –3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. –2 A Fire.

पारुषिक *a.* Harsh, violent.

पारुष्यम् [परुषस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. –2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). –3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12. 72; हिंसा तदभिमानेन दण्डपारुष्ययोर्यथा। वैषम्यमिह भूतानां ममाहमिति पार्थिव॥ Bhāg. 7. 1. 23. –4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 7. 48, 51; 8. 6, 72. –5 The garden of Indra. –6 Aloe-wood. –ष्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारेरकः A sword (?).

पारेवतः A kind of date.

पारोक्ष *a.* (-क्षी *f.*) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure; also पारोक्ष्य; त्वं नूनमसुराणां नः पारोक्ष्यः परमो गुरुः Bhāg. 8. 22. 5.

पारोक्ष्यम् Mystery, secrecy; भरतोपाख्याने पारोक्ष्यवर्णनम् Bhāg. 5. 14.

पारोवर्यम् Tradition; Nir. 13. 12.

पार्घटम् Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य *a.* Belonging to rain.

पार्ण *a.* (-र्णी *f.*) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. -2 Raised from leaves (as a tax). -र्णः A hut made of leaves.

पार्थः [पृथायाः अपत्यम् अण्] 1 A metronymic of all Pāṇḍavas; सर्वेषामेव पार्थानां फाल्गुनो बलवत्तरः Mb. 7. 158. 8; but especially of Arjuna; उवाच पार्थ पश्यैतान् समवेतान् कुरूनिति Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. -2 A king. -Comp. -सारथिः 1 an epithet of Kriṣṇa. -2 N. of a famous writer on Mīmāṁsā.

पार्थक्यम् Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थव *a.* Belonging to पृथु; अस्मिन् कृतमतिर्मर्त्यः पार्थवीं गतिमाप्नुयात् Bhāg. 4. 23. 39.

पार्थवम् Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthy, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. -2 Ruling the earth. -3 Princely, royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. -2 A king, sovereign; अथ तस्य विवाहकौतुकं ललितं बिभ्रत एव पार्थिवः R. 8. 1. -3 An earthen vessel. -4 The body. -5 The विकार of the earth; अयं जनो नाम चलन् पृथिव्यां यः पार्थिवः पार्थिव कस्य हेतोः Bhāg. 5. 12. 5. -6 A गृह्याग्नि of the naming ceremony (नामकरण). -वम् An earthy substance. -वा 1 A royal concubine. -2 Arsenic (see निघण्टरत्नाकर). -Comp. a prince, the son of a king. -नन्दिनी, -सुता, -कन्या the daughter of a king, princess. -आत्मजः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः, -पुत्रः the sun. पौत्रः 'Yama's son', Yudhiṣṭhira; स भ्रातृभिस्तेषु कृताभिषेकः सहानुजः पार्थिवपुत्रपौत्रः Mb. 3. 118. 2.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sītā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुदवहद् रघूद्वहः R. 11. 54. 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. -2 Consumption (क्षयरोग). -3 Ashes. -4 A filament of Kadamba. -5 N. of Yama.

पार्यन्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्यवसानिक *a.* Coming to a close; द्वापरस्य कलेश्चैव सन्धौ पार्यवसानिके Mb. 12. 339. 89.

पार्वण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan*, falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणी शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; Mu. 3. 10. -2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon). -णम् The ceremony of offering oblations to all the manes at a *Parvan*; अमावास्यां यत् क्रियते तत् पार्वणमुदाहृतम् । क्रियते वा पर्वणि यत् तत् पार्वणमिति स्मृतिः ॥ Bhaviṣya P.; also पार्वणश्राद्धम्.

पार्वत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. -2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. -3 Mountainous; प्रतिश्रयार्थं सेवेत पार्वतीं वा पुनर्गुहाम् Mb. 14. 46. 26.

पार्वतिकम् A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Satī in her former birth; cf Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बन्धुप्रियां बन्धुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 A female cowherd. -3 An epithet of Draupadī. -4 A mountain stream. -5 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2 of Gaṇeśa. -नेत्रः (In music) a kind of measure.

पार्वतीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -यः A mountaineer. -2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) [पर्वते भवं ढक्] Mountain-born; Rām. 4. 39. 12. -यम् Antimony.

पार्वायनान्तिया *f.* N. of an Iṣṭi.

पार्शवः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व *a.* Near, proximate. -र्श्वः, -र्श्वम् [पर्शूनां समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; वामं पार्श्वं विनिर्भिद्य सुतः सूर्य इव स्थितः Mb. 3. 126. 27; शयने सन्निषण्णैकपार्श्वाम् Me. 91. -2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects), पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितराम् Pt. 1. 324. -3 Vicinity. -4 Ved. A curved knife. -र्श्वः An epithet of the twentythird Tīrthaṅkar of the Jainas. -र्श्वम् 1 A multitude of ribs. -2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. -3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वम् is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to', 'by the side of', 'towards'; केनाप्युत्क्षिपतेव पश्य भुवनं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते Ś. 7. 8; so पार्श्वात् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; नमे दूरे किंचित् क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् Ś. 1. 9; Bh. 3. 37.) -Comp. -अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; विसृष्टपार्श्वानुचरस्य तस्य R. 2. 9. -अपवृत्त *a.* bent on one side (one of the defects of diamonds); Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. -अस्थिः *n.* a rib. -आयात *a.* one who has come very near. -आर्तिः *f.* pain in the side, pleurisy. -आसन्न *a.* sitting

or standing by the side. –उदरप्रियः a crab. –उपपीडम् *ind.* (to laugh) so as to hold one's sides. –ग, –गम, –चर, –स्थित *a.* being close to, standing by the side of. –गः an attendant, a servant; व्यादिदेश गणशोऽथ पार्श्वगान् कार्मुकाभिहरणाय मैथिलः R. 11. 43. –गत: *a.* 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. –2 sheltered. –चरः a servant, an attendant; विपिने पार्श्वचरैरलक्ष्यमाणः R. 9. 72; 14. 29. –दः an attendant, a servant. –देशः the side (of the human body), the ribs. –नाथः the Jaina pontiff, the 23 rd Tīrthaṅkara (Mar. पारसनाथ). –परिवर्तनम् 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. –2 N. of a festival on the twelfth day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Viṣṇu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). –भागः the side or flank. –मण्डलिन् *m.* N. of a particular posture in dancing. –मानी the longer side of an oblong. –वक्त्रः an epithet of Mahādeva. –वर्तिन् *a.* 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. –2 adjacent. (–*m.*) 1 an attendant; भूयः स भूतेश्वरपार्श्ववर्ती किंचिद् विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46. –2 a companion, associate; अमुना ननु पार्श्ववर्तिना Ku. 4. 29. –शय *a.* 1 sleeping on the side. –2 sleeping by the side. –शूलः, –लम् 1 a shooting pain in the side. –2 pleurisy. –सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. –स्थ *a.* being at the side, near, close, proximate; सुरपतिमपि श्वा पार्श्वस्थं विलोक्य न शङ्कते Bh.. (–स्थः) 1 a companion. –2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

पार्श्वकः (–की *f.*) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वतस् *ind.* 1 Near, at hand, by the side, close to; पार्श्वतः प्रथितं तमनघस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; प्रायेण भूमिपतयः प्रमदा लताश्च यत् पार्श्वतो भवति तत् परिवेष्टयन्ति Pt. 1. 35. –2 (= पश्चात् q. v.); पार्श्वतः करणं प्राज्ञः Mb. 12. 142. 9.

पार्श्वतीय *a.* Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विकः *a.* (–की *f.*) [पार्श्वे भवः ठक्] Belonging to the side. –कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. –2 A companion, an associate. –3 A juggler. –4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief. –5 One who earns money through the instrumentality of one's own kinsmen after knowing their needs by means of staying by the side (पार्श्व) of the king; Dānasāgara, Bibliotheca Indica 274, Fasc. 1, p. 41.

पार्षत *a.* (–ती *f.*) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. –तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhriṣṭadyumna; Mb. 1. 138. 20; 7. 7. 3. –ती A patronymic of Draupadī.

पार्षती 1 An epithet of Draupadī; सूतस्येति वचः श्रुत्वा पार्षती दुःखिताऽवदत् Bm. 2. 369. –2 Of Durgā.

पार्षद् *f.* An assembly.

पार्षदः [पार्षदमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. –2 A train, retinue (of a god); शर्वस्य सह पार्षदैः Mb. 3. 130. 14. –3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. –4 A text-book received by any particular grammatical school.

पार्षद्यः A member of an assembly, an assessor; सभ्याः सदस्याः पार्षद्याः सभास्ताराः सभासदः Abh. Chin. 480.

पार्ष्णिः *m. f.* [पृष्-नि नि॰ वृद्धिः; Uṇ. 4. 52] 1 The heel; Bhāg. 7. 8. 31; उद्वेजयत्यङ्गुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्ष्णिप्रहार K. 119; प्रतनत्रिकुरुच्छमूलपार्ष्णिम् Bu. Ch. 5. 73. –2 The rear of an army. –3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' –4 A kick. –5 Desire of conquering. –6 Inquiry. (–*f.*) 1 A licentious woman. –2 An epithet of Kuntī. –3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a four-horse chariot. –Comp. –ग्रहः a follower. –ग्रहणम् attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. –ग्राहः 1 an enemy in the rear; °चिन्ता N. of a chapter in Kau. A. (7. 13). बलिनोऽकजलस्यैते पार्ष्णिग्राहाः प्रमाथिनः Śiva B. 21. 60; 24. 44; also 12. 15. –2 a general commanding the rear of an army. –3 an ally who supports a prince; Bhāg. 7. 2. 6; पार्ष्णिग्राहं च संप्रेक्ष्य तथाक्रन्दं च मण्डले Ms. 7. 207. –घातः a kick; क्षितिं विधुन्वन्निव पार्ष्णिघातैः Ki. 17. 50. –त्रम् a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. –वाहः an outside horse. –विग्रहः an attack by an enmy in the rear; मा विधाम्बुधा कृतानुतापस्त्वयि पार्ष्णिविग्रहम् N. 9. 134. –सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पाल् 10 P. 1 To watch, guard, protect; पितेव पालयेत् पुत्रान् Ms. 9. 108. –2 To observe (a promise); अद्य श्रियं पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. –3 To wait; Ve. 1.

पालः 1 [पाल्-अच्] A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृष्णिपालः, &c. –2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. –3 A king; अहो अधर्मः पालानाम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 33. –4 A spitting-pot. –ली 1 A herdsman's wife; Mb. 5. –2 An oblong pond. –Comp. –घ्नः a mushroom.

पालकः [पाल्-ण्वुल्] 1 A guardian, protector. –2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. –3 A groom, horse-keeper. –4 A horse. –5 The Chitraka tree. –6 A foster-father. –7 Protection. –8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c). –कम् A spittoon.

पालन *a.* [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1.1. –नम् 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध° R. 19. 3; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. –2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.) –3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. –4 the sharpening (of arms); शस्त्राणां पालनं ज्ञानं Mb. 12. 59. 46 (com. शस्त्राणां पालनं तीक्ष्णीकरणम्).

पालनीय *a.* 1 To be protected or guarded. –2 Fit to be protected, preserved or maintained. –3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पाल्य *a*. See पालनीय. **–ल्यम्** See पालनम्; उर्ध्वं वर्षसहस्रान्ते प्रजापाल्यमनन्तरम्.

पालयितृ *m*. A protector, guardian; शचीसखो मरुतां पालयितेव नन्दने (विजहार) R. 8. 32.

पालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. –2 Observed, fulfilled.

पिपालयिषुः (Desiderative from पाल्) Desirous to protect; प्राज्यं प्रभावल्लीराज्यं पिपालयिषुरात्मनः Śiva B. 31. 32.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). **–प्यम्** The science of elephants.

पालङ्कः 1 The olibanum tree. –2 A hawk **–ङ्की** Incense.

पालक्यः, –क्या Incense.

पालल *a*. (**–ली** *f*.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालवी A kind of vessel.

पालाश *a*. (**–शी** *f*.) [पलाश-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāśa tree. –2 Made of the wood of the Palāśa tree; Ms. 2. 45. –3 Green; पालाश-ताम्रासित-कर्बुराणाम् Bṛi. S. **–शः** The green colour. **–Comp. –खण्डः, –षण्डः** an epithet of the Magadha country. **–विधिः** Burning a human corpse with Pālāśa wood in case it is not burnt in the normal course. Śabda Chi.

पालिः, ली *f*. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Gīt. 3. –2 The edge, skirt, margin; तिष्ठतो युगपालीषु Mb. 7. 191. 30; महति सितपटच्छन्नपालीं कपालीम् Bh. 3. 55. –3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); कपोलपालिं तव तन्वि मन्ये लावण्यधन्ये दिशमुत्तराख्याम् Bv. 2. 9. –4 Boundary, limit. –5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gīt. 6; Śi. 3. 51; रजनीचरपालिरागमिष्यत्यविलम्बं प्रतिपाल्यतां कुमारौ Rām. Ch. 2. 52. –6 A spot, mark. –7 A causeway, bridge. –8 The lap or bosom. –9 An oblong pond. –10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. –11 A louse. –12 Praise, eulogium. –13 A woman with a beard. –14 The hip. –15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). –16 A circumference. **–ली** A pot, boiler. **–Comp. –आमयः** a disease of the outer ear. **–ज्वरः** *a* kind of fever. **–भङ्गः** the bursting of a dike.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. –2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. –3 A butter-knife; Rām. 1. 73. 21. –4 A pot or boiler.

पालित्यम् Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिन्दः Incense.

पाल्लवा A game with twigs.

पाल्लविक *a*. Diffusive, digressive.

पाल्वल *a*. (**–ली** *f*.) Coming from a pool.

पावः A particular wind-instrument; (Mar. पावा).

पावक *a*. [पू-ण्वुल्] Purifying; पन्थानं पावकं हित्वा जनको मौढ्यमास्थितः Mb. 12. 18. 4. **–कः** 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75; 3. 9; 16. 87. –2 Agni or the god of fire. –3 The fire of lightning. –4 The Chitraka tree. –5 The number 'three'. –6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. –7 Good conduct or behaviour. –8 N. of Varuṇa. **–की** 1 The wife of Agni. –2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatī. **–Comp. –अरणिः** an epithet of a plant called अग्निमन्थ (Mar. थोर ऐरण). **–अर्चिस्** *f*. a flash of fire. **–अस्त्रम्** a fiery weapon; प्रशान्तमेव पावकास्त्रम् U. 6. 5/6. **–आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. –2 N. of a sage called सुदर्शन who married the daughter of Duryodhana of the Ikṣvāku family. **–मणिः** *m*. The Sūryakānta Maṇi. **–शिखः** (= अग्निशिखः) Saffron; Śiva B. 30. 19.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya. –2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावकीय *a*. Fiery (as a weapon); सर्वत्रावर्तमुद्रां विदधति जलधौ सायकैः पावकीयैः B. R. 7. 33.

पावन *a*. (**–नी** *f*.) [पू-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्ण-हरिणा गौरीगुरोः पावनाः Ś. 6. 17; R. 15. 101; 19. 53; यज्ञो दानं तपश्चैव पावनानि मनीषिणाम् Bg. 18. 5; Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. –2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; तपोवनं तच्च बभूव पावनम् Ku. 5. 17. –3 One living on wind (a Sādhu); कुतः क्षीरं वनस्थानां मुनीनां गिरिवासिनाम्। पावनानां वनाशानां वनाश्रम-निवासिनाम्॥ Mb. 13. 14. 124. **–नः** 1 Fire. –2 Incense. –3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. –4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. –5 N. of Viṣṇu. **–नम्** 1 Purifying, purification; विष्णोर्भूतानि लोकानां पावनाय चरन्ति हि Bhāg. 11. 2. 28; पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन Gīt. 1; Mv. 1. 26; Ms. 11. 85. –2 Penance. –3 Water. –4 Cow-dung. –5 A sectarial mark. –6 Any means of purification; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनान्तरैः U. 1. 13. –7 Atonement, expiation. –8 Incense (सिह्लक). **–Comp. –ध्वनिः** a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. –2 A cow. –3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns (especially those of Ṛv. 9. and Av. 19. 71 &c.).

पावित *a*. cleansed, purified, sanctified, made holy; धन्योऽसि कृतकृत्योऽसि पावितं ते कुलं त्वया। Śaṅkara.

पावित्र्यम् Purity.

पाविन् *a*. Purificatory; पाविन्याः शरणगतार्तिहारिणे तन्मा-हात्म्यं भव भवते नमस्क्रियायाः Ki. 18. 36.

पाव्य *a*. To be cleansed or purified; Bk.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बध्यतेऽनेन, पश्-करणे घञ्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः Ś. 1. 32; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); किं चायमरिदुर्वारः पाणौ पाशः प्रचेतसः Ku. 2. 21. -4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (With Jainas) The outer world, nature. -7 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (*a*) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c.; (*b*) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; (*c*) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. -शी A rope, fetter; पाशीकल्पामायतामाचकर्ष Śi. 18. 57. -Comp. -अन्तः the back of a garment. -क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. -जालम् the outer world (conceived as a net). -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. -बद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. -बन्धः a noose, snare, halter. -बन्धकः a bird-catcher. -बन्धनम् a snare. -भृत् *m.* 1 an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -2 one armed with a noose. -रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. -हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa and of Yama.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. -2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कण्ठ° &c. -Comp. -पीठम् a gambling house or table; अर्धवाचितं पाशकपीठे तिष्ठति पुस्तकम् Mk. 4. 27/28.

पाशनम् 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. -2 A cord, lash. -3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशिक्यम् A pearl from the river Pāśa; Kau. A. 2. 11. 22.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. -2 Snared.

पाशिन् *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 An epithet of Varuṇa; 'प्रचेता वरुणः पाशी' Ak. -2 Yama. -3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः); P. IV. 2. 49.

पाशव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [पशोरिदम् अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. -वम् A flock, herd. -Comp. -पालनम् pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदम् अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Śiva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तम् The Pāśupata doctrines; (for the Pāśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.); मया पाशुपतं दक्ष शुभमुत्पादितं पुरा Mb. 12. 284. 195; (com. 'अग्निरिति भस्म॰' इत्यादिना भस्म गृहीत्वा निमृज्याङ्गानि संस्पृशेत्। तस्माद् व्रतमेतत् पाशुपतम्।) -Comp. -अस्त्रम् N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Śiva (which Arjuna acquired from Śiva). -योगः, -व्रतम् The system of पाशुपत. See पाशुपतम्.

पाशुपाल्यम् The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation; वैश्यस्य सततं धर्मः पाशुपाल्यं कृषिस्तथा Mb. 13. 141. 54.

पाशुबन्धकः A sacrifice. -का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः त्यक्] 1 Hinder. -2 Western; सद्यःसामस्तुमुलस्तस्य पाश्चात्यैरश्वसाधनैः R. 4. 62; जित्वाचाच्यांश्च पाश्चात्यान् प्राच्यांश्च भुजतेजसा Śiva B. 6. 65. -3 Posterior, later. -4 Subsequent. -त्यम् The hinder part.

पाषण्ड *a.* Impious, heretical. -ण्डः A heretic, an unbeliver, a hypocrite; पाषण्डमाश्रितानां........योषिताम् (निवर्तेतोदकक्रिया) Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225; पापण्डसङ्घदव्यमश्रोत्रिय-भोग्यम्;......चिकित्सकवाग्जीवनपापण्डछद्मभिर्वा......Kau. A. 1. 15. -ण्डः, -ण्डम् Heresy; also पाषाण्ड्यम्.

पाषण्डकः, पाषण्डिन् *m.*, **पाखण्डिकः** A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [पिनष्टि पिष् संचूर्णने आनच् पृषो॰ Tv.] A stone. -णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. -2 A spear. -Comp. -गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. -चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, when the sun is in the वृश्चिकराशि, in honour of Gaurī. In this festival sweet balls shaped like a पाषाण are prepared. -दारकः, -दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -शीला a flat stone. -सन्धिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stonehearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house; cf. Rv. 4. 21. 6.

पाहातः The Indian mulberry.

पि 6 P. (पियति) To go, move.

पिंस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिंसति, पिंसयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवन्दिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावम् Gīt. 11; or उन्मीलन्ति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gīt. 1; काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः Udb. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -बान्धवः the spring. -पञ्चमः The song of the cuckoo supposed to represent the fifth note of the gamut; चकार वाचं पिकपञ्चमेन N. 10. 129. -बन्धुः, -रागः, -वल्लभः the mango tree.

पिक्कः 1 An elephant twenty years old. -2 A young elephant in general.

पिका *f.* 1 A small weight to weigh pearls. -2 A string of 13 pearls.

पिङ्ग *a.* [पिञ्ज्-वर्णे अच न्यङ्क्वा०कुत्वम्] Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अन्तर्निविष्टामलपिङ्गतारम् (विलोचनम्) Ku. 7. 33; Bhāg. 4. 5. 13; Mv. 5. 44. **-ङ्गः** 1 The tawny colour. -2 A buffalo. -3 A rat. **-ङ्गा** 1 Turmeric. -2 Saffron. -3 A kind of yellow pigment. -4 An epithet of Durgā. -5 A bow-string. -6 A tubular vessel of the human body which according to the Yoga system is the channel of respiration and circulation for one side. **-ङ्गम्** A young animal. **-Comp. -अक्ष** *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed; विद्युद्विस्पष्टपिङ्गाक्षः Mb. 1. 23. 7. (**-क्षः**) 1 an ape. -2 an epithet of Śiva. **-ईक्षणः** an epithet of Śiva. **-ईशः** an epithet of fire. **-कपिशा** a species of cockroach. **-चक्षुस्** *m.* a crab. **-जटः** an epithet of Śiva. **-मूलः** a carrot. **-सारः** yellow orpiment (Mar. हरताळ). **-स्फटिकः** 'yellow crystal', a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिङ्गल *a.* [पिङ्ग-सिध्मा० लच्, पिङ्गं लाति, ला-क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा लङ्कां रोधयामास पिङ्गलैः (वानरैः) R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8; पिङ्गो दीपशिखाभः स्यात् पिङ्गलः पद्मधूलिवत्. **-लः** 1 The tawny colour. -2 Fire. -3 A monkey. -4 An ichneumon. -5 A small owl. -6 A kind of snake. -7 N. of an attendant on the sun. -8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. -9 N. of a संवत्सर (the 51st or 25th in the 60 years cycle). -10 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिङ्गलच्छन्दःशास्त्र; छन्दोज्ञाननिधिं जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिङ्गलम् Pt. 2. 33. **-लम्** 1 Brass. -2 Yellow orpiment. **-ला** 1 A kind of owl. -2 The Śiśu tree (शिंशपा). -3 A kind of metal. -4 A particular vessel of the body; Ch. Up. 8. 6. 1. -5 The female elephant of the south. -6 N. of a courtezan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life. (The Bhāgvata mentions how she and Ajāmila were delivered from the trammels of the world.) **-Comp. -अक्षः** an epithet of Śiva. **-लोहम्** Brass.

पिङ्गलिका 1 A kind of crane. -2 A kind of owl.

पिङ्गलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिङ्गलिमन् Tawny, yellow colour; पक्ष्मालीपिङ्गलिम्नः कण इव तडितां यस्य कृत्स्नः समूहः Mal. 1. 2 (v. l.).

पिङ्गालम् Carrot (Mar. गाजर); Gīrvāṇa; also पिङ्गिमन्.

पिङ्गाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. -2 A kind of fish. **-शम्** Virgin gold. **-शी** The Indigo plant.

पिचण्डः, -ण्डम्, पिचिण्डः, -ण्डम् 1 The belly; पिचण्डभाण्डे परिपूरयन्ति Udb.; प्रेक्ष्य पश्चिमपयोधिपिचण्डे चण्डभानुमचिरेण निमग्नम् । Sahendra 3. 10; जगत्कटाहा बहवो महान्तः पिचण्डगर्भे परिमान्ति चित्रम् Rām. Ch. 1. 10. -2 A limb of an animal.

पिचण्डकः A glutton (औदरिक).

पिच (चि) ण्डिन् (**-क, -ल**) *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचिण्डिका 1 The calf of the leg. -2 The instep; (also पिचाण्डिका in these senses).

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो० Tv.] 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of weight, a Karśa (equal to two tolas). -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 A kind of grain. **-Comp. -तूलम्** cotton. **-मन्दः, -मर्दः** the *Nimba* tree; माधवीव पिचुमन्दाश्लेषिणी Dk. 2. 3; सार्धं कथंचिदुचितैः पिचुमर्दपत्रैः Śi. 5. 66.

पिचव्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुकः N. of a plant; Vangueria Spinosa (Mar. तगर ?).

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिच्च् 10 U. (पिच्चयति-ते) To cut, divide.

पिच्चट *a.* Pressed flat. **-टः** Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. **-टम्** 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

पिच्चा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharaṇa*. (a particular measure of pearls); Bṛi. S. 81. 17.

पिच्चिट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ् I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. -2 To hinder, obstruct. -II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छम् [पिच्छ्-अच्] 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock); Bhāg. 10. 12. 4. -2 The tail of a peacock; शिखिपिच्छलाञ्छितकपोलभित्ती Ki. 12. 41; क्षणमलघुविलम्बिपिच्छदाम्नः शिखरशिखाः शिखिशेखरानमुष्य Śi. 4. 50. -3 The feathers of an arrow. -4 A wing. -5 A crest. **-च्छः** A tail in general. **-च्छा** 1 A sheath, covering, coat. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 A row, line. -4 A heap, multitude. -5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. -6 A plantain. -7 An armour. -8 The calf of the leg. -9 The venomous saliva of a snake. -10 A betel-nut. -11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. **-Comp. -आस्रावः** slimy saliva. **-बाणः** a hawk. **-लतिका** a tail-feather.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery; जलनीलीभिलत्पङ्कपिच्छलोपत्यकातलात् Śiva B. 26. 52; पिच्छलमार्द्रमिव च सूक्ष्ममृदु च श्रेष्ठम् Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

पिच्छ(च्छि)का The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ बा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; Mb. 12. 184. 34; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. -2 Having a tail. **-लः, -ला, -लम्** 1 The scum of boiled rice (भक्तमण्ड). -2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. -3 Curds with cream on the surface. -4 Broth, soup. -5 Moist split pulse. **-Comp. -त्वच्** *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छूषा Lobe of an elephant's ear; Mātaṅga L. 5. 4; 6. 10.

पिञ्छम् = पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ्ज् I. 2 Ā (पिङ्क्ते) 1 To tinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 To adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिञ्जयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज a. Confused, disturbed in mind. -ञ्जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. -ञ्जम् Strength, power. -ञ्जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिञ्जटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जनम् A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर a. [पिञ्ज्-अरच्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour; नभो नैरन्तर्यप्रचलिततडित्पिञ्जरमिव Mv. 1. 43. -रम् 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 Cage (for पञ्जर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिञ्जरकम् Orpiment.

पिञ्जरिकम् A kind of musical instrument; Ks.

पिञ्जरित a. Coloured yellow, tinged brown; किरणमञ्जरीपिञ्जरित ...... शिखण्डबन्धनम् Dk. 2. 2.

पिञ्जल a. [पिञ्ज् कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror; extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army). -लम् 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kuśa grass. -ली Two blades of Kuśa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice; एतदेव पिञ्जल्या लक्षणं समुदाहृतम् Karmapradīpa.

पिञ्जालम् (-नम्) Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जुलम् Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp. Also पिञ्जूलम्, पिञ्जूली.

पिञ्जूषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिञ्जेटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोता The rustling of leaves.

पिञ्जोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिट् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिटः A box, basket. -टम् 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिटकः, -कम् 1 A box, basket; सशूर्पपिटकाः सर्वे Mb. 5. 155. 7. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिटका or पिटिका in this sense); ततो गण्डस्योपरि पिटका संवृत्ता Ś. 2; सितरक्तपीतकृष्णा विप्रादीनां क्रमेण पिटका ये। ते क्रमशः प्रोक्तफला वर्णानामग्रजादीनाम् ॥ Bri. S. 52. 1. -4 A kind of ornament on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिटकम्. -का 1 A small boil or pimple; -2 A box, basket; खनित्रपिटके चोभे समानयत गच्छत Rām. 2. 37. 5.

पिटक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिटाकः A basket, box.

पिटङ्गा(का)शः A kind of small fish.

पिट्टकम् The tartar of the teeth (दन्तकिट्ट).

पिट्टित a. Pressed flat.

पिठ् 1 P. (पेठति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To feel pain. suffer.

पिठः Affliction, distress.

पिठरः, -रम् 1 A pot, pan, boiler (also पिठरी in this sense); पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितराम् Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिठरी दुष्पूरेयं करोति विडम्बनाम् Bh. 3. 116. -2 A book, a manuscript; L. D. B. -3 Smearing, plastering; L. D. B. -रम् A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel. -Comp. -पाकः the union of cause and effect.

पिठरकः, -कम् A pot, pan; पिठरककपालार्पितगलः Bh. 3. 18. -Comp. -कपालः, -लम् a pot-sherd.

पिठरी Pan, boiler; जठरपिठरी दुष्पूरेयं करोति विडम्बनाम् Bh. 3. 116.

पिण्डकः, -का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिण्ड् 1 Ā., 10 U. (पिण्डते, पिण्डयति-ते; पिण्डित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put togeher. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिण्ड a. (-ण्डी f.) [पिण्ड्-अच्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -ण्डः, -ण्डम् 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिण्डः, नेत्रपिण्डः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; स न्यस्तशस्त्रो हरये स्वदेहमुपानयत् पिण्डमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिण्डविच्छेददर्शिनः। न प्रकामभुजः श्राद्धे स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः॥ R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सफलीकृतभर्तृपिण्डः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt'. -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; पिण्डार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिण्डपातवेला Māl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The fœtus or embryo in an early

stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकान्तविध्वंसिषु मद्विधानां पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant of a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frank-incense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -24 The flower of a China rose. -ण्डम् 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -5 Water; L. D. B. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* containing a conjunct consonant. -अन्वाहार्य *a.* to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the manes; पिण्डान्वाहार्यकं श्राद्धं कुर्यान्मासानुमासिकम् Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकम् a meal in honour of the manes. -अभ्रम् hail. -अयसम् steel. -अलक्तकः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशकः, -आशिन् *m.* a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणम् participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलम्, -तैलकः incense. -द *a.* 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्वा पिण्डदस्य कुरुते गजपुङ्गवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31. -2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2 a master, patron. -दा a mother -दानम् 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वपणम् presenting obsequial rice-balls to the manes; अनयैवावृता कार्यं पिण्डनिर्वपणं सुतैः Ms. 3. 248, 261. -निवृत्तिः cessation of relationship (by श्राद्ध oblation). -पद्मम् a particular अङ्कभेद in Astronomy; Śabda Chi. -पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पितृयज्ञः the oblation to deceased ancestors on the evening of new moon. -पुष्पः 1 the Aśoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3 the pomegranate. (-पुष्पम्) 1 the blossom of the Aśoka tree. -2 the flower of Chinarose. -3 a lotus. -भाज् *a.* receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. *-m.* (pl.) the deceased ancestors or manes; अहो दुष्यन्तस्य संशयमारूढाः पिण्डभाजः Ś. 6. -भृतिः *f.* livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलम्, -मूलकम् a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; पिण्डयज्ञावृता देयं प्रेतायान्नं दिनत्रयम् Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grand father). -लोपः 1 interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2 neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -विषमः one of the ways of embezzlement namely inconsistency in dealing with fixed items; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. -शर्करा sugar prepared from Yavanāla. -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter. -स्वेदः a hot poultice.

पिण्डकः, -कम् 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -कः A goblin, demon.

पिण्डता Condition of a body.

पिण्डनम् Forming globes; Bhā. 3. 26. 43. -नः A mound or bank.

पिण्डलः 1 A bridge, causeway. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिण्डसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिण्डातः Incense.

पिण्डारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cowherd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikankata* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

पिण्डिः, -ण्डी *f.* 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Aśoka tree. -5 The long gourd (अलाबु). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. -पुष्पः the Aśoka tree. -लेपः a kind of unguent. -शूरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake-hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, cotquean; राक्षसान् बहुयशेषु पिण्डीशूरान् निरस्तवान् Bk. 5. 85; cf. गेहेनर्दिन्, गेहेशूर &c.

पिण्डिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; विकटोद्बद्धपिण्डिकम् Mb. 1. 155. 33. -3 The region of the cheeks (गण्डस्थल); भिन्नमस्तकपिण्डिकाः Mb. 7. 116. 25; see पिण्डि above.

पिण्डित *a.* [पिण्ड्-क्त] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिण्डितार्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with; न समा मम वीर्यस्य शतांशेनापि पिण्डिताः Mb. 10. 12. 17. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. -तः Incense.

पिण्डिन् *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. *-m.* 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the manes.

पिण्डिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. -लः 1 A bridge, causeway, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिण्डीकृ 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिण्डीभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिण्डीर *a*. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. **–रः** 1 The pomegranate tree. –2 Cuttle-fish-bone. –3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिण्डीर.

पिण्डोलिः *f*. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याकः, –कम् 1 Oil-cake; कणान् वा भक्षयेदब्दं पिण्याकं वा सकृन्निशि Ms. 11. 92; Bhāg. 5. 9. 11. –2 Incense. –3 Saffron. –4 Asafoetida. –5 Residue of seeds ground for oil; श्रेयस्तैलं च पिण्याकात् Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (**–ही** *f*.) 1 A paternal grand-father. –2 An epithet of Brahman. **–हाः** (pl.) The Manes; सन्तापयति चैतस्य पूर्वप्रेतान् पितामहान् Mb. 14. 2. 2.

पितु (Ved.) Food, sacrificial-fee; अन्नं वै पितु दक्षिणा वै पितु Ait. Br. 1. 13.

पितुषणिः Bestower of food (an epithet of Soma).

पितृ *m*. [पाति रक्षति, पा-तृच् नि०] A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. **–रौ** (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. **–रः** (pl.) –1 Fore-fathers, ancestors, fathers; नूनं प्रसूतिविकलेन मया प्रसिक्तं धौताश्रुशेषमुदकं पितरः पिबन्ति Ś. 6. 24. –2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively; अध्यापयामास पितॄन् शिशुराङ्गिरसः कविः Ms. 2. 151. –3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 3. 20; पितॄणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81, 192. **–Comp. –अर्जित** *a*. acquired by a father, paternal (as property). **–कर्मन्** *n*., **–कार्यम्, –कृत्यम्, –क्रिया** oblations or sacrifice offerd to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; स्वधाकारः परा ह्याशीः सर्वेषु पितृकर्मसु Ms. 3. 252. **–कल्पः** 1 performance of the Śrāddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. –2 Brahma's day of new moon. **–काननम्** a cemetery; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तया वात्ययेव पितृकाननोत्थया R. 11. 16. **–कुल्या** N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. **–क्षयः** the death anniversary; आनन्त्याय भवेद् दत्तं खड्गमांसं पितृक्षये Mb. 13. 88. 10. **–गणः** 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. –2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajāpati; मनोर्हैरण्यगर्भस्य ये मरीच्यादयः सुताः। तेषामृषीणां सर्वेषां पुत्राः पितृगणाः स्मृताः॥ विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः। अग्निष्वात्ताश्च देवानां मारीचा लोकविश्रुताः॥ Ms. 3. 194–195. **–गणा** N. of of Durgā. **–गामिन्** *a*. devolving on, or belonging to a father. **–गृहम्** 1 a paternal mansion. –2 a cemetery, burial-ground. **–घातकः, –घातिन्, –घ्नः** *m*. a parricide. **–तर्पणम्** 1 an oblation to the Manes. –2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; नित्यं स्नात्वा शुचिः कुर्याद् देवर्षिपितृतर्पणम् Ms. 2. 176. –3 sesamum. –4 gifts given at Śrāddhas or funeral rites. –5 the part of the hand between the thumb and the fore-finger (sacred to the Manes). **–तिथिः** *f*. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). **–तीर्थम्** 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śrāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. –2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). **–त्रयम्** father, grand-father and great grand-father. **–दत्त** *a*. given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). **–दानम्** an offering to the Manes. **–दायः** patrimony. **–दिनम्** the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). **–देव** *a*. 1 worshipping a father. –2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (**–वाः**) the divine Manes. **–दै** (**दै**) **वत** *a*. 1 presided over by the Manes. –2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (**–तम्**) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). **–दै** (**दै**) **वत्य** *a*. belonging to the worship of the Manes. (**–त्यम्**) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका; अष्टकापितृदैवत्यमित्ययं प्रसृतो जनः Rām. 2. 108. 14. **–द्रव्यम्** patrimony; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत् स्वयमर्जितम् Y. 2. 118. **–पक्षः** 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship. –2 a relative by the father's side. –3 'the fortnight of the Manes'; N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. **–पतिः** an epithet of Yama. **–पदम्** the world of the Manes. **–पितृ** *m*. a paternal grand-father. **–पुत्रौ** (पिता-पुत्रौ dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father'). **–पूजनम्** worship of the Manes; पतिव्रता धर्मपत्नी पितृपूजनतत्परा Ms. 3. 262. **–पैतामह** *a*. (**–ही** *f*.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (**–हाः** pl.) ancestors. **–प्रसूः** *f*. 1 a paternal grand-mother. –2 evening twilight; तारावलीराजतबिन्दुराजत् पितृप्रसूशाद्वलपत्रपाद्यः, वियद्द्विपास्तिष्ठति Rām. Ch. 6. 38. **–प्राप्त** *a*. 1 inherited from a father. –2 inherited patrimonially. **–बन्धुः** a kinsman by the father's side; they are :– पितुः पितुःस्वसुः पुत्राः पितुर्मातुःस्वसुः सुताः। पितुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबन्धवः॥ (**न्धुम्** *n*.) relationship by the father's side. **–भम्** The Maghā star; Śabda Ch. **–भक्त** *a*. dutifully attached to a father. **भक्तिः** *f*. filial duty. **–भोजनम्** food offered to the Manes. **–भ्रातृ** *m*. a father's brother, paternal uncle. **–मन्दिरम्** 1 a paternal mansion. –2 a cemetery. **–मेधः** a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings; गुरोः प्रेतस्य शिष्यस्तु पितृमेधं समाचरन् Ms. 5. 65; Mb. 16. 7. 23. **–यज्ञः** 1 obsequial offerings. –2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors, it is one of the five daily Yajñas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. **–यानम्** the way of the Manes (to their world). **–राज्** *m*., **–राजः, –राजन्** *m*. an epithet of Yama. **–रूपः** an epithet of Śiva. **–लोकः** the world of the Manes. **–वंशः** the paternal family. **–वनम्** 1 a cemetery; वसन् पितृवने रौद्रे शौचे वर्तितुमिच्छसि Mb. 12. 111. 9. –2 death, the abode of death; सर्वे पितृवनं प्राप्य स्वपन्ति विगतज्वराः Mb. 11. 3. 5. (पितृवनेचरः 1 a demon, goblin.

–2 an epithet of Śiva). –वसतिः *f.*, –सद्मन् *n.* a cemetery; त्रिलोकनाथः पितृसद्मगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. –वासरपर्वन् the period of performing the obsequious rites for the Manes; Gaṇeśa P. 2. –व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (–तम्) obsequial rites. –श्राद्धम् obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. –स्वसृ *f.* (also पितृष्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुःष्वसृ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. –ष्वस्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. –संनिभः *a.* fatherly, paternal. –सूः 1 a paternal grandmother. –2 evening twilight. –स्थानः, –स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). –सम् The abode of death; see पितृवन; आनिन्युश्च पितृस्थानाद् गुरवे गुरुदक्षिणाम् Bhāg. 10. 85. 32. –हत्या parricide. –हन् *m.* a parricide. –हू *m.* the right ear; पितृहूर्नृप पुर्या द्वार्दक्षिणेन पुरञ्जनः Bhāg. 4. 25. 50.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. –2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. –2 Having an illustrious father. –3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. –4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. *ind.* Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. –2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130. –Comp. –पुत्रः a father's brother's son, cousin.

पित्तम् Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ) and its chief quality (heat); पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोऽर्थः पटोलेन Pt. 1. 378; पित्तमुष्णं द्रवं पीतं नीलं सत्त्वगुणोत्तरम् । सरं कटु लघु स्निग्धं तीक्ष्णमम्ले तु पाकतः ॥; मध्याह्ने च यथार्धरात्रसमये पित्तप्रकोपो भवेत् Bhāva. P. –Comp. –अतीसारः a bilious form of diarrhœa. –अभिष्यन्दः a bilious form of ophthalmia. –अरिः N. of several plants लाक्षा, बर्बर &c. –उपहत *a.* affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शङ्खमपि पीतम् K. P. 10. 478. –कोशः, –षः the gall-bladder. –क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. –गदिन् *a.* bilious, affected by bile. –ज्वरः, –दाहः a bilious fever. –द्राविन् the sweet citron. –धर *a.* bilious. –धरा *f.* A kind of *kala* (one of the substrata of the humours) in the body; षष्ठी पित्तधरा नाम या कला परिकीर्तिता । पक्वामाशयमध्यस्था ग्रहणी सा प्रकीर्तिता; Suśruta. –प्रकृति *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament. –प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. –भेदः see पित्तक्षोभः; अवीनां पित्तभेदश्च सर्वेषामिति नः श्रुतम् Mb. 12. 283. 55. –भेषजम् a sort of pulse (Mar. मसूर). –रक्तम् plethora. –वल्लभा see अतिविषा. –वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. –विदग्ध *a.* impaired by bile. –विनाशन, –शमन, –हर *a.* antibilious.

पित्तकः An inferior variety of gems; Kau. A. 2.11.29.

पित्तल *a.* Bilious. –लम् 1 Brass. –2 A species of birch tree.

पित्र्य *a.* [पितुरिदं प्रियं वा पितृत आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. –2 (*a*) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 58. (*b*) Obsequial. –त्र्यः 1 the eldest brother. –2 The month of Māgha. –त्र्या 1 The constellation called Maghā. –2 The day of full as well as new moon. –त्र्यम् 1 The lunar mansion called Maghā. –2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes). –3 The Śrāddha ritual (श्राद्धकल्प); Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2. –4 The nature of a father.

पित्सत् *m.* A bird.

पित्सलः A road, path.

पित्सु *a.* Being about to fly or fall.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधातव्य *a.* To be shut, covered or closed; गुरोर्यत्र परीवादो निन्दा वापि प्रवर्तते । कर्णौ तत्र पिधातव्यौ गन्तव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः ॥ Ms. 2. 200.

पिधानम् 1 Covering, concealing. –2 A sheath. –3 A wrapper, cloak. –4 A lid or top. –5 A particular process to which quicksilver is subjected. –नी A cover, lid.

पिधानकम् 1 A sheath, scabbard. –2 A lid.

पिधायक *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, barred. –2 Covered, concealed, hidden. –3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. –तम् A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनह् 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन Ś. 1; मन्दारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा Ś. 7. 2. –2 To put on, wear; कवचं पिनह्य Bk. 3. 47. –3 To cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पाण्डुपत्रोदरेण Ś. 1. 19.

पिनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on; आलिङ्गन्तु गृहीतधूपसुरभीन् स्तम्भान् पिनद्धस्रजः Mu. 3. 2. –2 Dressed. –3 Hid, concealed. –4 Pierced, penetrated. –5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनह्य *ind.* Having dressed.

पिनाकः, –कम् [पा रक्षणे आकन् नुट् धातोरात इत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 15.] 1 The bow of Śiva; निपपात जवादिषुः पिनाकान् महतोऽद्रिव वैद्युतः कृशानुः Ki. 13. 20. –2 A trident; 'पिनाकोऽस्त्री रुद्रचापे पांशुवर्षत्रिशूलयोः' Medinī. –3 A bow in gneral. –4 A staff or stick. –5 A shower of dust. –Comp. –गोप्तृ, –धृक्, –भृत्, –पाणि *m.* epithets of Śiva; द्वौ वरासिधरौ राजन्नेकः शक्तिपिनाकधृक् Mb. 5. 155. 17; 3. 167. 5; कुर्यां हरस्यापि पिनाकपाणेर्धैर्यच्युतिम् Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् *m.* An epithet of Śiva; Ku. 5. 77; मृगानुसारिणं साक्षात् पश्यामीव पिनाकिनम् Ś. 1. 6.

पिनाकी *f.* A variety of fiddle.

पिन्यासः Asafœtida (Mar. हिंग).

पिन्व् 1 U. (पिन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. -2 To wet, moisten. -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. -4 (Ātm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् *m.* A bird.

पिपतिषु *a.* Being about to fall. -षुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासिन्, पिपासु *a.* Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaiśākha.

पिपीलः,-पिपीली An ant; न चाहं कामये पापमपि कीटपिपीलयोः Mb. 5. 163. 26.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -कम् A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants); तद् वै पिपीलिकं नाम उद्धृतं यत् पिपीलकैः। जातरूपं द्रोणमेयमहार्षुः पुञ्जशो नृपाः॥ Mb. 2. 52. 4. -Comp. -पुटम् an ant-hill.

पिपीलिका A female ant; मणिमयमन्दिरमध्ये पश्यति पिपीलिका छिद्रम्. -Comp. -परिसर्पणम् the running about of ants. -मध्य *a.* N. of a kind of fast; cf. Kull. on Ms. 11. 216.

पिप्पटा (-डा) 1 A kind of sweetmeat. -2 Sugar.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree (Mar. पिंपळ); Y. 1. 302. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). -लम् 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. -3 Sensual enjoyment; Bhāg. 3. 4. 8. -4 Water. -5 The effect arising from acts (कर्मजन्यफल); Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1; एकस्तयोः खादति पिप्पलान्नमन्यो निरन्नोऽपि बलेन भूयान् Bhāg. 11. 11. 6. -Comp. -अद, -अशन *a.* 1 eating the fruit of the Pippala tree. -2 given to sensual pleasures.

पिप्पलिः, -ली *f.* Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्लुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिब *a.* What drinks नलच्छायपिबापि; दृष्टिः N. 6. 34; 9. 124; 16. 90.

पियालः N. of a tree; मृगाः प्रियालद्रुममञ्जरीणां रजःकणैर्विघ्नितदृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31. -लम् The fruit of this tree.

पिल् 10 U. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To send, direct. -3 To incite, prompt.

पिलाटम् A part of the elephant's face. (This is a term used by Vaijayantī while Mātaṅga L. uses 'विलागम्').

पिलुः See पीलु.

पिल्ल *a.* Blear-eyed. -ल्लम् A bleared eye.

पिल्लका A female elephant.

पिश् 6 U. (पिंशति-ते) To shape, fashion, form; त्वष्टा रूपाणि पिंशतु Rv. 10. 184. 1. -2 To be organised. -3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. -5 Ved. To adorn, decorate. -6 To make ready, prepare.

पिश *a.* 1 Free from sin. -2 Multiform.

पिशङ्ग *a.* [पिंश्-अङ्गच् किच्च] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येसमुद्रं ककुभः पिशङ्गीः Śi. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -ङ्गः The tawny colour.

पिशङ्गकः An epithet of Viṣṇu or his attendant.

पिशङ्गिन् *a.* Brown, tawny.

पिशङ्गिला Bell-metal.

पिशाचः [पिशितमाचामति, आ + चम् बा० ड पृषो०] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिशाचोऽपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -Comp. -आलयः phosphorescence. -चर्या the practice of पिशाचs. -द्रुः a kind of tree. -बाधा, -संचारः demoniacal possession. -भाषा 'the language of devils', a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prākrita dialects used in plays. -सभम् 1 an assemblage of fiends. -2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिः Ved. = पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv. 3 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जीवमायुधपिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमियमतिनाटयिष्यति भवन्तमायुधपिशाची A. R. 4).

पिशितम् [पिश्-क्त; Uṇ. 3. 95] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -Comp. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशिन्, -भुज् *m.* 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरन्ति Ś. 3. 26; Mb. 3. 142. 37. -2 a man-eater, cannibal. -3 a wolf. -पिण्डः a piece of flesh. -प्ररोहः a fleshy excrescence.

पिशुन *a.* [पिश्-उनन् किच्च; Uṇ. 3. 55] 1 (*a*) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूनामनिशं विनाशपिशुनः Śi. 1. 75; तुल्यानुरागपिशुनम् V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; Amaru. 97. (*b*) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद् भजेथाः Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating; पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -5 Wicked, malicious; malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible; of a wicked person; पिशुनं भोजनं भुङ्क्ते ब्रह्महत्यासमं विदुः Mb. 13. 136. 16. -7 Foolish,

stupid. –नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्वभिरुचिः H. 1. 116; Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161; पिशुनता यद्यस्ति किं पातकैः Bh. 1. 55. –2 Cotton. –3 An epithet of Nārada. –4 A crow. –5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant women). –6 N. of a writer on अर्थशास्त्र mentioned by Kauṭilya in connection with राजपुत्ररक्षण; Kau. A. 1. 17. –नम् 1 Betraying. –2 Saffron. –Comp. –वचनम्, –वाक्यम्, –वादः slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः Ś. 7. 7.

पिशुनित p. p. Betrayed, shown.

पिशीलम्, –लकम् Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिनष्टि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथवा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनष्टि नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माषपेषं पिपेष Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. –2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टुं भुवनद्विषामसि Śi. 1. 40. –*Caus.* 1 To grind, pound. –2 To hurt, iujure. –3 To give. –4 To be strong. –5 To dwell. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (पेषति, पेषयति-ते) To go, move.

पिष्ट p. p. [पिष्-क्त] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; यत् पिपनामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् Bv. 1. 12. –2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). –3 Kneaded. –ष्टम् 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. –2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनष्टि he 'grinds flour'; *i. e.* does a useless work or a profitless repetition. –3 Lead. –Comp. –अद *a.* eating flour. –उदकम् water mixed with flour; पिष्टोदकं सुतो यस्य पीत्वा क्षीरस्य तृष्णया Mb. 1. 131. 57. –पचनम् a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. –पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. –पाकभृत् *m.* a boiler. –पाकः a quantity of baked flour. –पाचकम् a boiler. –पिण्डः a cake or a ball of flour. –पूर see घृतपूर. –पेषः, –पेषणम् 'grinding flour' *i.e.* doing any useless work or vain or profitless repetition. –न्यायः see under न्याय. –मेहः a variety of diabetes. –वर्तिः a kind of small ball made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. –सौरभम् (pounded) sandal wood.

पिष्टकः, –कम् 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. –2 A baked cake, bread. –3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. –कम् Pounded sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः, –पम् A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टातः, पिष्टातकः Fragrant powder (पिष्टातः पटवासकः Ak.); दृष्ट्वा पिष्टातकस्य द्युतिमिह मलये मेरुतुल्यां दधानः Nag. 2. 13. (This powder is sprinkled over each other at Holi festival).

पिष्टापः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिकम् A cake made of rice-flour.

पिष्टिका Thin paste of raw rice or pulse; दालिः संस्थापिता तोये ततोऽपहृतकञ्चुका। शिलायां साधु संपिष्टा पिष्टिका कथिता बुधैः॥

पिस् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move. –II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To be strong. –3 To dwell. –4 To hurt, injure. –5 To give or take.

पिस्पृक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to touch. –2 (with जलम् or सलिलम्) Being about to rinse the mouth or to perform ablution; कदाचित् प्रातरुत्थाय पिस्पृक्षुः सलिलं शुचि Mb. 12. 228. 6.

पिहित See under पिधा.

पी 4 Ā. (पीयते) To drink; तव वदनभवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीत्रम् The chin.

पीठम् 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः Śi. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. –2 The seat of a religious student made of Kuśa grass. –3 The seat of a deity, an altar. –4 A pedestal in general, basis. –5 A particular posture in sitting. –6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. –7 N. of various temples; पीठं जालंधरं नाम तिष्ठत्यत्र चतुर्मुख Yoga-śikhopaniṣad, 5. 11. –8 A royal seat, throne. –9 A district, province. –Comp. –अधिकारः appointment to an office. –केलिः a male confidant, a parasite. –ग *a.* 1 lame, crippled. –2 seated in one's seat (not a warrior); योऽपि स्यात् पीठगः कश्चित् किं पुनः समरे स्थितः Mb. 3. 22. 24 (com. पीठगः स्वासनस्थः अयुद्धमानोऽपीत्यर्थः।). –गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. –चक्रम् a carriage. –नायिका a girl of fourteen (before menstruation) who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. –भूः *f.* basis, basement. –मर्द *a.* very impudent. –र्दः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, *e. g.* in securing his mistress; Dk. 2. 2; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'; उपस्थिता पीठमर्दिकां पण्डितकौशिकीं पुरस्कृत्य देवी M. 1. 13/14. –2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. –सर्प *a.* lame, crippled; Ms. 8. 394; कर्तव्ये पुरुषव्याघ्र किमास्से पीठसर्पवत् Mb. 3. 35. 22.

पीठकः, –कम् A seat; हस्तिनां पीठकानां च गर्दभानां तथैव च Mb. 1. 84. 21 (com. पीठकानां राजयोग्यानां नरयानविशेषाणां 'तरवतरावा' इति म्लेच्छेषु प्रसिद्धानाम्।).

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). –2 A pedestal, base. –3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीठी A wooden seat; L. D. B.

पीड् 10 U. [पीडयति-ते, पीडित] 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापीपिडच्चैः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29.

−2 To oppose, resist. −3 To besiege (as a city). −4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कण्ठे पीडयन् Mk. 9; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. −5 To suppress, destroy; आत्मन्यन्तर्दधे भूयः कालं कालेन पीडयन् Ms. 1. 51. −6 To neglect. −7 To cover with anything inauspicious. −8 To eclipse. −9 To overpower. −10 To break, violate. −11 To take away, remove. −12 To stir, agitate. −13 To cover, wrap. −14 To leave away, give up; श्रुतिसमधिकमुच्चैः पञ्चमं पीडयन्तः Śi. 11. 1.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनम् [पीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299; प्रजापीडनसंतापात् समुद्भूतो हुताशनः । राज्ञः श्रियं कुलं प्राणान्नादग्ध्वा विनिवर्तते ॥ Pt. 1. 345; पीडनवर्गः N. of a chapter in Kau. A. (8. 4). −2 (*a*) Squeezing; pressing; Rām. 7. 16. 29; दोर्वल्लिबन्धनिबिडस्तनपीडनानि Gīt. 10; दन्तौष्ठपीडननखक्षतरक्तसिक्ताम् Ch. P. 44. (*b*) Pressure; ममातिदृढपीडनैरपि न तृप्तिरालिङ्गनैः Māl. 9. 38. −3 An instrument for pressing. −4 Taking, holding, seizing, as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. −5 Laying waste, devastation. −6 Threshing corn. −7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनम् Bh. 2. 91. −8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड् भावे भिदा० अङ्] Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 'disturbance', 71; मदन°, दारिद्र्य° &c. −2 Injury, damage, harm; मूढग्राहेणात्मनो यत् पीडया क्रियते तपः Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. −3 Devastation, laying waste. −4 Violation, infringement. −5 Restriction. −6 Pity, compassion. −7 Eclipse. −8 A chaplet, garland for the head. −9 The *Sarala* tree. −10 A basket. −Comp. −कर *a.* troublesome, painful. −करणम् torturing. −गृहम् house of correction. −भाज् *a.* showing wavy marks of pressure. −स्थानम् (In astrol.) inauspicious distance (of a planet).

पीडित *p. p.* [पीड्-क्त] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. −2 Squeezed, pressed; गाढालिङ्गनसङ्गपीडितमुखम् (स्तनम्) Mu. 2. 12. −3 Espoused, held, seized; न प्रमाणीकृतः पाणिर्बाल्ये बालेन पीडितः U. 7. 5. −4 Violated, broken. −5 Laid waste, devastated. −6 Eclipsed. −7 Bound, tied. −तम् 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. −2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. −तम् *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत *a.* [पा-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drunk, quaffed; वनाय पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (गां मुमोच) R. 2. 1. −2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. −3 Absorbed, drunk up, evaporated; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. −4 Watered, sprinkled with water; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या Ś. 4. 9. −5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतपटोत्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. −तः 1 Yellow colour. −2 Topaz. −3 Safflower. −4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. −तम् 1 Gold. −2 Yellow orpiment. −Comp. −अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya. −अम्बरः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीताम्बरोऽपि तथाऽकरोत् Gīt. 12. −2 an actor. −3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. −अरुण *a.* yellowish-red. (−णः) the middle of day-break. −अश्मन् *m.* topaz. −कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकदली). −कन्दम् the carrot. −कावेरम् 1 saffron. −2 brass. −काष्ठम् yellow sanders. −कीलका The N. of a tree (senna). −कुष्ठः yellow leprosy; भगिनीगमने चैव पीतकुष्ठः प्रजायते । −कोशः *a.* one who has ratified a treaty by drinking from a cup; Raja. T. −गन्धम् yellow sandal. −चन्दनम् 1 a species of sandal-wood. −2 saffron. −3 turmeric. −चम्पकः a lamp. −तुण्डः a Kāraṇḍava bird. −दारु *n.* a kind of pine or *Sarala* tree. −दुग्धा 1 a milch cow. −2 a cow whose milk has been pledged. −3 a cow tied up to be milked. −द्रुः the *Sarala* tree. −निद्र *a.* immersed in slumber. −नील *a.* green. (−लः) the green colour. −पादा a kind of bird (Mar. मैना). −पुष्पः N. of several plants, चम्पक, कर्णिकार &c. −मणिः a topaz. −माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance. −मारुतः a kind of snake. −मूलकम् the carrot. −यूथी yellow jasmine. −रक्त *a.* yellowish-red, orange-coloured. (−क्तम्) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. −रागः 1 the yellow colour. −2 wax. −3 the fibres of a lotus. −लोहम् brass. −वालुका turmeric. −वासस् *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa or an Avatāra of Viṣṇu; ... पद्माक्षं पीतवाससं स्तुवन्ति नामभिर्दिव्यैः न ते संसारिणो नराः Rāmarakṣā 25. −शोणित *a.* bloody (a sword). −सारः 1 the topaz. −2 the sandal tree. (−रम्) yellow sandal-wood. −सारि *n.* antimony. −स्कन्धः a hog. −स्फटिकः the topaz. −स्फोटः the itch or scab. −हरित *a.* yellowish-green.

पीतक *a.* Yellow. −कः The Aśoka tree. −कम् 1 Yellow orpiment. −2 Brass. −3 Saffron. −4 Honey. −5 Aloe-wood. −6 Sandal-wood. −7 Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree (waved-leaf). −2 The hog-plum tree. −नम् 1 Yellow orpiment −2 Saffron. −3 The *Sarala* tree.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. −लः The yellow colour. −लम् Brass.

पीतलकम् Brass.

पीतिः A horse. −*f.* 1 Draught, drinking. −2 A tavern. −3 The proboscis of an elephant. −4 Going. −5 Protection (Ved).

पीतिन् *m.* A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. −2 Turmeric. −3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. −2 Fire −3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. −2 Time. −3 Fire. −4 Protection. −5 Drink; यस्याध्वरे भगवानध्वरात्मा मघोनि माद्यत्युरुसोमपीथे Bhāg. 5. 15. 12. −थम् 1 Water. −2 Ghee.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* [प्याय्-क्त-संप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent, U. 6. 13; 'strong'. -2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. -3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big. -5 Brawny. -6 Profuse, excessive. -Comp. -ऊधस् *f.* (पीनोध्नी) a cow with full udders. -वक्षस् *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh.

पीतुः 1 A crow -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold.

पीयूषः, -षम् [पीयू-उषन्, Uṇ. 4. 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरीम् G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. -Comp. -धामन् *m.* the moon. -भानुः the moon; तत् सर्वं जयति प्रसादमहिमा पीयूषभानोरयम् Cholachampukāvyam 5. 63. -महस् *m.*, -रुचिः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar. -2 the moon. -3 camphor.

पील् 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 To become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील्-उ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom; प्रत्यक्षं न पुनाति नापहरते पापानि पीलुच्छटा Viś. Guṇa. 552. -3 An insect. -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees; Mb. 7. 178. 24. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. -लु *n.* The fruit of the Pīlu tree. -Comp. -पत्रः the Mūrvā plant. -पर्णी 1 a kind of drug. -2 N. of two plants. -पाकवादिन् *m.* a Vaiśeṣika. (One who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only onthe atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body.)

पीलुकः An ant.

पीलुनी Sanseviara Roxburghiana (Mar. मोरवेल).

पीव् 1 P. (पीवति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस *a.* Fat, corpulent.

पीवन्, *a.* (पीवरी *f.*) [प्यै-क्वनिप् संप्र॰ दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large; बिभर्षि कायं पीवानं सोद्यमो भोगवान् यथा Bhā. 7. 13. 16. -2 Stout, strong. -*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [प्यै-ष्वरच् संप्र॰ दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; नितान्तपीवरं तदीयमानीलमुखं स्तनद्वयम् R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. -2 Plump, thick. -रः A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. -2 A cow. -Comp. -स्तनी 1 a woman with fat or large breasts. -2 a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंख् 10 U. [पुंसयति-ते] 1 To crush, grind. -2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस् *m.* [पाति पा-पालने डुम्सुन् Uṇ. 4. 177] (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. du. पुंभ्यां; Voc. sing. पुमन्) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110. -2 A man, human being; यस्यार्थाः स पुमाँल्लोके H. 1. -3 Man, mankind, people; वन्द्यैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैः Me. 12. -4 A servant, an attendant. -5 A word in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनम् Ak. -7 The soul. -8 A living being; जन्म त्वात्मतया पुंसः सर्वभावेन भूरिदः Bhāg. 11. 22. 40. -9 A kind of Naraka; अपत्यमस्मि ते पुंसत्राणात् पुत्र इति स्मृतः Mb. 14. 90. 63. -Comp. -अनुज *a.* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यम् (पुमपत्यम्) a male child. -अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man. -2 any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ. -आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. -आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip. -कामा a woman wishing for a husband; P. VIII. 3. 6. Kāśi. -कोकिलः a male cuckoo; चूताङ्कुरास्वादकषायकण्ठः पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32. -खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male plant. -गवः (पुंगवः) 1 a bull, an ox. -2 (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31, नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Śiva; स्विन्नाङ्गुलिः पुंगवकेतुरासीत् Ku. 7. 77. -चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. -चली (पुंश्चली) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162; Ms. 4. 220; अहो को वेद भुवने दुर्ज्ञेयं पुंश्चलीमनः। पुंश्चल्यां यो हि विश्वस्ती विधिना स विडम्बितः॥ Brav. P. -चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. -चलू *f.* (पुंश्चलू) Ved. a harlot. -चिह्नम् (पुंश्चिह्नम्) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n.* the birth of a male child. °करः, °दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. -ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1 the male of any species of animal. -2 a mouse -नक्षत्रम् (पुंनक्षत्रम्) a male asterism. -2 an asterism under which male children are born. -नागः (पुंनागः) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. -2 a white elephant. -3 a white lotus. -4 nutmeg. -5 N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 4. 57. -6 N. of a tree (Mar. उंडीण); Mb. 1. 63. 43; Bhāg. 8. 2. 18. -नाटः, -डः (पुंनाटः, -डः) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. -नामन् (पुंनामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (-*m.*) 1 the tree called पुंनाग. -पुत्रः a male child; P. VIII. 3. 6. Kāśi. -प्रजननम् the male organ of generation. -भावः (पुंभावः) manhood, masculine gender. -भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दाराः पुंभूम्नि चाक्षताः Ak. -योगः (पुंयोगः) 1 cohabitation with or relation to a man; P. IV. 1. 48. -2 reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. -रत्नम्

(पुंरत्नम्) an excellent man. -राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूपम् (पुंरूपम्) the form of a man. -लक्षणम् manliness. -लिङ्ग a. (पुंलिङ्ग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-ङ्गम्) 1 masculine gender. -2 virility, manhood. -3 the male organ. -वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. -वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. -वेष a. (पुंवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवन (पुंसवन) a. causing the birth of a male child. (-नम्) the first of the purificatory Saṃskāras : it is a ceremony performed on woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रियाः (व्यधत्त) R. 3. 10. -2 fœtus; यस्मिन् प्रविष्टेऽसुरवधूनां प्रायः पुंसवनानि भयादेव स्रवन्ति पतन्ति च Bhāg. 5. 24. 15. -3 the time after a woman's courses; तपस्तप्त्वा व्रतपरा स्नाता पुंसवने शुचिः, उपचक्राम भर्तारम् Mb. 1. 31. 25. -4 milk.

पुंसी A cow which has a bull-calf.

पुंस्त्वम् 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculineness; यत्नात् पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वम् Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 The masculine gender.

पुंवत् *ind.* 1 Like a man; पुंवत् प्रगल्भा R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश a. (-शी f.), **पुक्कस** a. (-सी f.) Low, vile. -शः, -षः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nisāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. -शी, -सी 1 A bud. -2 The Indigo plant. -3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक a. Low, vile. -कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंखः, -खम् [पुमांसं खनति, खन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; सक्ताङ्गुलिः सायकपुङ्ख एव R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron. -3 An auspicious ceremony; L. D. B.

पुंखित a. Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुङ्गः, -ङ्गम् A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्चुकः An elephant in the second year; Mātaṅga L. 5. 3.

पुच्छ् 1 P. To err, to go astray; L. D. B.

पुच्छः, -च्छम् 1 A tail in general; पश्चात् पुच्छं वहति विपुलम् U. 4. 27. -2 A hairy tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of anything. -Comp. -अग्रम्, -मूलम् the tip of the tail. -कण्टकः a scorpion. -जाहम् the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् a. Having a tail. -m. 1 A cock. -2 The Arka plant.

पुञ्छटिः, -टी f. Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुञ्जः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुञ्जा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः पुञ्जे निकुञ्जे प्रियः Gīt. 11.

पुञ्जयति Den. P., पुञ्जीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

पुञ्जिः f. A heap, quantity, mass. -Comp. -ष्ठः a. heaped. (-ष्ठः) Ved. 1 a fisherman. -2 a bird-catcher.

पुञ्जिकः Hail.

पुञ्जिकास्तना f. N. of a celestial nymph; Mārk. P.

पुञ्जित a. 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

पुट् I. 6 P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To intertwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (a) To grind, reduce to powder. (b) To speak. (c) To shine. -III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. -2 To rub.

पुटः, -टम् [पुट्-क] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 68; 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अञ्जलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्ध्वा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयम् R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering -7 An eye-lid (पुटी also in all these senses). -8 A horse's hoof. -9 A cloth worn to cover the privities. -टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. -टम् 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp. -अञ्जलिः the two hollowed hands put together; श्रीकृष्णपुरतः स्थित्वा तुष्टाव तं पुटाञ्जलिः Brav. P. 3. 9, 23. -उटजम् a white umbrella. -उदकः a cocoa-nut. -ग्रीवः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. -2 a copper-vessel. -धेनुः a not yet full-grown cow with a calf. -पाकः 1 a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादन्तर्गूढघनव्यथः। पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -2 digesting. -3 subliming. -भेदः 1 a town, city. -2 a kind of musical instrument (आतोद्य). -3 'parting of the eyelids', opening; पुटभेदो ललाटस्थनीललोहितचक्षुषः U. 6. 3. -4 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेदनम् a town, city; स हस्तिनपुरे रम्ये कुरूणां पुटभेदने (वसन्) Mb. 1. 100. 12; पुटभेदनं दनुसुतारिरैक्षत Si. 13. 26.

पुटकम् 1 A fold; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. I. 95. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटनम् Enveloping, wrapping.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split. -तम् The hollow of the hands.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुटीकृ To make into a funnel-shaped vessel; B. R.

पुट्ट् 10 U. (पुट्टयति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुड् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण् 6 P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुण्ट् 10 U. (पुण्टयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

पुण्ड् 1 P. (पुण्डति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुण्डः A sign, mark.

पुण्डरीकम् 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; Nelumbium Speciosum; हृत्पुण्डरीकान्तरसंनिविष्टं स्वतेजसा व्याप्तनभोऽवकाशम् Sivakavacha; U. 6. 12, 29; Māl. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; तेन द्विपानामिव पुण्डरीको राज्ञामजय्योऽजनि पुण्डरीकः R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy. -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the fore-head. -12 A kind of sacrifice; पुण्डरीकसहस्रेण वाजपेयशतैस्तथा Mb. 7. 63. 2. -13 N. of an ancient and renowned devotee of the god Vithobā. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Viṣṇu; यं पुण्डरीकाक्षमिव श्रिता श्रीः R. 18. 8. -प्लवः a kind of bird. -मुखी a kind of leech.

पुण्डरीयकम् 1 Land lotus. -2 A kind of plant (= पुण्ड्यर्म्).

पुण्डर्यम् 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant (used as a remedy for diseased eyes).

पुण्ड्रः [पुण्ड्-भेदने रक् Uṇ 2. 13] 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus -4 A mark or line (on the fore-head) made with sandal &c., sectarial mark; उत्थं तत् पुण्ड्रमूर्ध्वं जनिमरणतमःखण्डनं मण्डनं च Viṣṇupād Stotra 43. -5 A worm. -6 The *Atimukta* creeper. -ण्ड्राः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

पुण्ड्रकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety); (Mar. पुंड्या ऊंस); कुष्टे रोहति दोहदेन पयसां पिण्डेन चेत् पुण्ड्रकः N. 21. 153. -2 A sectarial mark. -3 One who lives by breeding silk-worms.

पुण्य *a.* [Uṇ. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चण्डीश्वरस्य Me. 35; पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41; Ś. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous, just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 26, 30. -4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीको Mv. 1. 16, 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive. -ण्यम् 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 80; महतः पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Śānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. -6 (Astrol.) the seventh mansion from जन्मलग्न. -7 the union of मेष, कर्क, तुला and मकर. -ण्या 1 The holy basil. -2 The Ganges. -Comp. -अनुभावः pleasing majesty or dignity; U. 4. 22. -अहम् (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवन्तो ब्रुवन्तु। अस्तु पुण्याहम्; पुण्याहं व्रज मङ्गलं सुदिवसं प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. °वाचन repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -आत्मन् *a.* pious, righteous. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*n.*) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्तनः, -श्रवणः N. of Viṣṇu. (-नम्) narrating or reading Purāṇas. -कीर्ति *a.* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; स पुण्यकीर्तिः शतमन्युकल्पो महेन्द्रलोकप्रतिमां समृद्ध्या (अध्यास्त) Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् *a.* virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्यम् a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रम् 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage; अन्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं पुण्यक्षेत्रे विनश्यति। पुण्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं वज्रलेपो भविष्यति॥ Subhāṣ. -2 'The holy land', N. of Āryāvarta. -गन्ध *a.* sweet-scented. (-न्धः) the Champaka tree. -गन्धि *a.* fragrant. -गृहं 1 an alms-house. -2 a temple; उद्यानानि च रम्याणि हृष्टाः पुण्यगृहाणि च Rām. 2. 67. 12 (com. पुण्यगृहाणि पुण्यसंपादकगृहाणि विप्रावर्थानि). -जनः 1 a virtuous man. -2 a demon, goblin; वियति प्रसमीक्ष्य कालमेघप्रतिमं पुण्यजनौघमुन्नदन्तम् Rām. Ch. 2. 56. -3 a Yakṣa; Bhāg. 4. 10. 3; पयोधरैः पुण्यजनाङ्गनानाम् R. 13. 60. °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुययौ यमपुण्यजनेश्वरौ R. 9. 6. -जित *a.* won by merit or good works. -तीर्थम् a holy place of pilgrimage. -दर्शन *a.* 1 beautiful. -2 of sacred appearance; तां पुण्यदर्शनां दृष्ट्वा R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नम्) visiting holy shrines. -दुह् *a.* granting happiness or beatitude. -निवह *a.* meritorious. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or

moral merit. -फलम् the reward of good works; यत् पुण्यफलमाप्नोति गां दत्त्वा विधिवद् गुरोः। तत् पुण्यफलमाप्नोति भिक्षां दत्त्वा द्विजो गृही ॥ Ms. 3. 95. (-लः) a grove. -भाज् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी मुनयः K. 43. -भूः -भूमिः f. 1 'the holy land', i. e. Āryāvarta. -2 The son-bearing mother. -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -रात्रः 1 an auspicious night. -2 a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लक्ष्मीक a. auspicious, prosperous; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ कावेतौ ज्ञायते कथम् Mv. 1. 16. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुनम् an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शाला alms-house. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame; Dk. 2. 8. (-कः) an epithet of Nala (of Niṣadha); Yudhiṣṭhira and Janārdana; पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः। पुण्यश्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥..(-का) an epithet of Sītā and Draupadī. -संचयः a store of virtue or religious merit. -स्थानम् a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकम् 1 A religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). -2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. -3 = पुण्यम् 5; Mb. 1. 3. 97. -कः N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -व्रतम् the worship of Kriṣṇa for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् a. Meritorious, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessed. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत् n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. (hell) called पुत्; पुन्नाम्नो नरकाद् यस्मात् त्रायते पितरं सुतः। तस्मात् पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः ......Ms. 9. 138; Mb. 1. 74. 39.

पुत्तलः, -ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनम्, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost. -पूजा idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee; पुलाका इव धान्येषु पुत्तिका इव पक्षिषु। तद्विधास्ते मनुष्याणां येषां धर्मो न कारणम् ॥ Mb. 12. 181. 7. -2 The white ant. -3 A doll.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:— पुन्नाम्नो नरकाद् यस्मात् त्रायते पितरं सुतः। तस्मात् पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्त्रः). -2 A child, young one of an animal. -3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -5 (Astrol.) The fifth mansion from janmalagna. -त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. -Comp. -अन्नादः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक. -अर्थिन् a. wishing for a son. -आचार्य a. one having a son for his teacher; Ms. 3. 160. --आदिनी 1 an unnatural mother. -2 a tigress. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue; गृहीत्वा पञ्चवर्षीयं पुत्रेष्टिं प्रथमं चरेत्. -ऐश्वर्यम् a resignation of property or power by a father to his son. -कर्मन् n. a ceremony on the birth of a son. -काम a. desirous of sons. -काम्या a wish for sons; अथाभ्यर्च्य विधातारं प्रयतौ पुत्रकाम्यया R. 1. 35. -कार्यम् a ceremony relating to a son. -कृत् m. an adopted son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोऽयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते Ś. 4. 14. -जग्धी an unnatural mother (who eats her own children.) -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -दारम् son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्रम्, -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रीण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -प्रवरः the eldest son. -लाभः obtaining a son. -वधूः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -सूः a mother of a son. -हीन a. sonless, childless. -संकरिन् a. mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. -हतः an epithet of Vasiṣṭha (whose hundred sons were killed). (-ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकम्पायां संज्ञायां वा कन् स्वार्थे क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment); हा हा पुत्रक नाधीतं सुगतैताासु रात्रिषु. -2 A doll, puppet; सा कन्दुकैः कृत्रिमपुत्रकैश्च रेमे Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). -6 Hair. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वीत पुत्रिकाम्। यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात् स्वधाकरम् ॥ Ms. 9. 127. -4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk. -5 A small statue; तद्वाम्नाऽभूदजस्तूष्णीं पूर्देव्यन्तीव पुत्रिका Bhag. 10. 13. 56. -6 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -धर्मः bestowing a daughter in marriage so as to raise issue for her father (see पुत्रिका 3); आकूतिं रुचये प्रादादपि भ्रातृमतीं नृपः। पुत्रिकाधर्ममाश्रित्य Bhag. 4. 1. 2. See next word. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127; अभ्रातृकां प्रदास्यामि तुभ्यं कन्यामलंकृताम्। अस्यां यो जायते पुत्रः स मे पुत्रो भवेदिति ॥ Vasiṣṭhasmṛiti. -2 a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यौरससम एव Mita. on Y. 2. 128). -3 a grandson -प्रसूः a mother

of daughters. -भर्तृ m. 'a daughter's husband', a son-in-law.

पुत्रंचारिन् N. of some plant; Mātaṅga L. 10. 10.

पुत्रंजीवः, -वकः N. of a plant (from its seeds or flowers are made garlands and worn to keep children in good health).

पुत्रिन् a. (-णी f.) Having a son or sons; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणाम् R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son. -णी 1 The mother of a son. -2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. -2 N. of Durgā; see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son; असुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीय a. Relating to a son; ततः प्राक्रमदिष्टिं तां पुत्रीयां पुत्रकारणात् Rām. 1. 15. 3.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुथ् I. 4 P. (पुथ्यति) To injure, hurt. -Caus. 1 To destroy completely, annihilate. -2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). -3 To speak. -4 To shine. -II. 10 U. (पोथयति-ते) To shine.

पोथित p. p. Hurt, killed, destroyed.

पुद्गल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 Atom (परमाणुः) पुद्गलाः परमाणवः Śrīdhara. -2 The body, matter; A. Rām. 3. 2. 28. -3 The soul. -4 The Ego or individual. -5 Man. -6 An epithet of Śiva.

पुन्थ् 1 P. 1 To kill, to hurt. -2 To suffer; L. D. B.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनेरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यम् Ś. 6; किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again.' -2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्या -इ-गम् &c. 'to go back, return' &c. -3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः। अद्याप्यानन्दयति मां त्वं पुनः क्वासि नन्दिनि U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तन्नास्ति U. 3. -4 Further, furthermore, besides; पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly', 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुतनिषिद्धचापलम् R. 3. 42; किं पुनः 'how much more', or 'how much less'; see under किम्. पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. -Comp. -अन्वयः returning; किंवा गतोऽस्य पुनरन्वयमन्यलोकम् Bhāg. 6. 14. 57. -अपगमः going away again. -अर्थिता a repeated request. -आगत a. come back, returned; गोत्रजात पुनरागतम् Ms. 11. 195. -आगमः, -मनम् coming back, return; अस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.; इष्टकामप्रसिद्ध्यर्थं पुनरागमनाय च Pūja Mantram. -आधानम्, -आधेयम् renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दारक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -आवर्तः 1 return. -2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence; आ ब्रह्मभुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16. -आवृत् f. -आवृत्तिः f. 1 repetition. -2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; करोति पुनरावृत्तिस्तेषामिह न विद्यते Y. 3. 194. -3 revision, another edition (of a book &c). -उक्त a. 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. -2 superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; Śi. 7. 64. (-क्तम्), पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. -2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; V. 5. 15; व्यापारैः पुनरुक्तभुक्तविषयैरेवंविधेनामुना संसारेण कदर्थिताः Bh. 3. 78. °जन्मन् m. a Brāhmaṇa (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. g. भुजंगकुण्डलीव्यक्तशशिशुभ्रांशुशीतगुः। जगन्त्यपि सदापायादव्याच्चेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 632; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. -2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानम् rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 reproduction. -2 return of birth, metempsychosis. -उत्पादनम् reproduction. -उपगमः return; कार्योध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दण्डकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. -उपोढा, -ऊढा a woman married again. -क्रिया f. repetition, doing again; न च कृतस्य क्रमानुग्रहार्थं पुनःक्रिया न्याय्या। ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 16. -गमनम् return, going again. -जन्मन् n. repeated birth, metempsychosis; मामुपेत्य तु कौन्तेय पुनर्जन्म न विद्यते Bg. 8. 16. -जात a. born again. -डीनम् a particular manner of flying; Mb. 8. 41. 28. -णवः, -नवः 'growing again and again', a finger-nail. -दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. -नवा hog-weed, Boerhavia Procumbens (Mar. घेटुळी). -पुना (पुनःपुना) N. of a river in Behār; कीकटेषु गया रम्या नदी पुण्या पुनःपुना Vāyu. P. -प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. -प्रसवः (See प्रतिप्रसवः) प्रतिषिद्धस्य पत्न्या अध्ययनस्य पुनःप्रसवे न किंचिदस्ति प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 24. -भव a. born again. (-वः) 1 transmigration, repeated or recurring birth; metempsychosis; अदृष्टाश्रुतवस्तुत्वात् स जीवो यत् पुनर्भवः Bhāg. 1. 3. 32; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः Ś. 7. 35; Ku. 3. 5. -2 a finger nail, hair; Mb. 13. 111. 98; -भविन् m. the sentient soul. -भावः new birth, repeated birth; न गच्छन्ति पुनर्भावं मुनयः संशितव्रताः Mb. 12. 279. 5; मेने पुनर्भावमिवात्मनश्च Bu. Ch. 3. 25. -भूः f. 1 a (virgin) widow remarried. -2 re-existence. -भोगः 1 repeated enjoyment. -2 return of fruition. -3 repeated possession. -वचनम् 1 repetition. -2 repeated scriptural injunction. -वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. -वसुः (usually dual) 1 the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); गां गतावित्र दिवः पुनर्वसू R. 11. 36. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 of Śiva. -विवाहः remarriage. -संस्कारः (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Saṃskāra or purificatory ceremony.

–संगमः, –संधानम् (पुनःसंधानम् &c.) 1 reunion. –2 rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. **–संभवः** (पुनःसंभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुपूषा The desire to cleanse.

पुप्फुटः N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुप्फुलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुप्फुसः 1 The lungs. –2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर् 6 P. (पुरति) To go before, precede.

पुर् *f.* (Nom. sing. पूः; instr. du. पूर्भ्याम्) 1 A town, fortified town; पूरभ्यभिव्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16. 23. –2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. –3 A wall, rampart. –4 The body; पुरश्चक्रे द्विपदः पुरश्चक्रे चतुष्पदः Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 18. –5 Intellect. **–Comp. –द्वार्** *f.*, **–द्वारम्** (पूर्द्वार्) the gate of a city.

पुर *a.* [पृ-क] Full of, filled with. **–रम्** 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krośa in extent); पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपम् Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. –2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. –3 A house, residence, abode. –4 The body; नवद्वारे पुरे देही नैव कुर्वन् न कारयन् Bg. 5. 13. –5 The female apartments. –6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र; q. v. –7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. –8 A brothel. –9 The skin. –10 Bdellium. –11 An upper story. –12 A store-house. –13 A fragrant grass (नागरमुस्ता). **–Comp. –अट्टः** a turret on a city-wall. **–अधिपः, –अध्यक्षः** the governor of a town; Mb. 13. 135. 11. **–अरातिः, –अरिः, –असुहृद्** *m.*, **–रिपुः** epithets of Śiva; Bhāg. 5. 24. 28; पुरारातिभ्रान्त्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि Subhāṣ.; see त्रिपुर. **–अर्धविस्तारः** 1 a small village, hamlet. –2 a suburb, ward, division of a town. **–उत्सवः** a festival celebrated in a city. **–उद्यानम्** a city-garden, park. **–ओकस्** *m.* an inhabitant of a town. **–कोट्टम्** a citadel. **–ग** *a.* 1 going to a town. –2 favourably inclined. **–जित्, –द्विष्, –भिद्** *m.* epithets of Śiva. **–ज्योतिस्** *m.* 1 an epithet of fire. –2 the world of Agni. **–तटी** a small market-town, small village. **–तोरणम्** the outer gate of a city. **–देवता** the tutelary deity of a town. **–द्वारम्** a city-gate; कोव्या कोव्या पुरद्वारमेकैकं रुरुधे द्विषाम् Bk. 14. 29. **–नारी** a courtezan. **–निवेशः** the founding of a city. **–पालः** 1 'city-governor', the commandant of a fortress. –2 the soul. **–मथनः** an epithet of Śiva. **–मार्गः** the street of a town; पुरमार्गे घनशब्दविक्लवाः Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. **–रक्षः, –रक्षकः, रक्षिन्** *m.* a constable, police-officer. **–रोधः** the siege of a fortress. **–वासिन्** *m.* a citizen, a townsman. **–वास्तु** *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. **–शासनः** 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 of Śiva; प्रसाधनं मातृभिरादृताभिर्न्यस्तं पुरस्तात् पुरशासनस्य Ku. 7. 30. **–हन्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 of Śiva.

पुरञ्जनः 1 The soul. –2 N. of Hari; जपयज्ञेन तपसा पुरञ्जनमतोषयन् Bhāg. 4. 30. 3. **–नी** Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नगराणि दारयति खच्] 1 N. of Indra; पुरन्दरश्रीः पुरमुत्पताकं प्रविश्य पौरैरभिनन्द्यमानः R. 2. 74. –2 An epithet of Śiva. –3 Of Agni. –4 N. of Viṣṇu. –5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). –6 A thief, house-breaker. **–रा** An epithet of the Ganges. **–Comp. –क्ष्माधरः** (= महेन्द्रपर्वतः); तया समेतः सपुरं पुरन्दरः पुरन्दरक्ष्माधरसुन्दरं भुवः Rām. Ch. 2. 15.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरटम् Gold; अक्षुण्णमात्रममलं स्फुरत् पुरटमौलिनम् Bhāg. 1. 12. 8.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mal. 1. 40; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. –2 Afterwards; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडम्बना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43. –3 Before (in time).

पुरंध्रिः, –ध्री *f.* [पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति धृ-खच् ङीप् पृषो॰ वा ह्रस्वः Tv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंध्रीणां चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. –2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरंध्रिका *f.* wife; एकोऽपि-भूमीपतिशेखरस्य पुरंध्रिका गर्भमधत्त भव्यम् Sahendra. 1. 62.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुम् R. 2. 36; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः Ś. 7. 30; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with कृ, गम्, धा, भू (see below). –2 In the east, from the east. –3 Eastward. **–Comp. –अनुवाक्या** (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. **–करणम्, –कारः** see under पुरस्कृ below. **–ग, –गम** (पुरोग-गम) *a.* 1 chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किंवदन्तीं वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31; 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. –2 led or presided over by (at the end of comp.); इन्द्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'; अतुलाः प्रीतयो राजन् संबन्धकपुरोगमाः Rām. 7. 38. 4. **–गत** *a.* 1 standing in front of. –2 preceded. **–गतिः** *f.* precedence. (**–तिः**) a dog. **–गन्तृ, –गामिन्** *a.* 1 going before or in front. –2 chief, leading, a leader. (*–m.*) a dog. **–चरणम्** (पुरश्चरणम्) 1 a preparatory or initiatory rite. –2 preparation, initiation. –3 repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings; जीवहीनो यथा देही सर्वकर्मसु न क्षमः। पुरश्चरणहीनोऽपि तथा मन्त्रः प्रकीर्तितः॥ Tantrasāra. **–छदः** (पुरश्छदः) a nipple. **–जन्मन्** (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. **–जव** *a.* (पुरोजव)

surpassing in speed, swifter than. –ग: a servant, attendant. –डाश् m., –डाशः (पुरोडाश्, –शः) 1 a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapālas* or vessels; पुरोडाशांश्चरूंश्चैव विधिवन्निर्वपेत् पृथक् Ms. 6. 11. –2 an oblation in general; Ms. 7. 21. –3 an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. –4 a kind of sacrificial ladle. –5 the leavings of an oblation (हुतशेष). –6 the Soma juice. –7 a prayer (मन्त्र) recited in offering oblations. –पाक a. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled: आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरम्बिकाम् Ku. 6. 90. –प्रहर्तृ m. one who fights in the van or front-line; पौलस्त्य एष समरेषु पुरःप्रहर्ता R. 13. 72. –फल a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); भक्त्योपपन्नेषु हि तद्विधानां प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22. –भाग (पुरोभाग) a. 1 obtrusive, officious; किमिदानीं पुरोभागामत्र त्वं नाभिभाषसे Rām. 4. 20. 4. –2 fault-finding. –3 envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (–गः) 1 the front part, forepart, van. –2 obtrusiveness, officiousness. –3 jealousy, envy. –भागिन् a. 1 forward, self-willed, naughty; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातन्त्र्यमवलम्बसे Ś. 5. –2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. –3 fault-finding. –4 envious, jealous. –मारुतः, –वातः (पुरोमारुतः, –वातः) a fore-wind, wind blowing in front; कोटरमकालवृष्टया प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिते M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. –वर्तिन् a. being in front or in the presence of. –सर a. going or moving in front. (–रः) 1 a forerunner, harbinger; आविष्कृतोऽरुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः Ś. 4. 2. –2 a follower, attendant; servant; क्रतुर्निषेधितास्तांस्ते वैवस्वतपुरःसराः Bhāg. 6. 1. 32; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. –3 a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; गगनादवतीर्णा सा यथावृद्धपुरःसरा Ku. 6. 49. –4 (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरम्, प्रणामपुरःसरम्, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (–रम्) ind. with or after. –स्थायिन् a. standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गाङ्गेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखण्डिनम् Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52.–2 To introduce, present; मद्वचनात् स राजा शकुन्तलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः Ś. 4, 7. –3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि Ś. 1. –4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. –5 To appoint. –6 To show, indicate, evince. –7 To lead. –8 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणम् The act of placing in front, honouring &c.; see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय a. 1 To be honoured. –2 To be placed at the head. –3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. –2 Preference. –3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. –4 Worshipping. –5 Accompanying, attending. –6 Preparing. –7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. –8 Attacking. –9 Accusation. –10 Consecrating –11 Anticipating, expecting. –12 (At the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. –13 Sprinkling with holy water. –14 Acceptance. –15 Manifesting oneself: कर्महेतुपुरस्कारं भूतेषु परिवर्तते Mb. 12. 19. 19.

पुरस्कृत p. p. 1 Placed in front; पुरस्कृता वर्त्मनि पार्थिवेन R. 2. 20. –2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. –3 Chosen, adopted, followed. –4 Adored, worshipped. –5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. –6 Prepared, got ready. –7 Consecrated. –8 Accused, calumniated. –9 Made perfect or complete, finished. –10 Anticipated, expected. –11 Appointed. –12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). –13 Sprinkled with holy water. –14 Initiated.

पुरस्कृत्य ind. Regarding, concerning, on account of.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. –2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेर्नश्यत् पुरस्तादनुपेक्षणीयम् R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् Ś. 3. 7. –2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद् यतीनाम् M. 1. 1. –3 In the first place, at the beginning; पुरस्ताद् दारुणो भूत्वा Mb. 12. 152. 2. –4 Formerly, previously. –5 Eastward, in or towards the east; यां निरुन्धदतिनीलघनाभं ध्वान्तमुद्यतकरेण पुरस्तात् Ki. 9. 20. –6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. –2 To make a family-priest of any one. –3 To appoint, place in office. –4 To entrust or charge with. –5 To place or set before or in front to. –6 To honour, esteem, respect. –7 To devote or apply oneself to. –8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् m. A family-priest (particularly that of a king.)

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. –2 Charge, commission. –3 Representation.

पुरोधानम् 1 Placing in front. –2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका, पुरोहितिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोभक्तका Breakfast; Divyāvadāna.

पुरोहित p. p. 1 Placed in front. –2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. –तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. –2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family. मन्त्रिपुरोहितसखः (राजा) ....अमात्यानुपधाभिः शोधयेत् Kau. A 1. 10; पुरोहितो हितो वेदस्मृतिज्ञः सत्यवाक् शुचिः Kavikalpalatā.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे ...यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time -3 At first, in the first place; रामं दर्शय मे शीघ्रं पुरा मेऽर्थोऽतिवर्तते Rām 7. 105. 2. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः Ś. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीम् R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 87; N. 1. 18, Śi. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of. -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. -Comp. -उपनीत *a.* formerly possessed. -कथा an old legend; को नाम लोके पुरुषार्थसारवित् पुराकथानां भगवत्कथासुधाम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 50. -कल्पः 1 a former creation; सिद्धसंघपरिज्ञातं पुराकल्पं सनातनम् Mb. 14. 35. 23. -2 a story of the past. -3 a former age; भूतमेतत् पुराकल्पे दृष्टं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227; Mb. 3. 41. 35. -4 A passage descriptive of past events; MS. 6. 7. 26. -कृत् *a.* done formerly. (-तम्) actions done in a former life; Ś. 7. -योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (-निः) an epithet of Śiva. -वसुः an epithet of Bhīṣma. -विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदन्त्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -वृत्त *a.* 1 occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. -2 old, ancient. (-त्तम्) 1 history. -2 an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्गारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपदवी Mal. 2. 13. °कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; बहिर्विकारं प्रकृतेः परं विदुः पुरातनं त्वां पुरुषं पुराविदः Śi. 12. 60; स एवायं मया तेऽद्य योगः प्रोक्तः पुरातनः Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुरातनम् R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn out, decayed. -नः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 (pl.) The ancients. (-नम्) 1 An ancient story. -2 A Purāṇa.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle. See पुरम्.

पुराण *a.* (-णा, -णी *f.*) [पुरा नवम् Nir.] 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यम् M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रापगमादनन्तरम् R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval; गृध्रराजः पुराणोऽसौ श्वशुरस्य सखा मम Rām. 3. 53. 5; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. -णम् 1 A past event or occurrence. -2 tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; these are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पञ्चलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वन्तराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणम्॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशन्. -णः A coin equal to 80 cowries; ते षोडश स्याद्धरणं पुराणश्चैव राजतः Ms. 8. 136. -Comp. -अन्तः an epithet of Yama. -उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. -कल्पः = पुराकल्प q. v. -गः 1 an epithet of Brahman. -2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -पुरुषः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 an old man; यद् वदन्ति चपलेत्यपवादं तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यत् पुराणपुरुषाय ददौ नाम Subhāṣ.; (where both senses are intended). -प्रोक्त *a.* proclaimed by ancient sages; P. IV. 3. 105. -विद्या, -वेदः knowledge of the past events.

पुराषाह् (Ved.) Vanquisher of many; यद्वावान पुरुतमं पुराषाळा वृत्रहेन्द्रो नामान्यप्राः Rv. 10. 74. 6.

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरिशय *a.* Reposing in the body; स वा अयं पुरुषः सर्वासु पूर्षु पुरिशयः Bri. Up. 2. 5. 18; Praśna. Up. 5. 5.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कन्द लुनीहि नन्दनम् Śi. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -Comp. -मोहः the Dhattūra plant. -लोकाः town's folk, citizens.

पुरीतत् *m.*, *n.* [पुरीं देहं तनोति तन् क्विप्] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S; यदा सुप्तो न कंचन वेद हिता नाम नाड्यो द्वासप्ततिः सहस्राणि हृदयात् पुरीततमभिप्रतिष्ठन्ते ताभिः प्रत्यवसृप्य पुरीतति शेते ŚB.; Bri. Up. 2. 1. 19. -2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषम् [पृ-ईषन् किच्च Un. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; तस्याः पुरीषे तन्मासं पितरस्तस्य शेरते Ms. 3. 250; 4. 56; 5. 123; 6, 76. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -ष्यम् excremental dirt; द्रवत्पुरीष्याः पुलिनैः समन्ततः Bhāg. 10. 18. 6. -3 Ved. Water. -Comp. -आधानम् the rectum. -उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. -निग्रहणम् obstruction of the bowels. -भेदः diarrhœa.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. -णम् 1 Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement. -2 The rectum or anus.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean (Mar. उडीद).

पुरु *a.* (-रु -र्वी *f.*) [पृ-पालनपोषणयोः कु; Un. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names); इन्द्रो मायाभिः पुरुरूप ईयते Bri. Up. 2. 5. 19; स्त्रीणां प्रियतमो नित्यं मत्तस्तु पुरुलम्पटः Bhāg. 7. 15. 70. -रुः 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayāti and Śarmiṣṭhā. When Yayāti asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayāti restored to Puru his youth and beauty

and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas.] *-ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -Comp. -कृत, -कृत्वन् *a.* efficacious. -जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. -दम् gold. -दंशकः a goose. -दंश (-स)-स्, -दंशः, हुह् *m.* epithets of Indra (Ved.). -निष्ठ *a.* excelling among many. -प्रौढ *a.* possessing much self-confidence. -भोजस् *m.* a cloud. -लम्पट *a.* very lustful or lascivious. -ह, -हु much, many. -हूत *a.* invoked by many; प्रादुश्चकर्थ यदिदं पुरुहूतरूपम् Bhāg. 3. 15. 50. (-तः) an epithet of Indra; पुरुहूतध्वजः R. 4. 3; 16. 5; पुरुहूतमुख्याः (लोकपालाः) Ku. 7. 45. Ms. 11. 122. °द्विष् *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. -हूतिः *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. *-f.* manifold invocation.

पुरुवी N. of a Rāgiṇī.

पुरुषः [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो° Tv.; पुर्-अग्रगमने कुषन् Uṇ 4. 74] 1 A male being, man; अर्धतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्धतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्य सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk. -6 The Soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. -7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); पुरातनं त्वां पुरुषं पुराविदः (विदुः) Śi. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sāṅ. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakriti; cf. त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीम् Ku. 2. 13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहस्रशीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. -12 The Punnāga tree. -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed; तेषामिदं तु सप्तानां पुरुषाणां महौजसाम् Ms. 1. 19. -षी A woman. -षम् An epithet of the mountain Meru. -Comp. -अङ्गम् the male organ of generation. -अदः, -अद् *m.* 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin; अवमेने हि दुर्बुद्धिर्मनुष्यान् पुरुषादकः Mb. 3. 275. 27. -अधमः the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. -अधिकारः 1 a manly office or duty. -2 calculation or estimation of men; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे न पूरणी तं समुपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -अन्तरम् another man. -अयणः, -अर्थः 1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; *i. e.* धर्म अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाश्च पुरुषार्था उदाहृताः Agni P.; H. Pr. 35. -3 something which when done results in the satisfaction of the performer; यस्मिन् कृते पदार्थे पुरुषस्य प्रीतिर्भवति स पुरुषार्थः पदार्थः ŚB on MS. 4. 1. 2. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -आद्यः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a demon. -आयुषम्, -आयुस् *n.* the duration of a man's life; अकृपणमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषम् Ve. 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातङ्का निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -आशिन् *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. -इन्द्रः a king. -उत्तमः 1 an excellent man. -2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -3 a best attendant. -4 a Jaina. -5 N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Viṣṇu. -कारः 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. दैव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349; cf. 'god helps those who help themselves'; अभिमतसिद्धिरशेषा भवति हि पुरुषस्य पुरुषकारेण Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. -2 manhood, virility. -3 haughtiness, pride. -कुणपः, -पम् a human corpse. -केसरिन् *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Viṣṇu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखैः Ś. 7. 3. -ज्ञानम् knowledge of mankind; Ms. 7. 211. -तन्त्र *a.* subjective. -दघ्न, -द्वयस *a.* of the height of a man. -द्विष् *m.* an enemy of Viṣṇu. -द्वेषिणी an illtempered woman (who hates her husband). -नाथः 1 a general, commander. -2 a king. -नियमः (in gram.) a restriction to a person. -पशुः a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. -पुङ्गवः, -पुण्डरीकः a superior or eminent man. -पुरम् N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. -बहुमानः the esteem of mankind; निवृत्ता भोगेच्छा पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9. -मानिन् *a.* fancying oneself a hero; कथं पुरुषमानी स्यात् पुरुषाणां मध्ये स्थिते Rām. 2. 24. 35. -मेधः a human sacrifice. -वरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वर्जित *a.* desolate. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -व्याघ्रः, -शार्दूलः, -सिंहः 'a tiger or lion among men', a distinguished or eminent man. उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः H. -2 a hero, brave man. -समवायः a number of men. -शीर्षकः A kind of weapon used by burglars (a sham head to be inserted into the hole made in a wall); Dk. 2. 2. -सारः an eminent man; Bhāg. 10. 16. -सूक्तम् N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rigveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः, -कम् Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवृक्षकी पुरुषकोन्नमिताग्रकायः Śi. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, -त्वम् 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. -2 Virility. -3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. Ā. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. -तम् 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment, in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायितं असिलतालेखनेन वैदग्ध्यादभिव्यक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरूरवस् *m.* [cf. Uṇ. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvaśī, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa, and fell in love with her. Urvaśī, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvaśīya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, based on a passage in the Ṛigveda, where it is said that Urvaśī agreed to live with Purūravas on two conditions:—namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvaśī disappeared.]

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. –2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्र-शब्द).

पुरोडाश, –पुरोधस् &c. See under पुरस्.

पुर्व् 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. –2 To dwell, inhabit. –3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल् 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ते) 1 To draw or pull out. –2 To be great. –3 To be lofty. –4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल *a.* Great, large, wide, extensive. **–लः** Horripilation. **–लम्** Size, extent. **–ली** A bunch.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चारु चुचुम्ब नितम्बवती दयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Gīt. 1; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे 7; Amaru. 59, 82. –2 A kind of stone or gem; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. –3 A flaw or defect in a gem. –4 A kind of mineral. –5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजान्नपिण्ड). –6 Yellow orpiment, a dot of the same; रक्तोज्ज्वलांशुकवृते द्विरदस्य कुम्भे जाम्बूनदेन रचितः पुलको यथैव Abhiṣeka. 4. 23. –7 A wine-glass. –8 A species of mustard. –9 See पुलाकः (1); अश्राद्धेयानि धान्यानि कोद्रवाः पुलकास्तथा Mb. 13. 91. 38 (com. पुलकाः असंपूर्णतण्डुलयुक्तधान्यानि). –10 A bunch. **–Comp. –अङ्गः** the noose of Varuṇa. **–आलयः** an epithet of Kubera. **–उद्गमः** erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित *a.* Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured; पुलकिता तन्वी तवेयं तनुः K. P.

पुलकिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. *–m.* A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत *a.* Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः, –स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः, –कम् 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain; पुलाकाश्चैव धान्यानाम् (दातव्यम्) Ms. 10. 125 (v. l.); पुलाका इव धान्येषु Pt. 3. 98. –2 A lump of boiled rice. –3 Abridgment, compendium. –4 Brevity, conciseness. –5 Rice-water. –6 Despatch, celerity. –7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् *m.* A tree.

पुलायितम् A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः, –नम् [पुल्-इनन् किच्च; Uṇ. 2. 53] 1 A sandbank, sandy beach; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिरधुना Gīt. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिन्द्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसम् Ve. 1. 2. –2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet –3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिन्दः, पुलिन्दकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). –2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; वन्यैः पुलिन्दैरिव वानरैस्ताः क्लिश्यन्त उद्यानलता मदीयाः R. 16. 19, 32. –3 A hunter; तेषामन्तराणि वागुरिकशबरपुलिन्दचण्डालारण्यचरा रक्षेयुः Kau. A. 2. 1. 19.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलिशः N. of a sage, the founder of one of the siddhāntas in Astronomy.

पुलोमन् *m.* N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra; पुलोमानं जघानाजौ जामाता सन् शतक्रतुः Hariv. **–Comp. –अरिः, –जित्, –भिद्, –द्विष्** *m.* epithets of Indra. **–जा, –पुत्री** Śachī, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhṛigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुल्कसः N. of a despised mixed tribe (the progeny born of a Niṣāda male and Śūdra female, 'जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुल्कसः'); Ms. 4. 79; Bhāg. 9. 21. 10.

पुष् I. 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13; 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परम् S. D. 3. -4 To increase, augment further, promote, enhance; पश्चानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; विमुक्तः संकल्पः किमभिलषितं पुष्यति न ते Bh. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभाम् S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 16. 58; 18. 32; न ह्यीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित् पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् Ku. 3. 63; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; पुष्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसो गण्डूषसंक्रान्तयः U. 3. 16. Mal. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -II. To shine, beam, gleam; साधु साध्विति संहृष्टाः पुष्यमाणैरिवाननैः Mb. 12. 58. 26. *-Caus.* or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष् *a.* 1 Nourishing. -2 Showing, displaying; योषितामतिमदेन जुघूर्णुर्विभ्रमातिशयपुंषि वपूंषि Si. 10. 32.

पुष्कम् Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud; स्वरेण हृष्टपुष्टेन तुष्टाव मधुसूदनम् Mb. 12. 47. 14. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Viṣṇu. -ष्टम् 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.). -Comp. -अङ्ग *a.* fat-limbed, well-fed. -अर्थ *a.* fully intelligible.

पुष्टिः *f.* [पुष् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यत् पिंषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अन्धस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरिवातुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; तस्मिन्नपुष्यन्नुदिते समग्रां पुष्टिं जनाः पुष्य इव द्वितीये R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. -9 N. of a ceremony performed for the attainment of welfare; also पुष्टिकर्मन् q.v. -Comp. -कर *a.* nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -कान्तः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -द *a.* 1 nourishing. -2 causing growth or prosperity. -दः N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. आसंध). -मार्गः N. of the doctrine of a Vaiṣṇava sect founded by Vallabhacharya. -वर्धन *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करम् [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क; cf. Uṇ. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus; Nelumbium speciosum; ताः कान्तैः सह करपुष्करेरिताम्बुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk; आलोकपुष्करमुखोल्लसितैरभीक्ष्णमुक्ताबभूवुरभितो वपुरम्बुवर्षैः Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me. 68; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword; क्रोधेनान्धाः प्राविशन् पुष्कराणि Si. 18. 17. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere; पुष्करं पूरयामासुः सिंहनादेन भूयसा Siva B. 18. 50. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -17 The tip of the elephant's trunk; Mātaṅga L. 2. 2; 3. 1; 5. 8; 6. 9. -रः 1 A lake, pond; पुष्करे दुष्करं वारि ... Jyotistattvam. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettledrum; अवादयन् दुन्दुभींश्च शतशश्चैव पुष्करान् Mb. 6. 43. 103. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6. (v. l. पुष्कल); तदीयास्तोयदेष्वद्य पुष्करावर्तकादिषु। अभ्यस्यन्ति तटाघातम् Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Kriṣṇa. -7 An epithet of Śiva. -8 The Sārasa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. -रः, -रम् N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Viṣṇu; ध्वजाग्रे पुष्कराक्षस्य तार्क्ष्यः संनिहितोऽभवत् Bm. 2. 108. -आख्यः, -आह्वः the (Indian) crane. -आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानाम् Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. -नाभः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पत्रम् a lotus-leaf. -प्रियः wax. -बीजम् lotus-seed. -विष्टरः the god Brahmā; जगाम लोकं स्वमखण्डितोत्सवं समीडितः पुष्करविष्टरादिभिः Bhāg. 3. 19. 31. -व्याघ्रः an alligator. -शिखा the root of a lotus. -सारी a kind of writing; L. V. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Śiva. -स्रज् *f.* a garland of lotuses. -*m.* (du.) N. of the two Aśvinīkumāras.

पुष्करायते Den. Ā. To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease (abscess on the penis).

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus-pool. -3 A piece of water, lake or pool in general; ततः पुष्करिणीं वीरौ पम्पां नाम गमिष्यथ Rām. 3. 73. 11. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Abounding in lotuses. -*m.* An elephant.

पुष्कल *a.* [पुष्-कलच् किच्; पुष्कसिध्मा०लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant; अक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 81; प्रजां प्राप्नोति पुष्कलाम् Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; स्तुवन्ति त्वां स्तुतिभिः पुष्कलाभिः Bg. 11. 21; आविरासीद्यथा प्राच्यां दिशीन्दुरिव पुष्कलः Bhāg. 10. 3. 8. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 Of mount Meru.

–लम् 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. –2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. –2 A bolt, pin, wedge. –3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster (Mar. कालव).

पुष्प् 4 P. (पुष्प्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्पम् [पुष्प् विकाशे-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom; पत्रं पुष्पं फलं तोयं यो मे भक्त्या प्रयच्छति Bg. 9. 26. –2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. –3 A topaz (पुष्पराग); Rām. 2. 94. 6. –4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). –5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. –6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). –7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be *m*. in this sense). –Comp. –अग्रम् pistil. –अञ्जनम् 1 calx of brass used as a collyrium. –2 A white flower-like substance which appears when zinc is mixed with copper and heated for preparing brass. –3 Zinc oxide (Mar. जस्तफूल). –अञ्जलिः a handful of flowers. –अनुगम् a powder promoting menstruation. –अभिषेक = °स्नान q. v. –अम्बु the honey of flowers. –अम्बुजम् the sap of flowers. –अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. –अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. –अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love. –आकर *a*. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. –आगमः the spring. –आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. –आननः a kind of liquor. –आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. –आयुधः, –इषुः the god of love; पुष्पायुधं दुराधर्षम् Mb. 1. 172. 17; Mahimna. 23. –आसवम् honey. –आसारः a shower of flowers; पुष्पासारैः स्नपयतु भवान् व्योमगङ्गाजलार्द्रैः Me. 45. –आस्तरकः, –आस्तरणम् the art of strewing flowers (one of the 64 Kalās). –उद्गमः appearance of flowers. –उद्यानम् a flower-garden. –उपजीविन् *m*. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. –करण्डकम् N. of the garden of Ujjayinī. –करण्डिनी N. of the city, Ujjayinī. –कालः 1 'flower-time', the spring. –2 the time of the menses. –कासीसम् green (or black) sulphate of iron. –कीटः a large black bee. –केतनः, –केतुः the god of love. (–*n*.) 1 calx of flowers. –2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). –गण्डिका N. of a kind of farce (in which men act as women and women as men); S. D. –गृहम् a flowerhouse, conservatory. –घातकः the bamboo. –चयः 1 gathering flowers –2 a quantity of flowers. –चापः the god of love. –चामरः a kind of cane. –जम् the juice of flowers. –दः a tree. –दन्तः 1 N. of an attendant of Śiva. –2 N. of the author of the Mahimnastotra. –3 N. of the elephant presiding over the northwest; शुद्धाक्षमैन्द्रं भल्लाटं पुष्पदन्तं तथैव च Hariv. –4 the sun and moon (dual). –दामन् *n*. a garland of flowers. –द्रवः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. –2 an infusion of flowers. –द्रुमः a flowering tree. –धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. व्रात्यात् तु जायते विप्रात् पापात्मा भूर्जकण्टकः। आवन्त्यवाटधानौ च पुष्पधः शैख एव च॥ Ms. 10. 21. –धनुस्, –धन्वन् *m*. the god of love; इत्यमित्य पुष्पधनुषो धनुषः Śi. 9. 41; शतमखमुपतस्थे प्राञ्जलिः पुष्पधन्वा Ku. 2. 64. –धर *a*. bearing flowers. –धारणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –ध्वजः the god of love. –निक्षः a bee. –निर्यासः, –निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. –नेत्रम् the tube of a flower. –पत्रिन् *m*. the god of love. –पथः, –पदवी the vulva. –पुटः the calyx of a flower. –2 (in music) a particular position in dancing. –पुरम् N. of Pāṭaliputra; प्रासादवातायनसंश्रितानां नेत्रोत्सवं पुष्पपुराङ्गनानाम् R. 6. 24. –प्रचयः, –प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. –प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. –प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. –फलः the wood-apple tree. –बटुकः a courtier, gallant; (v. l. for पुष्पनाटक). –बलिः an offering of flowers. –बाणः, –वाणः an epithet of the god of love. –भद्रः a kind of pavilion with 62 columns. –मधः the nectar or juice of flowers. –मञ्जरिका a blue lotus. –माला a garland of flowers. –मासः 1 the month of Chaitra; मम त्वयं विना वासः पुष्पमासे सुदुःसहः Rām. 4. 1. 41. –2 the spring; अजितभुवनस्तथा हि लेभे सितत्तुरगे विजयं न पुष्पमासः Ki. 10. 35. –यमकम् a kind of Yamaka; cf. Bk. 10. 14. –रजस् *n*. the pollen. –रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war); मुख्यः पुष्परथो युक्तः किं न गच्छति तेऽग्रतः Rām. 2. 26. 15. –रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. °आह्वयम् honey. –रागः, –राजः a topaz. –रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विधूनयति चम्पकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. –पुष्परोचनः the Nāgakesara tree. –लावः a flower-gatherer. (–वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. –लिक्षः, –लिह् *m*. a bee. –लिपिः A particular style of writing. –वर्षः, –वर्षणम् a shower of flowers; सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102; पुष्पवर्षो महानभूत् Rām. –वाटिका, –वाटी *f*. a flower-garden. –वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. –वृष्टिः *f*. a shower of flowers; परस्परशरव्राताः पुष्पवृष्टिं न सेहिरे R. 12. 94. –वेणी a garland of flowers. –शकटिका, –शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. °निमित्तज्ञानम् Knowledge of the omens which result from heavenly voices (one of the 64 Kalās). –शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. –शरः, –शरासनः, –सायकः the god of love. –समयः the spring. –सारः, –स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. –सारा the holy basil. –सिता a kind of sugar. –स्नानम् a kind of inauguration. –हासः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 the blooming of flowers. –हासा a woman in her courses. –हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकम् 1 Flower. –2 Calx of brass. –3 A cup of iron. –4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvaṇa and from him by Rāma); वैमानिकाः पुण्यकृतस्त्यजन्तु मरुतां पथि, पुष्पकालोकसंक्षोभम् R. 10. 46; 13. 40. –5 A bracelet. –6 A kind of collyrium. –7 A particular disease of the eyes. –8 A bracelet of jewels. –9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पधः An outcaste progeny of a Brāhmaṇa; s. v. पुष्प.

पुष्पंधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् *a.* 1 Blooming, flowery -2 Set off with flowers. -*m.* (du.) The sun and moon; नेजस्विनौ विराजेते पुष्पवन्ताविवोदितौ Śiva B. 2. 23; रविचन्द्रवाभ्यामेकशक्तिमदेव नियतद्विवचनाकाङ्क्षम्. -ती 1 A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K. -2 A cow longing for the bull.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā, the modern Bhāgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein. *e.g.* इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... असुकोऽध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित *a.* 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पिताग्राम् Gīt. 4 (where पुष्पिताग्रा is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीम् Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. -ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. -अग्रा N. of a metre; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् *a.* 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers. -3 Flowery (as speech); गिरः श्रुतायाः पुष्पिण्या मधुगन्धेन भूरिणा Bhāg. 4. 2. 25.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. -ष्यम् Ved. -1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. -ष्या The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp. -अभिषेकः, -स्नानम् a ceremony of coronating a king &c., when the moon stands in the asterism Puṣya. -नेत्रा *f.* The night on which the Puṣya planet is seen for all the time. -योगः the moon when in conjunction with Puṣya. -रथः = पुष्परथः q. v. युक्तः पुष्यरथश्च Pratimā 1. 3. -रागः = पुष्परागः q. v.: Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

पुष्यलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस् 10 U. (पोसयति-ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त् 10 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तम् 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript; also पुस्ता-स्ती. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* plastering, painting. -पालः Keeper of land records; EI. XV. 130; XX. 61.

पुस्तकः, -कम् 1 A book, manuscript. -2 A protuberant ornament, boss. -आगारम् a library. -आस्तरणम् The wrapper of a manuscript; Hcl. -मुद्रा a kind of mudrā mentioned in Tantraśāstra; वाममुष्टिं स्वाभिमुखीं कृत्वा पुस्तकमुद्रिका. -पुस्तिकापूलिकः a collection of manuscripts; Hch. 3.

पू 1, 4 Ā., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति, पुनीते, पूत; *caus.* पावयति; *desid.* पुपूषति, पिपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाव्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64; 3. 18; पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे Ś. 1; Ms. 1.105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58; R. 1. 53; पवनः पवतामस्मि Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow; पूत्वा तृणमिषीकां वा ते लभन्ते न किंचन Mb. 12. 237. 4. -4 To expiate, atone for; दुर्मित्रासो हि क्षितयः पवन्ते Rv. 7. 28. 4. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Ātm.).

पुनीत *p. p.* cleaned, purified.

पू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलपू &c.

पूत *p. p.* [पू-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत् पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत्। सत्यपूतां वदेद् वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् ॥ Ms. 6. 46; त्रैविद्या मां सोमपाः पूतपापा यज्ञैरिष्ट्वा स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kuśa grass. -तम् Truth. -ता An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* pureminded. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a purified man, saint, sage. -क्रतायी Śachī, the wife of Indra; पूतक्रतायीमस्यैति सत्रपः किं न गोत्रभित् Bk. 5. 28. -क्रतुः N. of Indra; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लङ्का पूतक्रतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29. -तृणम् white Kuśa grass. -द्रुः the tree called पलाश. -धान्यम् sesamum. -पत्री holy basil (तुलसी). -पाप, -पाप्मन् *a.* freed from sin. -फलः the bread fruit tree (पनस).

पूत्रिम *a.* Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः *f.* Purifying.

पूगः [पू गन् किच्च; Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; केशवः शत्रुपूगहा Mb. 5. 131. 1; घननां ध्रुवं नयति तेन भवद्गुणपूगपूरितम् (श्रवणं) अतृप्तनया Śi. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union; नृपेणाधिकृताः पूगाः Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151; सत्रिणः...... पूगजनसमवायेषु विवादं कुर्युः Kau. A. 1. 13. -3 The areca or betelnut-tree (पूगी also); R. 4. 44; ताम्बूलवल्लीपरिणद्धपूगाः 6. 64; 13. 17; धृष्यन् पूगवनीघनीकृततलैस्तुङ्गैर्जरन्छाखिभिः (लक्ष्यन्ते) Mv. 7. 13. -4 Nature, property, disposition. -गम् Areca-nut, betel-nut. -Comp. -कृत *a.* heaped, collected. -पात्रम् 1 a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2 a betel-box. -पीठः, -ठम् a spitting-pot. -पुष्पिका betel-nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. -फलम् the areca-nut. -वैरम् enmity against many men.

पूगी The betel-nut tree (पूग). -Comp. -फलम् the areca-nut. -लता the areca palm.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयांचकार-चक्रे, अपूपुजत्-त, अपुपूजत्-त, पूजयितुम्, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, recieve with respect: यदपूपुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ मुरजितमपूजितं सताम् Śi. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. –2 To present or honour with; रत्नैश्च पूजयेदेनं प्रधानपुरुषैः सह Ms. 7. 203. –3 To regard, take notice of. –4 To initiate, consecrate.

पूजक *a.* (–जिका *f.*) [पूज्-ण्वुल्] Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनम् [पूज् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring; देवद्विजगुरुप्राज्ञपूजनं......तप उच्यते Bg. 17. 14. –2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. –3 An object of reverence. –ना same as पूजनम्; अहो देहप्रदानेन दर्शिताऽतिथिपूजना Mb. 12. 147. 8. –नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान *a.* Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज्-भावे-अ] Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. –Comp. –अर्ह *a.* venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence. –उपकरणम् the requisites for the worship. –गृहम् a temple. –पट्टकम् a document of honour. –संभारः See पूजोपकरण.

पूजित *p. p.* [पूज्-क्त] 1 Honoured, respected. –2 Adored, revered. –3 Acknowledged. –4 Endowed. –5 Recommended. –6 Frequented. –7 Consecrated.

पूजिल *a.* Venerable, respectable. –लः A god.

पूज्य *a.* Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. –ज्यः A father-in-law.

पूण् 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत् *ind.* An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत्कृ 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पूत्कारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvatī. –2 N. of the capital of the Nāgas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. –ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kriṣṇa, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. –2 A demoness, or Rākṣasī in general; मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि Māl. 9. 50. –3 Terminalia chebula (हरीतकी); 'पूतना राक्षसीभेदे हरीतक्यां च पूतना' Viśva. –Comp. –अरिः, –सूदनः, –हन् *m.* epithets of Kriṣṇa.

पूति *a.* [पूय्-क्तिच्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. –तिः *f.* [पू-पूय् वा भावे क्तिन्] 1 Purification. –2 Stink, stench; पूतिक्लिन्न Bh. 3. 18 (v. l.); Ms. 11. 50. –3 Putrefaction. –*n.* 1 Filthy water. –2 Pus, matter. –3 The substance called civet. –Comp. –अण्डः 1 A musk-deer. –2 a kind of insect. –काष्ठम् the Devadāru tree. –काष्ठकः the *Sarala* tree. –केसरः a civet-cat. –गन्ध *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (–न्धः) 1 stench, fetid odour. –2 the Iṅgudi plant. –3 sulphur. –गन्धि *a.* stinking, foul-smelling. –गन्धिक *a.* stinking, fetid. –तैला heart-pea. –नस्यम् a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath; दोषैर्विदग्धैर्गलताल्मूले संवासितो यस्य समीरणस्तु। निरेति पूतिर्मुखनासिकाभ्यां तं पूतिनस्यं प्रवदन्ति रोगम्॥ Suśr. –नासिक *a.* having a fetid nose. –वक्त्र *a.* having offensive breath. –वातः 'foul air', a fart; Bhāg. 5. 5. 30. –वाहः (= बिल्ववृक्षः). –व्रणम् a foul ulcer (discharging pus). –शारिजा a civet-cat.

पूतिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul; यस्त्वं श्मशाने मृतकान् पूतिकानत्सि कुत्सितान् Mb. 13. 9. 11. –कम् Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. –2 A civet-cat; पुलाका इव धान्येषु पूतिका इव पक्षिषु। मशका इव मर्त्येषु येषां धर्मो न कारणम्॥ Pt. 3. 98. –3 (also पूतिकः) A species of plant serving as a substitute of Soma; पूतिकानिव सोमस्य (प्रतिनिधयः) Mb. 3. 35. 33 (com. 'सोमाभावे पूतिकानाभिषुणुयात्' इति श्रुतेः); Pt. 3. 98. –Comp. –मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पून *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'पू to destroy').

पूपः A sort of bread; see अपूप; पूपोऽपूपो पिष्टके स्यात्.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय् 1 U. (पूयति-ते) 1 To stink, putrefy. –2 To split up, divide. –3 To be dissolved or destroyed; श्रद्दधानस्य पूयन्ते सर्वपापान्यशेषतः Mb. 1. 1. 254; (considered by some to be 4 Ā. also).

पूयः, –यम् Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; भिषजे पूयशोणितम् Ms. 3. 180; पूयं चिकित्सकस्यान्नम् 4. 220; 12. 72. –Comp. –अरिः the Nimba tree. –अलसः suppuration at the joints, white swelling. –उदः, –वहः N. of a particular hell; Bhāg. 5. 26. 7. –रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (–क्तम्) 1 ichor, sanies. –2 discharge of sanies from the nostrils; दोषैर्विदग्धैरथवापि जन्तोर्ललाटदेशेऽभिहतस्य तैस्तु। नासा स्रवेत् पूयमसृग्विमिश्रं तं पूयरक्तं प्रवदन्ति रोगम्॥ Suśr.

पूयनम् = पूय q. v.

पूर् I. 4 Ā (पूर्यते, पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पॄ q. v.). –2 To please, satisfy. –II. 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित; strictly the *Caus.* of पॄ q. v.) 1 To fill; को न याति वशं लोके मुखे पिण्डेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118; Śi. 9. 64; 16. 34. –2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conchshell). –3 To cover, surround; पूरयन्तः समाजग्मुर्भयदाया दिशो दश Bk. 7. 30. –4 To fulfil, satisfy; पूरयतु कुतूहलं वत्सः U. 4; so आशाम्, मनोरथम् &c. –5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). –6

To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पूर्-क] 1 Filling, making full; तमहमुपमृतानां कामपूरं नतोऽस्मि Bhāg. 8. 13. 47. -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying; अनेलपूरा: सुरतप्रदीपा: Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; महोदधेः पूर इवेन्दुदर्शनात् R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general: अम्बु°, बाष्प°, शोणित° &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose; प्राणापानौ संनिरुन्ध्यात् पूरकुम्भकरेचकैः -10 The citron tree. -रम् A kind of incense. -Comp. -आम्लम् the fruit of Spondias Magnifera (Mar. आंबाडा). -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक *a.* [पूर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the manes. -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony); cf. रेचक. -5 Flood, stream, effusion (पूर); सिञ्चाङ्ग नस्त्वदधरामृतपूरकेण (हृच्छयाग्निम्) Bhāg. 10. 29. 35.

पूरण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [पूर्-कर्तरि ल्यु] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पूरणी तं समुपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The *Śālmali* tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतैलम्). -णी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णम् 1 Filling -2 Filling up, completing; कुम्भपूरणभवः पटुरुच्चैरुच्चचार निनदोऽम्भसि तस्याः R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -8 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in Math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.) -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. -प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितृ *a.* 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पूरिकः, -का A kind of cake; मोदकान् पूरिकापूपान् Mb. 7. 64. 7.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete; को न याति वशं लोके मुखे पिण्डेन पूरितः Bh. 1. 118. -2 Overspread, covered over with -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण *p. p.* [पूर्-क्त नि०] 1 Filled, filled with, full of; opt. in comp; तं तथा कृपयाविष्टमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणम् Bg. 2. 1; so शोक°, जल° &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete; पूर्णमदः पूर्णमिदं पूर्णात् पूर्णमुदच्यते Īśop. 1; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूपमः R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full-sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow) आकर्णपूर्णरहनदाक्षेपैराहतं पुनः Bhāg. 8. 11. 10. -11 Allpervading; पूर्णमप्रवर्तीति वा अहमेतमुपास Bri. Up. 2. 1. 5; Mb. 14. 20. 28. -र्णा 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis*. -र्णम् Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अङ्कः an integer. -अञ्जलिः two handfuls. -अभिलाष *a.* satisfied, contented. -अभिषिक्ताः a particular sect of the Śāktas. -अभिषेकः a kind of अभिषेक: known in tantraśāstra as belonging to कौलपन्थ. -अमृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth, seventh and eighth incarnations of Viṣṇu. -आनकम् 1 a drum. -2 the sound of a drum. -3 a vessel. -4 a moon-beam. -5 = पूर्णपात्र q. v.; (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). -आनन्दः the Supreme Being. -आश *a.* one whose all desires are fulfilled; पूर्णाशा बहवः कृता वितरणैर्येन त्वया याचकाः -आहुतिः *f.* an offering made with a full ladle; पूर्णाहुतिभिरापूर्णास्त्रिभिः पूर्यन्ति तेजसा Mb. 14. 20. 28. -इन्दुः the full moon. -उत्सङ्ग *a.* far advanced in pregnancy. -उपमा a full or complete simile, *i. e.* one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुप्तोपमा); *e. g.* अम्भोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुग्धे करतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. -ककुद *a.* full-humped. -काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-मः) N. of the Supreme Being. -कुम्भः 1 a full jar. -2 a vessel full of water; (placed at the door as an auspicious mark); पूर्णकुम्भौ चक्रवाकानुकारौ पयोधरौ Dk. 1. 1. -3 a particular mode of fighting; बाहुपाशादिकं कृत्वा पादाहतशिरावुभौ । उरोहस्तं ततश्चक्रे पूर्णकुम्भौ प्रयुज्य तौ ॥ Mb. 2. 23. 14 (com. ग्रथिताङ्गुलिभ्यां हस्ताभ्यां पदाशिरसः पीडनं पूर्णकुम्भः). -4 a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तदत्र पक्वेष्टके पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. -पर्वेन्दु *f.* the day of full moon. -पात्रम् 1 a full cup or jar. -2 a cup-ful. -3 a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls); (अष्टमुष्टि भवेत् किञ्चित् किञ्चिदष्टौ तु पुष्कलम् । पुष्कलानि तु चत्वारि पूर्णपात्रं प्रचक्षते ॥); पूर्णपात्रमयीमाहुः पाकयज्ञस्य दक्षिणाम् Mb. 12. 60. 38. -4 a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापहियमाणपूर्णपात्रम् 299; तत् कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1; किं पूर्णपात्रस्य न पात्रमासीत् Rām. champū. (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined :—हर्षादुत्सवकाले च यदलंकारांशुकादिकम् । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात् पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or वर्धापकं यदानन्दादलंकारादिकं पुनः ॥ आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत् ॥ Hārāvali). -5 a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. -प्रज्ञ *a.* one whose prajña is fully developed. -ज्ञः N. of Madhva, the founder of a kind

of Vaiṣṇava cult. –ची (ची) जः the citron. –मानस *a.* contented. –मास् *m.* 1 the sun. –2 the moon. (–*f.*) the day of full moon. –मासः 1 the moon. –2 a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon; (comprising the अग्नेय, अग्नीषोमीय and उपांशुयाज sacrifices); कानि पुनर्दर्शपूर्णमासशब्दकानि। येषां वचने पौर्णमासीशब्दोऽमावास्याशब्दो वा आग्नेयादीनि तानि॥ ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 34. –मासी the day of full moon. –रथः a complete warrior. –वपुस् *a.* full (the moon). –होमः = पूर्णाहुतिः q. v.

पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. –2 A cock. –3 The blue jay; Mb. 7. 57. 4.

पूर्णिका A kind of bird (having a cleft beak = नासाछिन्नी).

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; निखिलाम्निशि पूर्णिमा तिथीनुपतस्थेऽतिथिरेकिका तिथिः N. 2. 76.

पूर्त *a.* [पूर्-क्त नि०] 1 Full, complete; ऐश्वर्यवैराग्ययशोऽवबोधवीर्यश्रियां पूर्तमहं प्रपद्ये Bhāg. 3. 24. 32. –2 Concealed, covered. –3 Nourished, protected. –र्तम् 1 Fulfilment. –2 Cherishing, nourishing. –3 Granting. –4 A reward, merit. –5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:— वापीकूपतडागादि देवतायतनानि च। अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226; Māl. 1. 5. (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Atri:— अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम्। आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते); cf. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः *f.* 1 Filling. –2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. –3 Satiety; satisfaction. –4 Rewarding, a reward. –5 Multiplying.

पूर्त्य *a.* 1 To be filled or satisfied. –2 To be nourished or maintained.

पूरुषः = पुरुष q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व् 1 P. To fill; –(10 P.) 1 To invite. –2 To live.

पूर्व *a.* (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. –2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of; ग्रामात् पर्वतः पूर्वः Sk.; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. –3 Previous to, earlier than; ब्राह्मणे साहसः पूर्वः Ms. 8. 276. –4 Old, ancient; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. –5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; श्रुतपूर्व &c.; व्यतीता या निशा पूर्वा पौराणां हर्षवर्धिनी Rām. 7. 37. 1. –6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. –7 Initial. –8 Established, customary, of long standing –9 Early, prime, पूर्वे वयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life. –10 Elder (ज्येष्ठ); रामः पूर्वो हि नो भ्राता भविष्यति महीपतिः Rām. 2. 79. 8. –11 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attended with; संबन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः Ś. 2. 17; नान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकण्ठारिगुरुं विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29; so मतिपूर्वम् Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'knowingly'; 12. 89; अबोधपूर्वम् 'unconsciously', Ś. 5. 2. &c. –र्वः An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः क्लियं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सनिश्वासैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि Ś. 2. 17. –र्वम् The fore-part; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वम् (गात्रम्) Ś. 2. 4. –र्वा 1 The east –2 N. of a country to the east of Madhyadeśa. –र्वम् *ind.* 1 Before (with abl.); मासात् पूर्वम्. –2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमभिवादयेत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205;; R. 12. 35; प्रणिपातपूर्वम् K; भूतपूर्वखरालयम् U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; समयपूर्वम् Ś. 5 'after a formal agreement'. –3 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण 'in front', 'before', 'to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वम् 'till-now', 'hitherto'; पूर्वं –ततः –पश्चात् –उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्वम् –अधुना or –अद्य 'formerly-now.' –Comp. –अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). –अङ्गः the first day in the civil month. –अचलः, –अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. –अधिकारिन् *m.* the first occupant, a prior owner. –अन्तः the end of a preceding word. –अपर *a.* 1 eastern and western; कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः सानुमानालोक्यते Ś. 7; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. –2 first and last. –3 prior and subsequent, preceding and following. –4 connected with another. (–रम्) 1 what is before and behind. –2 connection; न च पूर्वापरं विद्यात् Ms. 8. 56. –3 the proof and the thing to be proved. °विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. –अभिमुख *a.* turned towards or facing the east. –अभ्यासः former practice or experience. –अम्बुधिः the eastern ocean. –अर्जित *a.* attained by former works. (–तम्) ancestral property. –अर्धः, –र्धम् 1 the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम् Bh. 2. 60; समासे पूर्वार्धम् &c. –2 the upper part (of the body); शकुन्तला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय Ś. 3; R. 16. 6. –3 the first half of a hemistich. –अवसायिन् *a.* what occurs first or earlier; पूर्वावसायिनश्च बलीयांसो जघन्यावसायिभ्यः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34. –अह्णः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96, 152. श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम् (पूर्वाह्णतन, पूर्वाह्णिकः, पूर्वाह्णेतन *a.* relating to the forenoon). –आवेदकः a plaintiff. –आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. –इतर *a.* western. –उक्त, –उदित *a.* beforementioned, aforesaid, –उत्तर *a.* north-eastern. (–रा) the north-east. (–रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. –कर्मन् *n.* 1 a former act or work. –2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. –3 actions done in a former life. –4 preparations, preliminary arrangements. –कल्पः former times. –कायः 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद् भूयसा पूर्वकायम् Ś. 1. 7. –2 the upper part of the body of men; स्पृशन् करेणानतपूर्वकायम्

R. 5. 32; पर्यङ्कबन्धस्थिरपूर्वकायम् Ku. 3. 45. –काल *a.* belonging to ancient times. (–लः) former or ancient times. –कालिक, –कालीन *a.* ancient. –काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. –कृत *a.* previously done. (–तम्) an act done in a former life. –कोटिः *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. –क्रिया preparation. –गा N. of the river Godāvarī. –गङ्गा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवेन्दुजा पूर्वगङ्गा नर्मदा मेकलाद्रिजा Abh. Chin. 1083. –चोदित *a.* 1 aforesaid, above-mentioned. –2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection. –ज *a.* 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born; यमयोः पूर्वजः पार्थः Mb. 3. 141. 11. –2 ancient, old. –3 eastern. (–जः) 1 an elder brother; अपहाय महीशमार्चिचत् सदसि त्वां ननु भीमपूर्वजः; Śi. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. –2 the son of the elder wife. –3 an ancestor, a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. –4 (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. –5 the manes living in the world of the moon. (–जा) an elder sister. –जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (*–m.*) an elder brother; स लक्ष्मणं लक्ष्मणपूर्वजन्मा (विलोक्य) R. 14. 44.; 15. 95. –जातिः *f.* a former birth. –ज्ञानम् knowledge of a former life. –तापनीयम् N. of the first half of नृसिंहतापनीयोपनिषद्. –दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (–णा) the south-east. –दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. –दिनम् the forenoon. –दिश् *f.* the east. –दिश्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. –दिष्टम् the award of destiny. –दृष्ट *a.* 1 primeval. –2 declared by the ancients; यथा ब्राह्मणचाण्डालः पूर्वदृष्टस्तथैव सः Ms. 9. 87. –देवः 1 an ancient deity. –2 a demon or Asura; भूमिदेवनरदेवसंगमे पूर्वदेवरिपुरर्हणां हरिः Śi. 14. 58. –3 a progenitor (पितृ). –4 (du.) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa; सव्यसाचिन् महाबाहो पूर्वदेव सनातन Mb. 3. 41. 35 (com. पूर्वदेव नरनारायणसख). –देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men; अक्रोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः। न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः॥ Ms. 3. 192. –देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. –द्वार *a.* favourable in the eastern region. –निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परनिपात. –निमित्त an omen. –निविष्ट *a.* made formerly, in past; यस्तु पूर्वनिविष्टस्य तडागस्योदकं हरेत् Ms. 9. 281. –पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. –2 the first half of a lunar month; सर्वं पूर्वपक्षापरपक्षाभ्यामभिपन्नम् Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 5. –3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question; विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरम्. –4 the first objection to an argument. –5 the statement of the plaintiff. –6 a suit at law. –7 an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. –पदम् the first member of a compound or sentence. –पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. –पश्चात्, –पश्चिम *ind.* from the east to the west. –पाञ्चालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pañchālas. –पाणिनीयाः *m.* (pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. –पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. –पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor; अब्रवीद् हि स मां क्रुद्धस्तव पूर्वपितामहः। मूत्रश्लेष्माशनः पाप निरयं प्रतिपत्स्यसे॥ Mb. 13. 3. 21. –पीठिका introduction. –पुरुषः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. –2 anyone of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); Pt. 1. 89. –3 an ancestor in general. –पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (–र्वाः) *m.* (pl.) forefathers. –प्रोष्ठपदा = पूर्वभाद्रपदा; Mb. 13. 89. 13. –फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. –बन्धुः first or best friend; Mk. –भवः a former life. –भागः 1 the forepart. –2 the upper part. –भा(भ)द्रपदा the twentyfifth lunar mansion containing two stars. –भावः 1 priority. –2 prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. –3 (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. –भाषिन् °*a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. –भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession; Ms. 8. 252. –भूत *a.* preceding, previous. –मध्याह्नः the forenoon. –मारिन् *a.* dying before; एवंवृत्तां सवर्णां स्त्रीं द्विजातिः पूर्वमारिणीम् (दाहयेत्) Ms. 5. 167. –मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṁsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda; as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. –मुख *a.* having the face turned towards the east. –याम्य *a.* south-eastern. –रङ्गः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रङ्गविघ्नोपशान्तये। कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरङ्गः स उच्यते॥ D. R; पूर्वरङ्गं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वरङ्गः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Śi. 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). –रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणाद् दर्शनाद् वापि मिथः संरूढरागयोः। दशाविशेषोयोऽप्राप्तौ पूर्वरागः स उच्यते॥ S. D. 214. –रात्रः the first part of the night (from dusk to midnight). –रूपम् 1 indication of an approaching change; an omen. –2 a symptom of occuring disease. –3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. –4 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. –लक्षणम् a symptom of coming sickness. –वयस् *a.* young. (*–n.*) youth. –वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. –वाक्यम् (in dram.) an allusion to former utterance. –वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law; पूर्ववादं परित्यज्य योऽन्यमालम्बते पुनः। पदसंक्रमणाद् ज्ञेयो हीनवादी स वै नरः॥ Mitā. –वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. –विद् *a.* knowing the events of the past; historian; पृथोरपीमां पृथिवीं भार्यां पूर्वविदो विदुः Ms. 9. 44. –विप्रतिषेधः the conflict of two statements contrary to each other. –विहित *a.* deposited before. –वृत्तम् 1 a former event; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः सानुजः पितृसखस्य राघवः (उह्यमानः) R. 11. 10. –2 previous conduct. –वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. –शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. –शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. –सक्थम् the upper part of the thigh; P. V. 4. 98. –संचित *a.* gathered before (as in former birth); त्यजेदाश्वयुजे मासि मुन्यन्नं पूर्वसंचितम् Ms. 6. 15. –सन्ध्या daybreak, dawn; रजनिमचिरजाता पूर्वसंध्या सुतेव (अनुपतति) Śi. 11. 40. –सर *a.* going in front. –सागरः

the eastern ocean; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् पूर्वसागरगामिनीम् R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first of the three fines; स दाप्यः पूर्वसाहसम् Ms. 9. 281. -स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह Ś. 5. -2 Preceding, antecedent. -3 Previous, former, prior. -4 First. -5 ever (नित्य); शुचीन् कर्मणि पूर्वके Mb. 12. 85. 8; क एषां पूर्वको ब्रह्मन् Rām. 7. 4. 6. -कः An ancestor, a forefather; एवं विदेहराजश्च जनकः पूर्वकोऽभवत् Rām. 7. 57. 20.

पूर्वंगम *a.* Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; स पूर्वतः पर्वतपक्षशातनं ददर्श देवं नरदेवसंभवः R. 3. 42. -2 Before, in front of. -3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. -2 Relating to something preceding; पूर्ववन्तोऽविधानार्थाः० MS. 1. 4. 17. (cf. ये हि पूर्ववन्तो विदितपूर्वमर्थमभिवदन्ति ते अविधानार्थाः। ŚB. on *ibid.*) -*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause; *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. -*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (-णी *f.*), **पूर्वीण** *a.* 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. -2 On the day before, yesterday; पूर्वेद्युरपरेद्युर्वा श्राद्धकर्मण्युपस्थिते Ms. 3. 187. -3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. -4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Next, near. -4 Eastern. -5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, -पूलकः 1 A bundle, pack; न हि अवद्धे काष्ठपूलके एकस्मिन्नाकृष्यमाणे काष्ठान्तराणि कृष्यन्ते ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 26. -2 A kind of cake; cf. पूलदानम्, Mātaṅga. L. 11. 8.

पूलाकः = पुलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यम् An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. -2 To increase, grow; cf. पुष्.

पूषः 1 The month पौष. -2 (also पूषकः) The mulberry tree. -षा N. of the third kalā of the moon. -षम् The रेवती constellation.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -षणौ, -षणः) [पूष्-कनिन्; Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 A Vedic deity. -2 The protector of the universe; Īśop. 16. -3 The sun; सदापान्थः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इन्धनौघधगप्यग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणम् Śi. 2. 23; नवीनमिव पूषणम् Śiva B. 15. 26. -4 One of the 12 Ādityas; Mb. 12. 15. 18. -5 The earth. -Comp. -अनुजः rain; प्रास्यद् द्रौणसुतो बाणान् वृष्टिं पूषानुजो यथा Mb. 8. 20. 29. -अरिः, असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -आत्मजः 1 a cloud. -2 an epithet of Indra. -3 an epithet of Karṇa; पूषात्मजो मर्मसु निर्बिभेद Mb. 8. 89. 76. -दन्तहृत् an epithet of Vīrabhadra; see अदन्त. -भासा the city of Indra (अमरावती).

पृ I. 6 Ā. (प्रियते-पृत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या); कार्ये व्याप्रियते; see व्यापृत. -*Caus* (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust, with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमङ्कागतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19; उमामुखे... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -II. 3 P. (पिपर्ति, पूर्ण) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill. -4 To protect, maintain, sustain. -5 To promote, advance. -III. 9 P. (पृणाति) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root.) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). -3 To be able or capable; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः Ś. 6; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य ...आपन्नसत्त्वां शकुन्तलां निवेदयितुम् Ś. 4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुम् Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live; V. 5 P. (पृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. -2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच् I. 2 Ā. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पृणक्ति, पृक्त) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपृणग्धनुषा शरम् Bk. 6. 39. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be in contact with, touch. -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. -5 To augment, increase, -6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पर्चति, पर्चयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. -2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक्त *p. p.* [पृच्-क्त] 1 Mixed, mingled: पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणाम् R. 2. 13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full; पृक्तयेन्दुकरैरहः पर्यन्त इव संध्यया Ki. 11. 3. -क्तम् Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पृक्थम् Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षस् *m.* Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [प्रच्छ्-ण्वुल् संप्रसारणम्] An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विजानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छनम् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृञ्ज् 2 A. (पृङ्क्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृड्, पृण् 6 P. (पृड-ण-ति) To delight, please.

पृणाका The female young of an animal.

पृत् *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृतना after acc. dual).

पृतनम् Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृतना 1 An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot; see अक्षौहिणी. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). **-Comp. -साहः** an epithet of Indra.

पृतनाज्यम् A close combat or fight; पृतनानामजनाद् वा पृतनाज्यं जयनाद् वा Nirukta.

पृतनायु *a.* Ved. Hostile, inimical.

पृतन्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृतन्या An army; तां देवधानीं स वरूथिनीपतिर्बहिः समन्ताद् रुरुधे पृतन्यया Bhāg. 8. 15. 23.

पृथ् 10 U. (पर्थयति-ते) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure (of 13 Aṅgulas). **-Comp. -करः** an epithet of Śiva.

पृथक् *ind.* 1 Severally, separately, singly; शङ्खान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; सांख्ययोगौ पृथग् बालाः प्रवदन्ति न पण्डिताः Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; अवतीर्णोऽसि भगवन् स्वेच्छोपात्तपृथग्वपुः Bhāg. 11. 11. 28; रचिता पृथगर्थता गिराम् Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; इति च भवतो जायास्नेहात् पृथक्स्थितिभीरुता V. 4. 39. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग् रामेण-रामात्-रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate, divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert.) **-Comp. -आत्मता** 1 severalty, separateness. -2 distinction, difference. -3 discrimination, judgment. **-आत्मन्** *a.* distinct, separate. *-m.* the individual spirit or soul (जीवात्मा); (opp. to universal spirit or soul); Mb. 13. 120. 8; Bhāg. 8. 24. 30. **-आत्मिका** individual existence, individuality. **-करणम्, -क्रिया** 1 separating, distinguishing. -2 analysing. **-कार्यम्** a separate or private affair; तेषां ग्राम्याणि कार्याणि पृथक् कार्याणि चैव हि Ms. 7. 120. **-कुल** *a.* belonging to a different family. **-क्षेत्राः** *m.* (pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. **-चर** *a.* going alone or separately. **-जनः** 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनवच्छुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गन्तुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 1. 4. 24. -2 a fool, a block-head, an ignorant man; विविनक्ति न बुद्धिदुर्विधः स्वयमेव स्वहितं पृथग्जनः Śi. 16. 39. -3 a wicked man, sinner. **-धर्मिन्** *a.* one holding 'dual' (द्वैत) doctrine; Mb. 12. 232. 33. **-पर्णी** N. of a plant, Hemionitis Cordifolia (Mar. पिठवण). **-पिण्डः** a distant relation who offers the funeral rice-ball separately and not together with other relations; Ms. 5. 78. **-बीजः** the marking-nut (Mar. बिब्बा). **-भावः** separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वम्). **-योगकरणम्** the separation of a grammatical rule into two. **-रूपः** *a.* of different shapes or kinds. **-विध** *a.* of different kinds, diverse, various. **-शय्या** sleeping apart. **-स्थितिः** *f.* separate existence.

पृथक्त्वम् 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality. **-Comp. -निवेशः** Subsistence on separateness; पृथक्त्वनिवेशात् संख्यया कर्मभेदः स्यात् and also संख्यायाश्च पृथक्त्वनिवेशात् Ms. 10. 5. 17; यावति संभवति तावति पृथक्त्वनिवेश एव युक्तः ŚB. on MS. 5. 3. 2. Hence पृथक्त्वनिवेशिन्. It is considered to be a characteristic feature of संख्या; ŚB. on MS. 5. 3. 2. पृथक्त्वेन (Intr. used as adv.) Individually, separately; यथा लोके पृथक्त्वेनापि कुर्वाणानां बहुवचनं दृश्यते, देवश्चेद् वर्षेद् बहवः कृषिं कुर्युः ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 45.

पृथवी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. **-Comp. -जः, -तनयः, -सुतः, -सूनुः** an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. **-पतिः** an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Uṇ. 1. 184] 1 The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवि also). पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि जलमन्नं सुभाषितम्. -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. **-Comp. -इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -क्षित्** *m.*, **-पालः, -पालकः, -भुज्** *m.*, **-भुजः, -शुक्रः** a king. **-कम्पः** an earthquake. **-तलम्** the surface of the earth. **-पतिः** 1 a king. -2 Yama, the god of death. **-भृत्** *m.* a mountain. **-मण्डलः, -लम्** the circuit of the earth. **-रुहः** a tree; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. **-लोकः** terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु *a.* (-थु or थ्वी *f.*, compar. प्रथीयस्, superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [प्रथ्-कु संप्र० Uṇ. 1. 28] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनितम्ब q. v. below; सिन्धोः पृथुमपि तनुम् Me. 48. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; अन्युच्छिन्नपृथुप्रवृत्ति भवतो दानं ममाप्यर्थिषु V. 4. 47. -3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुतरीकृताः Ratn. 2. 15; अरोधि पन्थाः पृथुदन्तशालिना Śi. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. **-थुः** 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 O

Mahādeva. –4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of *Vena*, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvī. The Visṇu Purāṇa relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made Svāyambhuva Manu the calf; milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods, men, Risis, mountains, Nāgas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2.] –थु *f.* Opium. **–Comp.** **–उदर** *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (**–रः**) a ram. **–कीर्ति** *a.* far-famed. **–जघन, –नितम्ब** *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितम्ब नितम्बवती तव V. 4. 26. **–दर्शिन्** *a.* far-sighted. **–पत्रः, –त्रम्** red garlic. **–प्रथ, –यशस्** *a.* far-famed, widely renowned. **–बीजकः** lentils. **–रोमन्** *m.* a fish. °युग्म the sign Pisces of the zodiac. **–शेखरः** a mountain. **–श्री** *a.* highly prosperous. **–श्रोणि** *a.* having large hips. **–संपद्** *a.* rich, wealthy. **–स्कन्धः** a hog.

पृथुकः, –कम् Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे); याचित्वा चतुरो मुष्टीन् विप्रात् पृथुकतण्डुलान् Bhāg. 10. 80. 14. **–कः** A child; निन्युर्जनन्यः पृथुकान् पथिभ्यः Śi. 3. 30; विचित्रं तद् गेहं भवति पृथुकार्तस्वरमयम्; पृथुकः परिशीलितो न युद्धेष्वकृतास्त्रः परकैतवानाभिज्ञः Rām. Ch. 2. 25; Bhāg. 10. 12. 2. **–का** A girl.

पृथुल *a.* Broad, large, wide; श्रोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलासु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन तलेन Śi. 10. 65; बिम्बाधरं पृथुलमौक्तिकशोभिनासम् (प्रातः स्मरामि) Lalitapañcharatnam 1.

पृथ्वी [पृथु-ङीष्] 1 The earth; पृथ्वि त्वया धृता लोका देवि त्वं विष्णुना धृता Sandhyā. –2 The earth as one of the five elements. –3 Large cardamoms. –4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.) **–Comp.** **–ईशः, –पतिः, –पालः, –भुज्** *m.* a king, sovereign. **–खातम्** a cavern. **–गर्भः** an epithet of Gaṇeśa. **–गृहम्** a cave, grotto. **–जः** 1 a tree. –2 the planet Mars. **–जम्** rock-salt (गडलवण). **–तलम्** the ground, dry land. **–धरः** a mountain. **–भरः** N. of a metre.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. –2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. –2 A tiger. –3 A serpent, adder; पृदाकुरिव निर्मुक्तो मोक्ष्येऽयं मया यदि Śiva B. 15. 21. –4 A tree. –5 An elephant. –6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृशान *a.* Ved. 1 Clinging, attached to. **–नम्** Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्नि (**–श्णि**) *a.* [स्पृश् नि॰ किच् पृषो॰ सलोपः; Uṇ 4. 52] 1 Short, small, dwarfish. –2 Delicate, feeble. –3 Diversified, spotted. –4 Various, diverse (Ved.). **–श्निः** A dwarf. **–श्नि** *f.* 1 A ray of light. –2 The earth. –3 The starry sky. –4 N. of Devakī, mother of Krisṇa. –5 A cloud. –6 Milk. –7 A dappled cow. –8 The earth. **–Comp.** **–गर्भः, –धरः, –भद्रः** epithets of Visṇu-Krisṇa. **–पर्णिका, –पर्णी** Hermionitis Cordifolia (Mar. पिठवण). **–शृङ्गः** 1 an epithet of Krisṇa. –2 of Gaṇeśa.

पृश्नि (**–श्णि**) **–का, –पृश्नी** (**–श्णी**) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृष् 1 Ā. (पर्षते) 1 To sprinkle. –2 To hurt, injure. –3 To give –4 To vex, pain, weary.

पृषत् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. –2 Sprinkling **–m.** The spotted antelope; 'पृषन्मृगे पुमान् बिन्दौ न द्वयोः पृषतोऽपि ना' इति कोशः; Viś. Guṇa. 192. **–n.** 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). **–Comp.** **–अंशः, –अश्वः** 1 wind, air; पृषदश्वो धनेशश्च महेशश्च दिगीश्वराः Śiva B. 6. 44. –2 an epithet of Śiva. **–आज्यम्** ghee mixed with coagulated milk; संभृतं पृषदाज्यम् Rv. 10. 90. 8. **–पतिः** (**–पृषतांपतिः**) wind. **–बलः** N. of the horse of Wind.

पृषत *a.* [पृष्-अतच् किच्च] Spotted. **–तः** 1 The spotted antelope; तौ तत्र हत्वा चतुरो महामृगान् वराहमृश्यं पृषतं महारुरुम् Rām. 2. 52. 102. –2 A drop of water; सकृदेव कृतो रावः सरक्तपृषतो घनैः Rām. 7. 32. 22; पृषतैरपां शमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. –3 A spot, mark. –4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vāyu. **–Comp.** **–अश्वः** air, wind.

पृषत्कः 1 An arrow; पृषत्कबाणविशिखाः Ak.; तदुपोढैश्च नभश्वरैः पृषत्कैः Ki. 13. 23; Śi. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1; धनुर्भृतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45; चकास्ति यल्लोचनयोः पृषत्कता Rām. Ch. 2. 5. पृषत्कोत्कृत्तमस्तकाः Śiva B. 13. 108. –2 A round spot. –3 The versed sine of an arc; Gaṇitādhhyāya.

पृषन्तिः A drop of water; पयःपृषन्तिभिः स्पृष्टा वान्ति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा = पृषभासा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone used as a weight.

पृषातकम् Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृषोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृषत् and उदर, the त् of पृषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds.) पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gaṇa. to P. VI. 3. 109.

पृषोद्यानम् A small garden; L. D. B.

पृष्ट *p. p.* [पृष्-प्रच्छ्-वा क्त] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned. -2 Sprinkled. **-ष्टम्** A question, an inquiry.

पृष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

पृष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain. -2 An elephant.

पृष्ठम् [पृष् स्पृश्-वा थक् नि° ; Uṇ. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear; धर्मः स्तनोऽधर्मपथोऽस्य पृष्ठः Bhāg. 2. 1. 32. -2 The back of an animal; अश्वपृष्ठमारूढः &c. -3 The surface or upper side; मरुपृष्ठान्युदम्भांसि (चकार) R. 4. 31; 12. 67; आसन्नभूपृष्ठमियाय देवः Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृष्ठचारिणीम् U. 3. -4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); लेख्यस्य पृष्ठेऽभिलिखेद्दत्वा दत्त्वर्णिको धनम् Y. 2. 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. (पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे 'behind, from behind'). -7 Remainder (शेष); 'पृष्ठं चरममात्रे स्यात्' इति विश्वः; एष भारतयुद्धस्य पृष्ठं संशयमिष्यति Mb. 5. 167. 11. **-Comp. -अनुग, -गामिन्, -यायिन्** *a.* going behind, following; युद्धकालेऽग्रगो यः स्यात् सदा पृष्ठानुगः पुरे Pt. 1. 59. **-अष्ठीलः, -लम्** the back of a tortoise; B. R. **-अस्थि** *n.* the back-bone. **-आक्षेपः** acute and violent pain in the back. **-उदय** *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, *i. e.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. **-ग** *a.* mounted, riding on. **-गामिन्** *a.* faithful. **-गोपः, -रक्षः** a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting; पृष्ठगोपांश्च तस्याथ हत्वा परमसायकैः Mb. 4. 33. 39. **-ग्रन्थि** *a.* hump-backed. **-चक्षुस्** *m.* a crab. **-तल्पनम्** the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. **-तापः** noon, midday. **-दृष्टिः** 1 a crab. -2 a bear. **-पातिन्** *a.* 1, following. -2 watching, observing. -3 controlling. **-पीठी** a broad back. **-फलम्** the superficial contents of a figure. **-भङ्गः** N. of a mode of fighting; Mb. **-भागः** the back. **-भूमि** the upper story of a house. **-मांसम्** 1 flesh on the back; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसम् H. 1. 81. -2 a fleshy protuberance on the back. -3 the remaining flesh (चरममांस); यजुषा संस्कृतं मांसं निवृत्तो मांसभक्षणात्। न भक्षयेत् वृथा मांसं पृष्ठमांसं च वर्जयेत् ॥ Mb. 12. 193. 11. °अद, °अदन a back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (**-दम्, -दनम्**) back-biting; पृष्ठमांसादनं तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनम् Hem.; see पृष्ठमांस above. **-यानम्** riding. **-लग्न** *a.* following. **-वंशः** the back-bone. **-वास्तु** *n.* the upper story of a house; पृष्ठवास्तुनि कुर्वीत बलिं सर्वात्मभूतये Ms. 3. 91. **-वाह्** *m.*, **-वाह्यः** a draught-ox. **-शय** *a.* sleeping on the back. **-शृङ्गः** a wild goat. **-शृङ्गिन्** *m.* 1 a ram. -2 a buffalo. -3 a eunuch. -4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठकम् The back. (पृष्ठेकृ 1 to put off, postpone. -2 to resign, give up, discard.)

पृष्ठतस् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; नमः पुरस्तादथ पृष्ठतस्ते Bg. 11. 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. -2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलम्बितम् H. 1. 124; लज्जां पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K.; पृष्ठतो गम् to follow; पृष्ठतो भू 1 to stand at the back. -2 to be disregarded.)

पृष्ठ्य *a.* Relating to the back. **-ष्ठ्यः** A packhorse, पृष्ठ्यानामपि चाश्वानां बाह्लिकानां जनार्दनः। ददौ शतसहस्राख्यं कन्याधनमनुत्तमम् ॥ Mb. 1. 221. 51. **-ष्ठ्या** 1 A mare for draught. -2 An edge on the back of the altar. **-ष्ठ्यम्** 1 The back-bones. -2 A collection of Sāmans.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

पॄ 3, 9 P. (पिपर्ति, पृणाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-ष्यति, परि-री-तुम्, पूर्ण; *pass.* पूर्यते; *caus.* पूरयति-ते; *desid.* पिपरि-री-षति, पुपूर्षति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितॄनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl; अनेन भिन्नाञ्जनमेचकेन कृत्वाक्षिलेपं खलु पेचकेन Rām. Ch. 6. 29. -2 The root of an elephant's tail; Mātaṅga L. 3. 2; 6. 1, 13. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse. -6 A shelter on a street; Mānasāra.

पेचकिन् *m.*, **पेचिलः** An elephant.

पेञ्जूषः The wax of the ear; see पिञ्जूषः

पेटः (**-टा, -टी, -टम्** also) 1 A bag, basket -2 A chest. -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. **-टः** The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः, -कम् 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः, -पेटाकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटी A small bag, a basket.

पेट्टालः, -लम् (also **पेट्टालकः, -कम्**) A basket, box; इति पेट्टालकमर्पयति Mal. 6. 18/19.

पेडा A large bag.

पेण् 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

पेण्डः A way, road.

पेत्वम् 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. -त्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk; भोज्यं पेयं तथा चूष्यं लेह्यं खाद्यं च चर्वणम् । निष्पेयं चैव भक्ष्यं स्यादन्नमष्टविधं स्मृतम् Rajanighaṇṭu. -2 Sapid. **-यम्** 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 A drink, beverage. **-या** 1 Rice-gruel. -2 A drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea -2 Fire. -3 The sun.

पेयूषः, -षम् 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hārāvalī; Ms. 5. 6. -3 Fresh ghee.

पेर(रो)जम् A Turquoise gem.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument (=खरमुखाकारवाद्यम्); पूर्णाः पेराश्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; पेराश्चापूरयन् कलाः 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean. -4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल् 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. -2 A small part. **-लम्, -पेलकः** A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पपत्रिणः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. -2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरङ्गैः Ś. 3. 21. **-Comp.** **-क्षौमम्** fine linen.

पेला *f.* (= वाद्यविशेषः) A kind of musical instrument; भेरी-पेलोरु-झल्लरी-भीमरवम् Bk. 13. 45.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेलिनी Cabbage (Mar. कोबी); Gīrvāṇa.

पेव् 1 Ā. 1 To serve. -2 To enjoy. -3 To approach.

पेशः 1 Form, shape. -2 Ornament, decoration; अवदद् वदतां श्रेष्ठो वाचः पेशैर्विमोहयन् Bhāg. 10. 29. 17.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश(ष,-स)ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 95 (v. l.) -2 Thin, slender (as waist); एषा त्वया पेशलमध्ययापि घटाम्बुसंवर्धितबालचूता R. 13. 34 -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; न मृणालानि विचारपेशलानि Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; किं वा तत्त्वविवेकपेशलमतिर्योगीश्वरः कोऽपि किम् Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. **-लम्** Beauty, charm, loveliness. **-लः** N. of Viṣṇu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold; यथा पेशस्कारी पेशसो मात्रामपादायान्यन्नवतरं कल्याणतरं रूपं तनुते Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 4. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament. **-Comp.** **-कारिन्** 1 a wasp; निक्षिप्य चाप्ययथान्तैः पेशस्कारीव कीटकम् Bhāg. 10. 67. 7. -2 a goldsmith; Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 4. **-कृत्** *m.* 1 the hand; अन्धावमीषां पीगणां निर्वाक्पेशस्कृतावुभौ Bhāg. 4. 25. 54. -2 a wasp; Bhāg. 7. 1. 28.

पेशिः, -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh; दयाहेन तु कर्कन्धूः पेश्यण्डं वा ततः परम् Bhāg. 3. 31. 2. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; पञ्च पेशीशतानि च (भवन्ति) Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument; Mb. 6. 43. 8. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -12 Whey. -13 Well-cooked rice; L. D. B. -14 A case, covering; मुक्ताभिः सलिलरयास्तशुक्तिपेशी Śi. 8. 9. **-Comp.** **-कोशः, -षः** a bird's egg.

पेशिका A shell, rind.

पेष् 1 Ā. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्-घञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; पादेनास्क्पङ्कपेषं पिपेष Śi. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* 1 Pounding, grinding. -2 One who pounds, grinds.

पेषणम् [पिष्-ल्युट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*, **-पेषणी, -पेषाकः** A mill-stone, a grindstone, muller; Ms. 3. 68.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेषीकृ To crush, pound; इत्युक्तमात्रे मां हत्वा पेषीकृत्वा Mb. 1. 76. 38.

पेस् 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

पै 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैङ्गलः The son (or a disciple) of the sage Piṅgala. **-लम्** The manual of Piṅgala.

पैङ्गल्यम् Brown or tawny colour; पैङ्गल्यं यदवाप्तं हि देव्या रूपनिरीक्षणात् Rām. 7. 13. 30.

पैङ्गिः A patronymic of Yāska.

पैच्छिल्यम् Sliminess, mucilaginousness; Suśr.

पैञ्जूषः The ear; Abh. Chin. 573.

पैठर *a.* (-री *f.*) Boiled in a पिठर, q. v.; Rām. 2. 91. 70.

पैठीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैण्डिक्यम्, पैण्डिन्यम् Living on alms, mendicity.

पैता (in comp.) Vriddhi form of पिता.

पैतापुत्रीय *a.* Relating to father and son.

पैतामह *a.* (**-ही** *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to, Brahmā; यच पैतामहं स्थानम् Mb. 12. 160. 32; अयोध्या सुरलोकेव सद्यः पैतामही तनुः (बभौ) R. 15. 60. **-हाः** (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers. **-हम्** The lunar mansion Rohiṇī.

पैतामहिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather (also पैतामहक).

पैतृ (in comp.) Vriddhi form of पितृ.

पैतृक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) [पितृत आगतं पितुरिदं वा ठञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदमृद्धमजेन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनम् R. 8. 6; 18. 40.; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. **-कम्** A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्रीयः, पैतृष्वस्रेयः The son of a paternal aunt; पैतृष्वसेयप्रीत्यर्थम् Bhag. 1. 19. 35. **-यी** the daughter of a paternal aunt; पैतृष्वसेयीं भगिनीम् Ms.11.171.

पैत्त (**-त्ती** *f.*), **-पैत्तिक** *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्तल *a.* (**-ली** *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (**-त्री** *f.*) [पितुरिदम् अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. **-त्रम्** 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense.) -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris. **-Comp. -अहोरात्रः** one month.

पैप्पल *a.* (**-ली** *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree; दण्डेऽपरः पैप्पलः U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

पैप्पलादाः N. of a school of the Atharvaveda.

पैलः N. of a sage and promulgator of the Ṛigveda.

पैलव *a.* (**-वी** *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैल्ल्यम् Blear-eyedness

पैशल्यम् 1 Mildness, affability, softness. -2 Skilfulness (कौशल्य); प्रहस्य मन्दं पैशल्यादभ्यभाषत वीर्यवान् Mb. 1. 131. 22 (com.).

पैशाच *a.* (**-ची** *f.*) [पिशाचैन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. **-चः** 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति। स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. **-ची** 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons. -4 One of the forms of Prākrita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशाच्यम् A demoniacal nature.

पैशुनम्, -न्यम् [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Backbiting, slandering, talebearing, calumny; पैशुन्यं साहसं ......क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickdness, malignity.

पैशुनिक *a.* Slanderous.

पैष्ट *a.* (**-ष्टी** *f.*) [पिष्टस्येदम् अण्] Made of flour or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Made of flour or meal. **-कम्** 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 94.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगण्ड *a.* [पौः शुद्धो गण्ड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or fullgrown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. -3 Deformed. **-ण्डः** A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; 'बाल आ षोडशाद् वर्षात् पोगण्डश्चापि शब्दितः' Nārad; Ms. 8. 148; cf. अपोगण्ड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. **-Comp. -गलः** 1 a kind of reed (नल). -2 a kind of grass (काश); पोटगलास्तु धमनो नडः Abh. Chin. 11. 93. -3 a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटलः, पोटलकः, पोटलिका See पोट्टलः &c.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features; पोटा तु स्त्री नृलक्षणा Abh. Chin. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil, pustule.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टल, पोट्टलिका, पोट्टली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोड्डः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-तन्; Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c.; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; मृगपोतः; शार्दूल° Mu. 2. 8; करिपोतः &c; वीरपोतः a young warrior; कोऽप्ययं वीरपोतः U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old.

-3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 124; नभस्वता प्रतीपेन भग्नपोता इवार्णवे Siva B. 22. 11; हा विपद्वारिनिधिपतितजनोद्धरणपोत Nag. 5. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनम् a tent. -आधानम् a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् m. the master of a vessel. -प्लवः a mariner, seaman. -भङ्गः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् m. a sea-faring merchant; भक्ते पोतवणिग्जनैर्धनदत्तं यस्यान्तिके सागरः Siva B. 29. 89. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतायितम् *p. p.* of the denominative of पोत; an elephant's roar produced with the lips and (or) soft palate; तत् पोतायितमोष्ठतालुजनितम् Matanga L. 2. 13.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रम् [पू-त्र] 1 The snout of a hog; धृतविधुरधरं महावराहं गिरिगुरुपोत्रमपीहितैर्जयन्तम् Bk. 10. 60; Ki. 13. 53. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potṛi. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.

पोथः A blow, stroke; तथा तयोर्गदापोथैर्दिशः सर्वाः प्रतिश्रुताः Ram. 7. 32. 55.

पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids (Mar. रांजणवाडी).

पोप्लूयमान *a.* Floating often and often; (पुष्पसंचयान्) पोप्लूयमानानपरान् पश्य त्वं तनुमध्यमे Ram. 2. 95. 10.

पोथा A kind of wind instrument.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिन्दः The mast of a ship.

पोषः [पुष्-घञ्] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणम् Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयित्नुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टृ *a.* [पुष्-णिनि तृच् च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son; अधुना कृत्तिकादीनां षण्णां यः पोष्यपुत्रकः। तन्नाम चकुस्ताः प्रेम्णा कार्तिकेयेति कौतुकात्॥ Brav. P. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पोषधः A fasting day, sacred day; Buddh.

पौंश्चलीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौंश्चलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौंश्चल्यम् Harlotry, female incontinence; पौंश्चल्याच्चलचित्ताच नैस्नेह्याच स्वभावतः। रक्षिता यत्नतोऽपीह भर्तृष्वेता विकुर्वते॥ Ms. 9. 15.

पौंसवनम् See पुंसवन.

पौंस्न *a.* (-स्नी *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; संगच्छ पौंस्नि स्त्रैणं मां युवानं तरुणीशुभे Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्नम् Manhood, virility; का देवरं वशगतं कुसुमास्त्रवेगविस्रस्तपौंस्नमुशती न भजेत कृत्ये Bhāg. 4. 26. 26.

पौंस्यम् Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगण्ड *a.* (-डी *f.*) Boyish. -ण्डम्, पौगण्डकम् Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year); भृत्योः पौगण्डके बाला दृष्ट्वोचुर्विस्मिता व्रजे Bhāg. 10. 12. 37.

पौण्डरीक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to or made of lotus-flowers; अविरलमिव दाम्ना पौण्डरीकेण नद्धः Mal. 3. 16; वातावधूता वरपौण्डरीकी लम्बेव माला रुचिराम्बरस्य Ram. 4. 28. 23. -कः 1 A kind of leprosy. -2 A Soma sacrifice of 11 days.

पौण्डर्यम् A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौण्ड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country; पौण्ड्रश्च बलिनां वरः Hariv. -3 A kind of sugar-cane. -4 A sectarial mark. -5 N. of the conchshell of Bhīma; पौण्ड्रं दध्मौ महाशङ्खं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15. -Comp. -वर्धनः (पौण्ड्रम् इक्षुविशेषं वर्धयति) N. of the country of Bihar.

पौण्ड्रकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्ड्रिकः A kind of sugar-cane.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवम् A measure; शुल्कं दण्डः पौतवं नागरिको ...... च दुर्गम् Kau. A. 2. 6. 24.

पौतिनासिक्यम् Fetor of the nostrils; Ms. 11. 50.

पौत्तिकम् A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यम् अण्] Relating to or derived from a son. -त्रः A grandson, son's son. पौत्रदौहित्रयोर्लोके न विशेषोऽस्ति धर्मतः Ms. 9. 133. -त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgā. -त्रम् The office of a Potṛi, q. v. -Comp. -जीविकम् an amulet made of the seeds of पुत्रंजीव plant.

पौत्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौत्रिन् *a.* Having a grandson; Ms. 9. 136.

पौद्गलिक *a.* 1 Substantial, material. -2 Selfish.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यम् Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तम्, पौनरुक्त्यम् 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियोऽसीति पौनरुक्त्यम् K. 237; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्तायां चन्द्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विवा॰ अपत्ये अञ्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. -वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; या पत्या वा परित्यक्ता विधवा वा स्वयेच्छया। उत्पादयेत् पुनर्भूत्वा स पौनर्भव उच्यते॥ Ms. 9. 175. भस्मनीव हुतं हव्यं तथा पौनर्भवे द्विजे Mb. 13. 90. 15; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; पौनर्भवेन भर्त्रा सा पुनः संस्कारमर्हति Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (-री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैषिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. -रः 1 A townsman, citizen, (opp. जानपद); Ku. 6. 41; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. -री The language of the servants in a palace. -रम् A sort of grass (रोहिष). -Comp. -अङ्गना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town; विद्युद्दामस्फुरितचकितैर्यत्र पौराङ्गनानां लोलापाङ्गैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वञ्चितोऽसि Me. 27. -कार्यम् public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलत्वदेकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितम् Ś. 6. -जनः, -लोकः 1 a citizen. -2 citizens, burghers. -जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. -दाः (pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. -वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. -सख्यम् fellow-citizership; दशाब्दाख्यं पौरसख्यम् Ms. 2. 134.

पौरकम् 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (-री) Derived from or sacred to Indra. -रम् The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरन्ध्र *a.* Feminine.

पौरव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यम् अण्] Descended from Puru; पौरवेणाथ वयसा राजा यौवनमास्थितः Mb. 1. 75. 46. -वः 1 A descendant of Puru; Ś. 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरस्-भवार्थे त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत् साधुसंवाहनाभिः Mal. 9. 25; पौरस्त्यञ्झ्झामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. -2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. -4 Versed in the science of architecture (शिल्पशास्त्र); Mb. 1. 51. 15 (com.). -कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरिकः A country in the South.

पौरुष *a.* (-षी *f.*) [पुरुष अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Secred to *Puruṣa*. -षः A weight which can be carried by one man; Ms. 8. 404. -षी A woman. -षम् 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिग् धिग् वृथा पौरुषम् Bh. 2. 88; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2. 85. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility; पौरुषं नृषु Bg. 7. 8; स्त्रीभूतस्य परं मासं न स्मरिष्यसि पौरुषम् Rām. 7. 87. 29. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended; जवेऽपि मानेऽपि च पौरुषाधिकम् N. 1. 57. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुषेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) [पुरुष-ठञ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. -यः 1 Man.

slaughter (पुरुषवध). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. -षम् Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यम् Manliness, courage, heroism; किमार्य कामस्य वशंगतेन किमात्मपौरुष्यपराभवेन Rām. 4. 30. 16.

पौरुहूत *a.* (-ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याभिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे Ś. 2. 16.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen; पौरोगवः सूदाध्यक्षः Abh. Chin. 722.

पौरोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिकः A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसम् The office of a family-priest; पौरोधसं हृष्यति येन दुर्मतिः Bhāg. 6. 7. 37.

पौरोभाग्यम् 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; प्रियोपभोगचिह्नेषु पौरोभाग्यमिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोभाग्यम् Ś. 6. -4 Obtrusiveness.

पौरोहित्यम् The office of a family-priest; नरकाय मतिस्ते चेत् पौरोहित्यं समाचर Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (-सी *f*) Relating to the full moon. -सः A ceremony performed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्); दर्शपौर्णमासाभ्यां यजेत ŚB. on MS. 6. -सम् A day of full-moon.

पौर्णमासी, -पौर्णमी A day of full-moon.

पौर्णमास्यम् A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्त, पौर्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; आशीर्युक्तानि कर्माणि पौर्तानि विविधानि च Mb. 14. 37. 9; तावतां न भवेद् दातुः फलं दानस्य पौर्तिकम् Ms. 3. 178.

पौर्व, पौर्वक *a.* (-र्वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern. -3 Coming in succession (परंपरागत); एतैर्ब्रह्मर्षिभिर्नित्यमृत्विजस्तस्य पौर्वकाः Rām. 1. 7. 6.

पौर्वदे (दै) हिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life; तत्र तं बुद्धिसंयोगं लभते पौर्वदेहिकम् Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वापर्यम् 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाह्णिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon; व्युषितो रजनीं चाहं कृत्वा पौर्वाह्णिकीः क्रियाः Mb. 3. 168. 2.

पौर्वार्ध, पौर्वार्धक, पौर्वार्धिक *a.* Belonging to or situated to the east of.

पौर्विक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीम् Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Rāvaṇa; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhīṣaṇa. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Śūrpaṇakhā.

पौलिः *m., f.* **पौली** *f.* A kind of cake (*Mar.* पोळी).

पौलोम *a.* (-मी *f.*) Relating to or descended from, Puloman or Pulomā. -मः N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Śachī, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; आशीरन्या न ते योग्या पौलोमीसदृशी भव Ś. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Puṣya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -षी The day of full-moon in the month of Pauṣa; पौष्यां तिथौ पुष्यमसूत पत्नी R. 18. 32. -षम् A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौषधः A fasting day.

पौष्कर, -रक (-री, -की *f.*) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कलावतः N. of a friend of Suśruta who asked questions to Dhanvantari for acquiring knowledge.

पौष्कल्यम् 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Promoting growth or welfare; मन्त्रवर्जं न दुष्यन्ति कुर्वाणाः पौष्टिकीः क्रियाः Mb. 12. 296. 29. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -कम् A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णम् The lunar mansion called Revatī.

पौष्प *a.* (-ष्पी *f.*) [पुष्प्-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery; धनुः पौष्पं मौर्वी मधुकरमयी पञ्च विशिखाः Ā. L. -ष्पी 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकम् Green vitriol; oxide of brass (*Mar.* जस्ताचें फूल).

प्याट् *ind.* A particle of calling (ho!, hallo).

प्याय् 1 Ā. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow; see प्यै below.

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. **-नम्** Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्युष् I. 4 P. To divide (also प्युस् and पुष्). II. 10 P. To void (प्योषयति).

प्यै 1 Ā. (प्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; अताम्यस्योत्तमं सत्त्वमप्यायि कृतकृत्यवत् Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. *-Caus.* (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; यैः कृतः ...... क्षयी चाप्यायितः सोमः Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर्, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c.; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:— (*a*) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणम्, प्रस्थानम्, प्राह्ण); (*b*) length (प्रवालभूषिक); (*c*) power (प्रभु); (*d*) intensity, excess (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाय प्रगुण); (*e*) source or origin (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र); (*f*) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रभुक्तमन्नम्); (*g*) destitution, separation, being without (प्रोषिता, प्रपर्णवृक्षः); (*h*) apart (प्रज्ञु); (*i*) excellence (प्राचार्यः); (*j*) purity (प्रसन्नं जलम्); (*k*) wish (प्रार्थना); (*l*) cessation (प्रशम); (*m*) adoration, respect (प्राञ्जलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (*n*) prominence (प्रणस, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb; cf. प्र आदिकर्मदीर्घैश्वर्यभृशसंभवतृप्तिवियोगशुद्धिशक्तीच्छाशान्तिपूजाप्रदर्शनेषु.

प्रउगम् A triangle.

प्रकच *a.* Having the hair erect.

प्रकट *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public; अप्रकटीकृतशक्तिः शक्तोऽपि जनस्तिरस्क्रियां लभते Pt. 1. 31. -3 Visible. **-टम्** *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृ to manifest, unfold, display; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; Pt. 1. 31; प्रकटीभू 'to become manifest, appear'). **-Comp. -प्रीतिवर्धनः** an epithet of Śiva.

प्रकटनम् The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit; औज्ज्वल्यं परमागतः प्रकटयत्यामोर भीमं तमः Mal. 5. 11; N. 4. 151; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ् 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनम् Announcing, narration; P. I. 3. 32.

प्रकम्प् 1 Ā. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble; प्राकम्पत भुजः सव्यः Rām.; प्राकम्पत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, be loosened. *-Caus.* To shake, put in motion; प्राचकम्पदुदन्वन्तम् Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकम्पः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात् प्राप्तगाढप्रकम्पा Subhāṣ; सशिरः प्रकम्पम् Śi. 13. 42.

प्रकम्पन *a.* Causing to shake. **-नः** 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकम्पनेनानुचकम्पिरे सुराः Śi. 1. 61; 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. **-नम्** Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकम्पिन् *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल् 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after; प्रकाल्यमानस्तेनाहं शूलहस्तेन रक्षसा Mb. 3. 137. 7. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a.* 1 Killing, hurting; ध्रुवस्य पुत्रो भगवान् कालो लोकप्रकालनः Mb. 1. 66. 21. -2 Pursuing, chasing. **-नः** N. of a Nāga. **-नम्** Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. **-Comp. -विद्** *a.* ignorant. (*-m.*) a merchant.

प्रकाङ्क्षा Appetite.

प्रकाण्डः, -ण्डम् 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; कदलीप्रकाण्डरुचिरोरुतरुः Śi. 9. 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 (At the end of comp.) anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरुप्रकाण्डद्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकाण्डः Mv. 4. 35; 5. 48. -4 A kind of necklace; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. **-ण्डः** The upper part of the arm.

प्रकाण्डकः See प्रकाण्ड above; दण्डकानध्यवात्तां यौ वीर रक्षःप्रकाण्डकौ Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकाण्डरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार R. 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयताम् Ku. 2. 24. **-मः** Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. **-मम्** *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामम् (अन्तरात्मा) Ś. 4. 22; R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. -2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to wish or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly; ये तिष्ठन्ति भवन्तु तेऽपि गमने कामं प्रकामोद्यमाः Mu. 1. 25. **-भुज्** *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; न प्रकामभुजः श्राद्धे स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश् 1 Ā. 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एष सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढात्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. 1. 3. 12. -3 To look or appear like. -*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुम् Ś. 1; Sāṅ. K. 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित् कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Chāṇ. 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest; Śi. 12. 56; नाहं प्रकाशः सर्वस्य योगमायासमावृतः Bg. 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; नयन्ति तेष्वप्युपपन्ननैपुणा गभीरमर्थं कतिचित् प्रकाशताम् Ki. 14. 4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; जगत्प्रकाशं यशः R. 3. 48; पितुः प्रकाशस्य तव द्वितीयः Pratima 4. 9. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्त्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded. -8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling; महावनं चैत्ररथप्रकाशम् Mb. 3. 177. 17. -शः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; यथा प्रकाशतमसोः सम्बन्धो नोपपद्यते Smriti. -2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunshine; मेघान्तरे सूर्य इव प्रकाशः Mb. 8. 7. 16. -4 Display, manifestation; Śi. 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि Ś. 4. -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. -11 Knowledge (ज्ञान); सर्वद्वारेषु देहेऽस्मिन् प्रकाश उपजायते Bg. 14. 11. -12 Laughter. -शम् Bell-metal, brass. -शम् *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभूर्दापितो यत् तु प्रकाशं धनिनो धनम् Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 9. 228. -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in drama; opp. आत्मगतम्). -शे *ind.* Openly, publicly. -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. -आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (-*m.*) an epithet of (1) Viṣṇu; (2) of Śiva; (3) the sun. -इतर *a.* invisible. -कर *a.* causing manifestation; करणं त्रयोदशविधं तदाहरणधारणप्रकाशकरम् Sāṅ. K. 32. -कर्तृ, -कर्मन् N. of the sun. -क्रयः an open purchase. -नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. -वञ्चकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (-शिका *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Bright; shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 The sun. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. -Comp. -ज्ञातृ *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता, -त्वम् 1 Brilliance, splendour. -2 Appearance, manifestation. -3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. -नम् 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -2 Displaying, manifesting. -3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. -4 Announcement, declaration. -नः N. of Viṣṇu. -ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifestd, displayed, manifested. -2 Published; brought out (as a book). -3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. -4 Visible, evident, apparent. -तम् Light, clearness. -Comp. -विरुद्धता, -त्वम् (in Rhet.) a particular awkwardness in expression.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. -श्यम् Light; यथाऽनेकचक्षुःप्रकाशो रविर्न क्रमेण प्रकाशीकरोति प्रकाश्यम् Hastāmalaka Stotra 9.

प्रकाशिन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुञ्चः A particular measure of capacity; (about a handful); प्रकुञ्चः षोडशी बिल्वं पलमेवात्र कीर्त्यते Bhāva. P.

प्रकुप् 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. -*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhāṣ.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. -2 Excited. -3 Disordered, deranged. -4 Moved, shaken; यः पर्वतान् प्रकुपितॉं अरम्णात् Rv. 2. 12. 2.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मूर्खाणां प्रकोपाय न शान्तये Pt. 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. -4 An attack. -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance; vitiation; Suśr.

प्रकोपन, -ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. -नम्, -णम् Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलम् A handsome body.

प्रकूष्माण्डी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृ 8 U. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि नरो दैवात् प्रकरोति विगर्हितम् Pt. 4. 35; Mv. 2. 13. Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8. 230; व्रीडार्तां प्रकरोति दाडिमफलव्याजेन वाग्बन्धनम् Amaru. 16. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. -3 To assault, outrage, insult; कुलभार्यां प्रकुर्वाणमहं द्रष्टुं दशाननम् (यामि) Bk 8. 19. -4 To honour, worship. -5 To express, utter; प्रकुर्वते वारिदरोधनिर्गताः परस्परालापमिवामला दिशः Ki. 4. 31. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint

(to a post, office &c.); यत् कार्यं पार्थिवेनादौ पार्थिवप्रकृतेन वा Mb. 12. 69. 3. –8 Ved. To induce. –9 To win, conquer. –10 To destroy. –11 To make divisions (प्रकार); कामद्वेषसमायुक्तो मोहात् प्रकुरुते भवान् Mb. 5. 168. 18. –12 To marry.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताफलप्रकरभाञ्जि गुहागृहाणि Si. 5. 12; बाष्पप्रकरकलुषां दृष्टिम् S. 6. 9; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. –2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 Aid, assistance, friendship. –4 Usage, practice. –5 Respect. –6 Seduction, abduction. –7 Washing, cleansing (संक्षालन); अत्रामत्रप्रकरकरणे वर्ततेऽसौ नियुक्तः Viś. Guṇa. 154. **–रम्** Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणम् 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. –2 (*a*) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमत् प्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. (*b*) A head or subject of treatment. (*c*) A province or department. –3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. तस्यायं प्रकरणाधिकरणसमुद्देशः Kau. A. 1. 1. 1. –4 An opportunity, occasion. –5 An affair, a matter; अस्मिन्नेव प्रकरणे धनंजयमुदारधीः (उवाच) Mb. 12. 26. 1. –6 An introduction, prologue; वयमपि प्रकरणमारभामहे Pratijñā 1. –7 Relation. –8 Doing much or well. –9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the मृच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:— भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं। शृङ्गारोऽङ्गी नायकस्तु विप्रोऽमात्योऽथवा वणिक्। सापायधर्मकामार्थपरो धीरप्रशान्तकः॥ 511. –10 Context. This is one of the six प्रमाणs helpful in properly construing a विनियोगविधि. These प्रमाणs and their relative strength is stated by जैमिनि in श्रुतिलिङ्गवाक्यप्रकरणस्थानसमाख्यानां पारदौर्बल्यमर्थविप्रकर्षात् प्रकरणाच्च ज्योतिष्टोमेनैकवाक्यता स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 37. **–Comp.** **–समः** a kind of sophism; an assertion by two opponents of some argument which has the same force.

प्रकरणिका, –प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:— नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थवाहादिनायिका। समानवंशजा नेतुर्भवेद्यत्र च नायिका॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. –2 Theatrical dress. –3 An open piece of ground. –4 A place where four roads meet. –5 A kind of song. –6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेतत् Māl. 5. 20. –2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; त्रिप्रकार, नाना° &c. –3 Similitude. –4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. S. –5 Difference.

प्रकर्मन् *n.* Sexual intercourse. कन्याप्रकर्म — N. of a chapter in Kau. A.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed; प्रकृतजपविधीनामास्यमुद्रास्मिदन्तम् Si. 11. 42. –2 Commenced, begun. –3 Appointed, charged. –4 Genuine, real. –5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alaṁkāra for उपमेय) संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. –6 Important, interesting. –7 Wished, expected. –8 Original. **–तम्** The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु, किमनेन, प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point'. **–Comp.** **–अर्थ** *a.* having the original sense. –2 true, real. (**–र्थः**) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति, which is a change or effect); तं तं नियममास्थाय प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वया Bg. 7. 20. प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रम् S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् शैत्यं हि यत् सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि रे अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिम् आपद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ स्था 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness.' –2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिम् S. 7 'natural character'; अपश्यत् पाण्डवश्रेष्ठो हर्षेण प्रकृतिं गतः Mb. 39. 66 (com. प्रकृतिं स्वास्थ्यम्); so प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध; see below. –3 Make, form, figure; महानुभावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1. –4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोऽस्मि Mk. 7. –5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; नार्थानां प्रकृतिं वेत्सि Mb. 4. 49. 1; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगन्तव्यम् Ś. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति Ś. 1. 1; Bhāg. 4. 28. 24. –6 (In Sāṅ. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष,) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. It is also mentioned as one of the four contentments; प्रकृत्युपादानकालभागाख्याः Sāṅ. K. 50. –7 (In gram.) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied; प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवानुबन्धः Ki. 13. 19. –8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works); Bhāg. 5. 7. 5. –9 A woman. –10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरम् Bg. 9. 10. –11 The male or female organ of generation. –12 A mother. –13 (In arith.) A coefficient, or multiplier. –14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours; प्रकृतिं यान्ति भूतानि निग्रहः किं करिष्यति Bg. 3. 33. –15 An animal. –16 An artisan. –17 The Supreme Being; न ह्यस्ति सर्वभूतेषु दुःखमस्मिन् कुतः सुखम्। एवं प्रकृतिभूतानां सर्वसंसर्गयायिनाम्॥ Mb. 12. 152. 16. –18 Eight forms of the Supreme Being; भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च। अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्ना प्रकृति-

रष्टधा ॥ Bg. 7. 4. –19 The way of life (जीवन); सतां वै ददतोऽन्नं च लोकेऽस्मिन् प्रकृतिर्ध्रुवा Mb. 12. 18. 27. (pl.) 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; अथानाथाः प्रकृतयो मातृबन्धुनिवासिनम् R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते 301. –2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः Ś. 7. 35; नृपतिः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुम् R. 8. 18, 10. –3 The constituent elements of the state (सप्ताङ्गानि), *i. e.* 1 the king; –2 the minister; –3 the allies; –4 treasure; –5 army; –6 territory; –7 fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. –4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). –5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas; see Sāṅ. K. 3. –6 The five primary elements of creations (पञ्चमहाभूतानि) *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश; प्रकृतिं ते भजिष्यन्ति नष्टप्रकृतयो मयि Mb. 5. 73. 17. –Comp. **–अमित्रः** an ordinary foe; प्रकृत्यमित्रानुत्थाप्य Dk. 2. 4. **–ईशः** a king or magistrate. **–कल्याण** *a.* beautiful by nature. **–कृपण** *a.* naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. **–गुणः** one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. **–ज** *a.* innate, inborn, natural. **–तरल** *a.* fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; प्रकृतितरले कानः पीडा गते हतजीविते; Amaru. 30. **–पाठः** a list of verbal roots (धातुपाठ). **–पुरुषः** a minister, a functionary (of the state); जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. –2 a standard or model of a man. **–षौ** nature and spirit. **–भाव** *a.* natural, usual. (**–वः**) natural or original state. **–भोजनम्** usual food. **–मण्डलम्** the whole territory or kingdom; अधिगतं विधिवद्यदपालयत् प्रकृतिमण्डलमात्मकुलोचितम् R. 9. 2. **–लयः** absorption into the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the universe. **–विकृतिः** mutation of the original form. **–श्रैष्ठ्यम्** superiority of origin; Ms. 10. 3. **–सिद्ध** *a.* inborn, innate, natural; सुजनबन्धुजनेष्वसहिष्णुता प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि दुरात्मनाम् Bh. 2. 52. **–सुभग** *a.* naturally lovely or agreeable. **–स्थ** *a.* 1 being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine; दृष्ट्वा चाप्रकृतिस्थां ताम् Rām. 7. 58. 17. –2 inherent, innate, incidental to nature; रघुरप्यजयद् गुणत्रयं प्रकृतिस्थं समलोष्टकाञ्चनः R. 8. 21. –3 healthy, in good health. –4 recovered. –5 come to oneself. –6 stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकृतिमत् *a.* 1 Natural, usual, common. –2 Having a सात्त्विक frame of mind; ततः प्रकृतिमान् वैद्यः पितुरेषां पुरोहितः Rām. 2. 77. 21 (com. प्रकृतिमान् सत्त्वप्रकृतिः).

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct; प्रक्रियेयं न ते युक्ता Mb. 14. 79. 3. –2 A rite, ceremony. –3 The bearing of royal insignia. –4 High position, elevation. –5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उणादिप्रक्रिया. –6 (In gram.) Etymological formation. –7 A privilege. –8 An introductory chapter of a work. –9 Rules for the formation of words. –10 Good conduct, action; प्रक्रिया वैरिकारिका Mb. 12. 111. 59 (com. प्रक्रिया प्रकृष्टं कर्म) –11 (In medicine) a prescription.

प्रकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. –2 To lead (as an army). –3 To bend (as a bow). –4 To increase. –5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. –6 To place before or in front. –7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. –8 To drag along cruelly; प्रकृष्टाश्च तदा कामं देवमार्गं च दर्शिताः Rām. 5. 63. 11. –*Pass.* To be enhanced or increased; आवयोरपि यत् सङ्गात् पवित्रत्वं प्रकृष्यते U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद् गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. –2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. –3 Strength, power. –4 Absoluteness. –5 Length, protraction. –6 Speciality. –7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'preeminently', 'in a high degree'.)

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षण *a.* Paining, harassing, troubling. **–णम्** 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. –2 Ploughing. –3 Duration, length, extension. –4 Excellence, superiority. –5 Distraction. –6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित *a.* 1 Drawn out or forth. –2 Stretched out. –3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). **–तम्** Profit on a pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षिन् *a.* Excellent, pre-eminent.

प्रकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out. –2 Protracted, long, lengthy. –3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. –4 Chief, principal. –5 Distracted, disquieted. –6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरञ्जलिरयम् Ve. 1. 2. –2 To sow (as seed). –3 To issue forth, spring up; महीतले स्वर्गमिव प्रकीर्णम् Rām. 5. 7. 6 (com. प्रकीर्णं पातितम्). –*pass.* To disappear, vanish.

प्रकिरणम् Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed; प्रकीर्णमूर्धजा राजन् यक्षाधिपतिमब्रुवन् Mb. 3. 161. 17. –2 Spread, published, promulgated. –3 Waved, waving; जवात् प्रकीर्णैरभितः प्रकीर्णकैः Śi. 12. 17. –4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. –5 Confused, incoherent; बह्वपि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Śi. 2. 63. –6 Agitated, excited. –7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकाण्ड of Bhaṭṭikāvya. –8 Expanded, opened. –9 Standing alone. –10 Destroyed, killed; प्रकीर्णमेष भारं हि यद्गच्छेद्दस्युभिः Mb. 12. 215. 14. –11 Thickly covered; प्रकीर्णमलपङ्कः Dk. 2. 2. **–र्णम्** 1 A miscellany, any

miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. -केशी N. of Durgā.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः, -कम् 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चामर); Śi. 12. 17; प्रकीर्णकं पार्श्वगपाणिकम्पितम् Sāhendra. 3. 14; विप्रकीर्णं क्वचिच्छत्रं प्रकीर्णकमपि क्वचित् Śiva B. 21. 53; 22. 60. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. -कः A horse. -कम् 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Śāstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

प्रकृत् 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्तनम् 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. -ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रकीर्यः, -र्या N. of some medicinal plants (Mar. कांटेकरंज).

प्रक्लृप् 1 Ā. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. -*Caus.* 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accoutre. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पक *a.* Being in a right place.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment; अनेन विधियोगेन कर्तव्यांशप्रकल्पना Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). -ता A kind of riddle.

प्रक्लृप्त *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged; प्रतुष्टुवः कर्म ततः प्रक्लृप्तैस्ते यज्ञियैर्द्रव्यगणैर्यथावत् Bk. 2. 29. -म् *ind.* Readily, easily.

प्रकेत *a.* Ved. One who knows. -तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligence, knowledge.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R. 3. 59; Ś. 6. 6; कनकवलयभूषितप्रकोष्ठैः Bu. Ch. 5. 81. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings); इमं प्रथमं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्वार्यः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a palace (=प्रकोष्ठ); तस्थुर्विनम्रक्षितिपालसंकुले तदङ्गनद्वारबहिः प्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रक्खर *a.* Very sharp or violent. -रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog, -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; प्राक्रंस्त क्षयमेघवत् Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Ātm.) (with inf.); प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरम् R. 3. 47; 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with. loc).

प्रक्रन्तृ *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overcoming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (*a*) Stepping forward, proceeding. (*b*) Procedure, course; कोऽयं विधिः प्रक्रमः Māl. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapāṭha. -10 Discussing any point in question. -Comp. -तृतीयम् the third of a square pace. -भङ्गः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्नप्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expresion or construction; नाथे निशाया नियतेर्नियोगादस्तं गते हन्त निशापि याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशापि would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विश्रब्धा रचयन्तु शूकरवरा मुस्ताक्षतिं पल्वले; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further datails. -निरुद्ध *a.* stopped in the beginning.

प्रक्रमणम् 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. -तम् 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्लिन्न *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (तृप्त). -3 Moved with pity. -4 Putrefied.

प्रक्लेदः Moistness, wetness.

प्रक्लेदन *a.* Moistening, wetting.

प्रक्वणः, प्रक्वाणः The sound of a lute.

प्रक्वाथः Seething, boiling; Jātak.

प्रक्षर See प्रक्खर.

प्रक्षरणम् Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रक्षल् 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. -2 To wipe away; (अयशः) तेषामनुग्रहेणाद्य राजन् प्रक्षालयात्मनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालनम् Washing, washing off; यस्यावरोधस्तनचन्दनानां प्रक्षालनाद्वारिविहारकाले R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying; दुर्जनं प्रथमं वन्दे सज्जनं तदनन्तरम्। मुखप्रक्षालनात् पूर्वं गुदप्रक्षालनं यथा ॥ Subh. Ratn. 54. 34. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षपणम् Destroying; Rāj. T.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining, -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -णम् The spot where one has perished. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the waning moon.

प्रक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw, fing at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदग्नौ Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित् प्रक्षिप्तम् Kaiyaṭa. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवम् Mal. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious; as in प्रक्षिप्तोऽयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपणम् 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c).

प्रक्षीवित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुद् 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य प्रचुक्षोद गदयाङ्गं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुभ् 1 Ā., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभः, -प्रक्षोभणम् 1 Exciting, agitating. -2 Shaking; प्रक्षोभैः सपदि तरङ्गितं तटेषु Ki. 7. 36.

प्रक्ष्णु 2 P. To sharpen, whet.

प्रक्ष्वेडनः, -ना 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्ष्वेडा Humming; grumbling.

प्रक्ष्वेडित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy. -तम् A shout, hum.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रखरकिरण. -2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रक्खर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. *-Pass.* To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. *-Caus.* To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अमृत°, शशाङ्क° &c. -ख्यः the planet Jupiter.

प्रख्या 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यवसत् परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिमाम् Rām. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); तस्यास्तदद्भुतप्रख्यं श्रुत्वा हर्षमुपागतः Rām. 7. 89. 7. फेनप्रख्यः कथं नाशं मर्त्यलोको न यास्यति Y. 3. 10; प्रज्ञाचक्षुरवेक्षमाणतिमिरप्रख्याः किलाकीर्तयः N. 12. 106. -5 Look, appearance. -6 Brightness, splendour; शशाङ्ककिरणप्रख्यं कालवाल्मुखे तदा Mb. 1. 23. 2; अद्य चामीकरप्रख्यं प्रवेक्ष्यामि हुताशनम् Mb. 3. 73. 11.

प्रख्यात *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. -भाण्डम् a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king; राज्ञः प्रख्यातभाण्डानि प्रतिषिद्धानि यानि च Ms. 8. 399. -वप्तृक *a.* having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यानम् 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यापनम् 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगट Wrong reading for प्रकट.

प्रगण्डः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगण्डी The outer wall (of a city); 'प्रगण्डीः कारयेत् सम्यक् षाड्गुण्यं सत्रिवर्गकम्। यो वेत्ति पुरुषव्याघ्र स भुङ्क्ते पृथिवीमिमाम्' इति प्राचां पाठः। तद्व्याख्यानं च तदीयमेव। 'संचारो.यत्र

लोकानां दूरादेवावबुध्यते। प्रगण्डी सा च विज्ञेया बहिःप्राकारसंश्रिता ॥' इत्यादि Mb. 12. 69. 43 com.

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed. -2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.

प्रगत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जानु, -जानुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमनम् 1 Advance, progress. -2 The first advance in courtship. -3 A speech containing an excellent answer.

प्रगामन् *n.* Walk, gait, step.

प्रगर्जनम् Roaring, shouting; also प्रगर्जितम् in this sense.

प्रगल्भ् 1 Ā. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचने प्रागभिप्रियतमं प्रजगल्भे Śi. 1. 18; न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टङ्किकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; Mb. 12. 318. 64; इति प्रगल्भं पुरुषाधिराजो मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; पुंवत् प्रगल्भा प्रतिहाररक्षी R. 6. 20. -4 Ready-witted, prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age); गुरुः प्रगल्भेऽपि वयस्यतोऽस्यास्तस्थौ निवृत्तान्यवराभिलाषः Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full-grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (प्रौढवाक्); Māl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; प्रगल्भवनितेव कन्यका प्रणनाम K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; मुखार्पणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः (सिन्धुः) R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. -ल्भा 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty, of mature age, and ruling her husband; स्मरान्धा गाढतारुण्या समस्तरतकोविदा। भावोन्नता दरव्रीडा प्रगल्भाऽऽक्रान्तनायका ॥ S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.* -4 An epithet of Durgā.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness; प्रायेणैवंविधे कार्ये पुरन्ध्रीणां प्रगल्भता Ku. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित *a.* 1 Arrogant. -2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाढ *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. -5 Far advanced; त्वं पुनः प्रगाढायां प्रदोषवेलायामालपिष्यसि Dk. 2. 3. -ढम् 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. -3 Distress, difficulty; प्रगाढे तुमुलं चित्रमिति विद्धि प्रजापतेः Mb. 4. 61. 26. -ढम् *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगातृ *m.* An excellent singer.

प्रगाथः A strophe, a combination of two verses (ऋचू).

प्रगीत *a.* 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. -तम् 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीति *f.* A variety of metre.

प्रगुण *a.* Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; श्रमजयात् प्रगुणां च करोत्यसौ तनुमतोऽनुमतः सचिवैर्ययौ R. 9. 49. -3 (*a*) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; वरीयानन्योन्य- प्रगुणगुणनिर्माणनिपुणः Māl. 1. 16. (*b*) Efficient; प्राणत्राणे प्रगुणमभवन्मत्परिष्वङ्गकल्पः 9. 46. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means: 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.)

प्रगुणीकृ To make oneself fit or ready for.

प्रगुणनम् Putting straight, arranging.

प्रगुणयति Den. P. = प्रगुणीकृ above.

प्रगुणित *a.* Made even or straight. -2 Made smooth.

प्रगुण्य *a.* More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रगे *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Śi. 12. 1; सायं स्नायात् प्रगे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62; अथ प्रगे प्रजानाथः स आस्थाय हयोत्तमम् Śiva B. 29. 65. -Comp. -तन *a.* to be performed in the morning; उत्थाय च धौतवक्त्रौ प्रगेतनानि मङ्गलान्यनुष्ठाय Dk. 2. 2. -निश, -शय *a.* who is asleep at day-break; उत्सूर्यशायिनश्चासन् सर्वे चासन् प्रगेनिशाः Bhāratam. नैनानभ्युदियात् सूर्यो न चाप्यासन् प्रगेशयाः Mb. 12. 228. 37.

प्रगोपनम् Protection, preservation.

प्रग्रथनम् Stringing together, weaving.

प्रग्रह् 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth, extend. -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the प्रगृह्य vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. -*Caus.* To receive, accept.

प्रगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संधि); see प्रगृह्य below.

प्रगृह्यम् 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदूदेद्द्विवचनं प्रगृह्यम् P. I. 1. 11 (*i. e.* the final ई, ऊ and ए of the dual

terminations of a word or any grammatical form). –2 Remembrance. –3 A sentence.

प्रग्रह *a.* 1 Holding in front, stretching forth (hands); एवमुक्तस्तु मुनिना प्राञ्जलिः प्रग्रहो नृपः । अभ्यवादयत प्राज्ञः Rām. 7. 82. 14. –2 Seizing, taking. –हः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. –2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing; न हि मे मुच्यते कश्चित् कथञ्चित् प्रग्रहं गतः Mb. 3. 179. 16. –3 The commencement of an eclipse. –4 (*a*) A rein, bridle; धृताः प्रग्रहाः अवतरत्वायुष्मान् Ś. 1; Śi. 12. 31. (*b*) A whip, lash, scourge. –5 A check, restraint; यः प्रग्रहानुग्रहयोर्यथान्यायं विचक्षणः Rām. 2. 1. 25. –6 Binding, confinement; सोऽस्माकं वैरपुरुषो दुर्मतिः प्रग्रहं गतः Mb. 12. 7. 33. –8 A prisoner, captive. –8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). –9 A ray of light. –10 The string of a balance. –11 A vowel not subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony; see प्रगृह्य. –12 N. of Viṣṇu. –13 The arm. –14 A leader, guide. –15 Kindness, favour, a reward; अपराधं सहेताल्पं तुष्येदल्पेऽपि चोदये । महोपकारं चाध्यक्षं प्रग्रहेणाभिपूजयेत् ॥ Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. –16 The *Karṇikāra* tree. –17 The gains in the form of gifts to courtiers; राजोपजीविनां प्रग्रहप्रदेशभोगपरिहारभक्तवेतनलाभम् Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. –18 Hoarding, collecting (संग्रह); असाधुनिग्रहरतः साधूनां प्रग्रहे रतः Mb. 12. 21. 14. –19 Folding, joining (hands); श्वश्रूणामविशेषेण प्राञ्जलिप्रग्रहेण च Rām. 7. 48. 10. –20 Obstinacy, stubbornness. –21 A companion, satellite.

प्रग्रहणम् 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. –2 The commencement of an eclipse. –3 A rein, bridle. –4 A check, restraint. –5 Binding, confining. –6 Offering. –7 Guiding.

प्रग्रहिन् *a.* One holding the rein; पथि प्रग्रहिणं कंसमाभाष्याहाशरीरवाक् Bhāg. 10. 1. 34.

प्रग्राहः 1 Seizing, taking. –2 Bearing, carrying; प्रगाहैरिव पात्राणामन्वेष्या मैथिली कृतैः Bk. 7. 44. –3 The string of a balance. तुलासूत्रेऽश्वादिरश्मौ प्रग्राहः प्रग्रहोऽपि च Ak. 3. 236; वणिक् प्रग्राहवान् यद्वत् काले चरति सिद्धये Bk. 7. 49. –4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रीवः, –वम् 1 A painted turret. –2 A wooden fence round a building; Rāj. T. 8. 328. –3 A window. –4 A stable. –5 The top of a tree. –6 A pleasure-house.

प्रघट् 1 Ā. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; को वा विश्वजनीनेषु कर्मसु प्राघटिष्यत Bk. 21. 17. –2 To begin, commence; ततः प्रजघटे युद्धम् Bk. 14. 77.

प्रघटकः, –प्रघट्टकः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रघटा The first elements or rudiments of a science. –Comp. –विद् *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रघणः (–नः), –प्रघाणः (–नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house, portico; प्रघाण-प्रघणालिन्दा बहिर्द्वारप्रकोष्ठके Abh. Chin. 10. 10; तस्मिन्नन्तर्घणेऽपश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसद्मनः Bk. 7. 62. –2 A copper-pot, –3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रघर्षणः Grinding, crushing, destroying. –णम् Rubbing, annointing.

प्रघस *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. –सः 1 A demon. –2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रघातः 1 Killing. –2 A combat, battle.

प्रघुणः A guest (v. l. for प्राघुण or प्राघूर्ण q. v.)

प्रघूर्ण *a.* 1 Wandering, roaming. –2 Turning round –र्णः A guest; see प्राघूर्ण.

प्रघोषः 1 Sound, noise. –2 Uproar.

प्रचकित *a.* Trembling, shuddering.

प्रचक्रम् 1 An army in motion. –2 A foraging army.

प्रचक्ष् 2 Ā. 1 To say, speak, lay down; स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. –2 To tell, relate. –3 To consider, regard, deem. –4 To name, call; योऽस्यात्मनः कारयिता तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12; 2. 17; 3. 28; 10. 14.

प्रचक्षस् *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. –2 An epithet of Bṛihaspati.

प्रचण्ड *a.* 1 Vehement, xcessively violent, impetuous. –2 Strong, powerful, fierce. –3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). –4 Furious, wrathful. –5 Bold, confident. –6 Terrible, terrific. –7 Intolerable, unbearable. –ण्डः A species of oleander. –Comp. –आतपः fierce heat. –घोण *a.* large-nosed. –भैरवः N. of a व्यायोग (kind of drama). –सूर्य *a.* having a hot or burning sun; प्रचण्डसूर्यः स्पृहणीयचन्द्रमाः Ṛs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रचण्डता, –त्वम् 1 Violence, impetuosity. –2 Boldness.

प्रचपल *a.* Very unsteady or restless.

प्रच (चा) य See under प्रचि.

प्रचर् 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. –2 To go or issue forth, appear. –3 To roam, wander over. –4 To reach, arrive at. –5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. –6 To prevail (as a custom). –7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work; चिकित्सकानां सर्वेषां मिथ्या प्रचरतां दमः Ms. 9. 284. –8 To do, perform. –9 To behave, act towards, treat. –10 To be engaged in. –11 To thrive, prosper. –*Caus.* 1 To cause or allow to roam. –2 To turn out to graze. –3 To make public.

प्रचरः 1 A road, path, way. –2 A custom, usage.

प्रचरणम् 1 Going forth, proceeding. –2 Being current, circulating. –3 Undertaking, beginning. –4 Employing, using. –णी A wooden-ladle.

प्रचरित *p. p.* 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession); यैः कर्मभिः प्रचरितैः शुश्रूष्यन्ते द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 100. -3 Current, publicly known.

प्रचर्या Action, process.

प्रचारः 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering; शान्तमृगप्रचारम् (काननम्) Ku. 3. 42. -2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation; U. 1; Mu. 1. -3 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारम् Trik. -5 Conduct, behaviour; Mb. 12. 171. 15; cf. अध्यक्षप्रचारः (a title of the second book of Arthaśāstra.) -6 Custom, usage. -7 A play-ground, place of exercise. -8 A pasture-ground, pasturage; गवां प्रचारेष्वासीनम् Mb. 1. 40. 17; ग्राम्येच्छया गोप्रचारो भूमी राजवशेन वा Y. 2. 166. -9 A passage, path; योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. -10 Proclamation in public; प्रचारे चापघोषयेत ...Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. -11 Movement, activity (संचार); प्रचारं स तु संग्रह्य Rām. 7. 35. 49.

प्रचारित *a.* 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

प्रचारिन् *a.* 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

प्रचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble; समुद्रमपि संतरेत् प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलम् Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk, move on; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (abl.). -*Caus.* (चाल°) 1 To shake, stir up. (-चल°) -2 To move, set in motion. -3 To remove from.

प्रचल *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; य उत्पलाक्षि प्रचलैर्विलोचनैस्तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुञ्जते Ku. 5. 35; Māl. 1. 38. -2 Current, prevailing, customary. -3 Going well or widely. -लः A peacock; Nigh. Ratn.

प्रचलनम् 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रचलित (प्रचलत्) *a.* 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about; एतस्मिन् प्रचलाकिनां प्रचलतामुद्वेजिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent. -7 confused, bewildered. -तम् Going away, departure.

प्रचालनम Stirring, shaking, a stir; किं वृथार्थप्रचालनेन Pt. 5 'why discuss this matter in vain'.

प्रचला *f* A chamelion (Mar. सरडा).

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. -का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन् *m.* A peacock; U. 2. 29; प्रचलाकिकलापिनौ Trikāṇḍaśeṣa.

प्रचलायित *a.* Rolling about, tossing. -तम् Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचषालम् A particular ornament on a sacrificial post; चषालं प्रचषालं च यस्य यूपे हिरण्मये Mb. 7. 61. 6.

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down; परेषामुत्तमाङ्गानि प्रचिन्वन्तमथेषुभिः Mb. 6. 14. 12. -*Pass.* 1 To grow, be developed; प्रचीयमानावयवा रराज स R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper; अपि प्रचीयन्ते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रच (चा) यः 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers) P. III. 3. 40. -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; प्रसवः पुण्यानां प्रचय इव सर्वस्य सुखदः Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The neutral accentless tone (एकश्रुति). -6 (In alg.) The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रचयनम् Collecting, gathering.

प्रचायिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रचेय *a.* 1 To be gathered. -2 To be increased. -3 Spreading everywhere.

प्रचुद् 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite; धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Gāyatrī.; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce; परिवेषयेत प्रयतो गुणान् सर्वान् प्रचोदयन् Ms. 3. 228.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. -2 Instigating.

प्रचोदक *a.* Driving onward, urging, inciting.

प्रचोदनम् 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. -2 Instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रचोदित *p. p.* 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. Directed, ordered, prescribed; चोदितो गुरुणा नित्यमप्रचोदित एव वा । कुर्यादध्ययने यत्नमाचार्यस्य हितेषु च ॥ Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Decreed, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रचोदिन् *a.* Driving on, urging &c. -नी 1 A prickly nightshade. -2 N. of a plant; Solanum Indicum or Solanum Jacquini (Mar. रिंगणी).

प्रचुर *a.* 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यव्यया प्रचुरनित्यधनागमा च Bh. 2. 47; Śi. 12. 72; महात्मनां वः प्रचुरः समागमः Bhāg. -2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरपुरन्दरधनुः Gīt. 2 -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. -रः A thief. -Comp. -परिभवः frequent humiliation. -पुरुष *a.* populous. (-षः) a thief.

प्रचुरता, -त्वम् 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity.

प्रचुरीकरणम् Adding to, increasing.

प्रचुरीकृत *a.* Augmented, increased.

प्रचुरीभू 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuṇa; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver; Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतृ *m.* A charioteer, coach-man.

प्रचेलम् Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रच्छ् 6 P. (पृच्छति, पप्रच्छ, अप्राक्षीत्, प्रक्ष्यति, प्रष्टुम्, पृष्ट; *caus.* प्रच्छयति; *pass.* पृच्छयते; *desid.* पिप्राच्छिषति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषम् R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; पृच्छामि त्वां धर्मसंमूढचेताः Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादम्बरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192; कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां वियुक्तः Me. 103; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छनम्, -ना A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelop (वनं) प्राच्छादयदमेयात्मा नीहारेणेव चन्द्रमाः Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्रच्छादय स्वान् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नम् 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; प्रच्छदान्तगलिताश्रुबिन्दुभिः R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम् Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden; प्रच्छन्ना वा प्रकाशा वा वेदितव्याः स्वकर्मभिः Ms. 10. 40; Mb. 3. 35. 31. -4 Clothed, clad. -न्नम् 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -न्नम् *ind.* Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छादक *a.* Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.). -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows); also प्रच्छेदक in this sense.

प्रच्छादनम् 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित *p. p.* 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छर्दक *a.* Anything (drug &c.) causing vomiting.

प्रच्छर्दनम् 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic; प्रच्छर्दनविधारणाभ्यां वा प्राणस्य Patañjala S. 1. 34.

प्रच्छर्दिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छानम् 1 Scarifying. -2 Making sore.

प्रच्छायम् [प्रकृष्टा छाया यत्र] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः Ś. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छिद् 7 U. To cut, cleave.

प्रच्छेदनम् Dividing into small pieces.

प्रच्छिल *a.* Dry, waterless.

प्रच्यु 1 Ā. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.) -5 To flow out, stream forth. -6 To drive, urge on. -*Caus.* 1 To move, shake. -2 To dislodge, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रच्यवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्यवनम् 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping (क्षरण).

प्रच्यावनम् 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्यावित *p. p.* Driven away; ततो निवातकवचैरितः प्रच्याविताः सुराः Mb. 3. 172. 28.

प्रच्यावुक *a.* Transitory, fragile.

प्रच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or from. -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded; अस्मादप्रच्युतो विप्रः प्राप्नोति परमां गतिम् Ms. 12. 116. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्युतिः *f.* 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्युतिशङ्कया क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोदामहे Śanti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 Ā. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general; चरितब्रह्मचर्यो हि प्रजायेत यजेत च Mb. 12. 28. 55. -*Caus.* 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; अप्रमोदात् पुनः पुंसः प्रजनं न प्रवर्तते Mb. 13. 46. 4; T. Up. 1. 9. 1; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor; प्रजनश्चास्मि कन्दर्पः Bg. 10. 28. -5 The generative organ; प्रजने च प्रजापतिम् (संनिवेशयेत्) Ms. 12. 121.

प्रजनन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Producing, generating, procreative. -नम् 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva); आत्मानमुभयोर्मध्ये यत्तत् प्रजननं विदुः Bhāg. 9. 14. 46. -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle (उपसर). -Comp. -कुशल *a.* skilled in midwifery.

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु *a.* 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजनुकः The body.

प्रजनुः *f.* The vulva (Ved.).

प्रजा (Changed to प्रजस् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, सु or दुस्; as अवेक्षितप्रजः R. 8. 32; सुप्रजस् 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood (of animals); प्रजार्थव्रतकर्शिताङ्गम् R. 2. 73; प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so बकस्य प्रजा, सर्पप्रजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; ननन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा Ś. 5. 5 and स्वाभ्यः प्रजाभ्यो हि यथा तथैव सर्वप्रजाभ्यः शिवमाशशंसे Bu. Ch. 2. 35 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -7 An era; Buddh. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः 1 an epithet of the sun. -2 of Dakṣa. -अन्तकः Yama, the god of death; अथ वा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजान्तकः R. 8. 45. -ईप्सु *a.* desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; तमभ्यनन्दत् प्रथमं प्रबोधितः प्रजेश्वरः शासनहारिणा हरेः R. 3. 68; 5. 32; प्रजाश्चिरं सुप्रजसि प्रजेशे ननन्दुरानन्दजलाविलाक्ष्यः 18. 29. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* -उत्पादनम् the raising up of progeny. -कल्पः the time of creation; Hariv. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तन्तुः a line of descendants, lineage, race. -तीर्थम् the auspicious moment of birth; Bhāg. -द *a.* 1 granting progeny. -2 removing barrenness. -दानम् silver. -द्वारम् N. of the sun. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. -2 a king, sovereign, prince; प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -निषेकः 1 impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); प्रजानिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सूनोरनुध्यायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60. -2 offspring. -पः a king. -पतिः 1 the god presiding over creation; प्रजने च प्रजापतिम् Ms. 12. 121. -2 an epithet of Brahmā; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चन्द्रो नु कान्तिप्रदः V. 1. 9. -3 an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (see Ms. 1. 34). -4 an epithet of Viśvakarman, the architect of gods. -5 the sun. -6 a king. -7 a son-in-law. -8 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -9 a father, progenitor. -10 the penis. -11 a sacrifice; °हृदयम् A kind of सामगान. -12 N. of a संवत्सर. -परिपालनम्, -पालनम् the protection of subjects. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः an epithet of Śiva. -पाल्यम् royal office. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of progeny. -व्यापारः care for or anxiety about the people. -सृज् *m.* epithet of Brahmā; कृतः प्रजाक्षेमकृता प्रजासृजा Śi. 1. 28. -हित *a.* beneficial to children or people. (-तम्) water.

प्रजात *p. p.* Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः *f.* 1 Procreation, production, propagation; प्रजातिश्च स्वाध्यायप्रवचने च T. Up. 1. 9. 1; अथापि काममेतं ते प्रजात्यै करवाण्यलम् Bhāg. 3. 14. 21. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् *a.* Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अश्विरूप°, वीर° &c.).

प्रजावत् *a.* 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -ती A brother's wife (भ्रातृजाया); प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13. -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल्प् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, talk; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To proclaim. -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); असूयेर्ष्यामदयुजा योऽवधीरणमुद्रया। प्रियस्य कौशलोद्गारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजल्पनम् 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजल्पित *a.* Talked, prattled. -तम् Talk.

प्रजविन् See under प्रजु.

प्रजागृ 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स राजर्षिरिमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरकृशो लक्ष्यते Ś. 3; प्रजागरात् खिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्ने समागमः Ś. 6. 22. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Kriṣṇa or Viṣṇu (नित्यं प्रबुद्धत्वात् प्रजागर्ति इति प्रजागरः).

प्रजागरणम् Being awake.

प्रजागरूक *a.* Wide awake.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनम् Livelihood, subsistence; शेषाणामानृशंस्यार्थं प्रदद्यात्तु प्रजीवनम् Ms. 9. 163.

प्रजुष्ट *a.* Attached or devoted to, intent on; विषयेषु प्रजुष्टानि Ms. 2. 96.

प्रजू 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. -*Caus.* To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.

प्रजवन *a.* Swift, fleet; व्यावल्गत् प्रजवनवाजिना रथेन U. 5. 1 (v. l.).

प्रजविन् *a.* Rapid, swift, speedy. -*m.* An express, a courier.

प्रजृम्भ् 1 Ā. 1 To begin to yawn. -2 To open the mouth.

प्रज्झटिका A kind of Prākṛita metre.

प्रज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -*Caus.* (प्रज्ञपयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with.-**ज्ञः** A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Ordered, prescribed. -2 Arranged (as a seat); Buddh.

प्रज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect. -5 N. of a goddess, Vidyādevī (Jainism).

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः R. 1. 15; नाभिनन्दति न द्वेष्टि तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता Bg. 2. 57; शस्त्रं निहन्ति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं यशश्च हन्ति ॥ Subhāṣ. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment; इयं निष्ठा बहुविधा प्रज्ञया त्वध्यवस्यति Mb. 14. 30. 24. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 Longing for (वासना); impression (संस्कार); तं विद्याकर्मणि समन्वारभेते पूर्वप्रज्ञा च Bri. Up. 4. 4. 2. -6 N. of the goddess Sarasvatī. -7 A particular Śakti or energy. -8 A true or transcendental wisdom; Buddh. -**Comp.** -**अस्त्रम्** a missile, weapon; ततः प्रज्ञास्त्रमादाय मोहनास्त्रं व्यनाशयत् Mb. 6. 77. 53. -**घनः** nothing but intelligence; Bhāg. -**चक्षुस्**, -**नयन** *a.* blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes); ततो ज्ञास्यसि मां सौते प्रज्ञाचक्षुषमित्युत Mb. 1. 1. 149; Bhāg. 1. 13. 28; Manodūta 115; N. 12. 106. (-*m.*) an epithet of Dhṛitarāṣṭra; Mb. 3. 7. 24; Kāvyamālā, Part. 13. (-*n.*) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -**पारमिता** one of the transcendent virtues; Buddh. -**मात्रा** an organ of sense. -**वादः** a wise saying; अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11. -**वृद्ध** *a.* old in wisdom. -**सहाय** *a.* intelligent, wise. -**हीन** *a.* void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान *a.* Prudent. -**नम्** 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign; ध्वजो रथस्य प्रज्ञानम् Rām. 2. 67. 30. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञापनम् Statement, assertion.

प्रज्ञापित *p. p.* Betrayed, disclosed.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिन् (-**नी** *f.*), **प्रज्ञिल** *a.* Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् *a.* Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञु *a.* Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (so प्रज्ञ).

प्रज्वल् 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine; रणाङ्गानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful. -*Caus.* (प्रज्व-ज्वा-लयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्वलनम् 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्वलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. -**तम्** Burning.

प्रज्वालनम् Kindling, setting on fire.

प्रज्वारः Fever; heat of fever; प्रज्वारोऽयं मम भ्राता त्वं च मे भगिनी भव Bhāg. 4. 27. 30.

प्रडीनम् 1 Flying in every direction; प्रडीनं सर्वतोयानम् Mb. 8. 41. 26 (com.). -2 Flying forward; see under डीन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail; Ch. Up.

प्रणद् 1 P. To sound, resound, echo; क्रव्यादाः प्राणदन् घोराः Mb.; शिवाः प्रणदन्ति &c.

प्रणदनम् Sounding, a sound.

प्रणदित *a.* 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry; पियासतस्तस्य महीध्ररन्ध्राभिदापटीयान्पटहप्रणादः Śi. 3. 24. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative); न प्रणमन्ति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणनाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; तस्मात् प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायम् Bg. 11. 44;

R. 2. 21. (साष्टाङ्गं प्रणम् 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टाङ्ग; दण्डवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points; cf. दण्डप्रणाम.) -*Caus.* (प्रणमयति) To cause to bow down; तामर्चिताभ्यः कुलदेवताभ्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता Ku. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting; भृत्यार्तिहं प्रणतपालभवाब्धिपोतम् Bhāg. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं बिभ्रति के न भूभृतः Śi. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श वेतसवनाचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि समृद्धिकरीम् Ki. 6. 5; निर्जितेषु तरसा तरस्विनां शत्रुषु प्रणतिरेव कीर्तये R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणमित *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed. -2 Offered or given respectfully.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (used with dat.); as in साष्टाङ्गप्रणाम; Ku. 6. 91; मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं वृषभध्वजाय चकार 3. 62; अस्मै प्रणाममकरवम् K. 142. -Comp. -**अञ्जलिः** a respectful salutation with the hands folded together; Ku. 4. 35; for अष्टाङ्ग° see अष्टाङ्ग.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable *om*; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छन्दसामिव R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु Bg. 7. 8; तस्य वाचकः प्रणवः, Pātañjala S. 27; प्राणदः प्रणवः प्रभुः Viṣṇu Sahasranāma. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Viṣṇu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणवकः The Omkāra.

प्रणश् 4 P. 1 To perish, die; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात् प्रणश्यति Bg. 2. 63; विद्युत् प्रणाशं स वरं प्रनष्टः Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -3 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; ज्ञात्वा प्रणाशं तु तदा जयन्तस्य Rām. 7. 28. 21; ध्रुवं प्रणाशः प्रहितस्य पत्रिणः Ki. 14. 9; 13. 33. -2 Death, destruction; भर्तुः प्रणाशादथ शोचनीयम् R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, annihilating, removing. -**नम्** Destruction, annihilation; प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य विद्विषः R. 3. 60.

प्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped. -Comp. -**स्वामिक** *a.* प्रनष्टस्वामिकं रिक्थं राजा त्र्यब्दं निधापयेत् Ms. 8. 30.

प्रणस *a.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाडिका, प्रणाडी 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A watercourse, drain.

प्रणाय्य *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; न प्रणाय्यो जनः कश्चिन् निकाय्यं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त). -5 Fit, worthy; प्रब्रूयात् प्रणाय्याय वान्तेवासिने Ch. Up. 3. 11. 5.

प्रणालः, -ली, -प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कौसल्या व्यसृजद् बाष्पं प्रणालीव नवोदकम् Rām. 2. 62. 10; कुर्वन् पूर्णां नयनपयसां चक्रवालैः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Śi. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series. -3 Recension (of a text). -4 Intervention, interposition.

प्रणाशः, -शनम् s. v. प्रणश्.

प्रणिगद् 1 P. To declare; समय एव करोति बलाबलं प्रणिगदन्त इतीव शरीरिणाम् Śi. 6. 44.

प्रणिंसित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down; prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कान्तमार्द्रापराधम् M. 3. 12; तस्मात् प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायम् Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 75 (v. l.). -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तृप्रणिहितेक्षणाम् R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, extend; मामाकाशप्रणिहितभुजं निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 108; नीवीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण सख्यः शपामि यदि किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To send out (as spies). -6 To place or lay in the front. -7 To include, enclose. -8 To employ, use; प्रणिहितमपि चक्षुर्ग्रस्तमुक्तं हिनस्ति U. 5. 13. -9 To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानम् 1 Applying, employing, application, use. -2 Great effort, energy. -3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; सोऽपश्यत् प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तम्भकारणम् R. 1. 74; 8. 19; V. 2; तपःस्वाध्यायेश्वरप्रणिधानानि क्रियायोगः Pātañjala S; ईश्वरप्रणिधानाद्वा Pātañjala S. 23. -4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.); जानामि प्रणिधानं ते बाल्यात् प्रभृति नन्दिनि। ब्राह्मणेष्विह सर्वेषु गुरुबन्धुषु चैव ह॥ Mb. 3. 303. 19. -5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग). -6 Entrance, access. -7 (With Buddhists) A prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. -2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an emissary; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं प्रयुक्तरागप्रणिधिर्द्विषस्ते Ku. 3. 6; R. 17. 48; Ms. 7. 153; 8. 182. -4 An attendant, a follower. -5 Care, attention. -6 Solicitation, entreaty, request; 'प्रणिधिः प्रार्थने चरे' Yādava. -7 A method of driving an elephant; Mātaṅga L. 12. 6. 8. (There are three kinds of प्रणिधि : by speech, feet and look.)

प्रणिधेयम् 1 Sending spies. -2 Employing, using.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. -2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched, stretched forth; मामाकाशप्रणिहितभुजं निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 108. -4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. -5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent; ऋजुः प्रणिहितो गच्छंस्त्रसस्थावर-

वर्जकः Mb. 12. 9. 19. –6 Determined, decided. –7 Cautious, wary. –8 Obtained, attained. –9 Spied out. –10 Acknowledged, admitted, stated; सम्यक् प्रणिहितं चार्थं पृष्टः सन्नाभिनन्दति Ms. 8. 54. –11 Applied, directed; प्रियायास्मै धाम्ने प्रणिहितनमस्योऽस्मि भवते Mahimna. 28 (v. l.).

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall prostrate before, bow respectfully to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य सुरास्तस्मै शमयित्रे सुरद्विषाम् R. 10. 15; वागीशं वाग्भिरर्थ्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतनम्, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरम्भो हि महात्मनाम् R. 4. 64; तद् विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34. –2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; प्रणिपातपूर्वं स्वहस्तलूनः (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; 4. 35; R. 3. 25. –Comp. –पुरःसरम्, –पूर्वकम् *ind.* with an obeisance. –प्रतीकार *a.* averted or counteracted by prostration; R. 4. 64. –रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons. –शिक्षा teaching (one) to salute.

प्रणिहन् 2 P. 1 To slay, kill. –2 To bend down, lower (the hand). –3 To pronounce lower (than अनुदात्त).

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth (as an army), conduct; वानरेन्द्रेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. –2 To offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकात्मजा Bk. 5. 76. –3 To bring to, set (as fire); दग्धां गुहां पश्य उलूकपूर्णां काकप्रणीतेन हुताशनेन Pt. 3. 1. –4 To consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; त्रिधा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. –5 To inflict (as punishment); यदि न प्रणयेद् राजा दण्डं दण्ड्येष्वतन्द्रितः Ms. 7. 20; 8. 238; Mb. 1. 64. 15. –6 To lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव धर्मो मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. –7 To write, compose (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. –8 To accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; प्रणीय दारिद्र्यदरिद्रतां नृपः N. 1. 15, 19; कण्ठाश्लेषोपगूढं तदपि च न चिरं यत् प्रियाभिः प्रणीतम् Bh. 3. 82. –9 To lead or reduce to any condition. –10 To show, display; यद्यद्धिया त उरुगाय विभावयन्ति तत्तद्वपुः प्रणयसे सदनुग्रहाय Bhāg. 3. 9. 11. –11 To direct, fix or turn towards (as the eyes). –12 To show affection or love, love. –13 To throw, cast, discharge; अस्त्रं पुनः पाशभृतः प्रणिन्ये Ki 16. 54. –14 To remove, destroy; द्रौपद्याश्च परिक्लेशं प्रणेष्यामि हते त्वयि Mb. 6. 79. 4. –15 To draw in the breath (Ātm.).

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage); आबद्धकङ्कणकरप्रणयप्रसादमासाद्य Māl. 6. 14. –2 (*a*) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V. 2.16; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः Ś. 3; (where in both cases sense 6 may do as well); Ś. 6. 8; 5. 23; Me. 107; R. 6. 12; Bh. 2. 42. (*b*) A wish, desire, longing; हरेरतुलविक्रमप्रणयलालसः साहसे Māl. 8. 7; Ś. 7. 16. –3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; अजानता महिमानं तवेदं मया प्रमादात् प्रणयेन वापि Bg. 11. 41; स्नेहस्य तत् फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9. –4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; मया गृहीते सलिलेऽनेन कृतः प्रणयः Ś. 5. –5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy; अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयंग्राह प्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1; 1. 45. –6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद् भूतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वं संबन्धिनो मे प्रणयं विहन्तुम् R. 2. 58; V. 4. 13. –7 Reverence, obeisance. –8 Final beatitude. –9 A leader. –10 Conduct, guidance. (प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly; without reserve or ceremony; प्रणयात् openly, frankly). –Comp. –अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. –उन्मुख *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; विसृज सुन्दरि संगमसाध्वसं तव चिरात् प्रभृति प्रणयोन्मुखे M. 4. 13. –2 impatient through love. –उपेत *a.* candid, frank. –कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्यस्मात् प्रणयकलहाद् विप्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). –कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलायाम् Me. 107. –कोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. –पेशल *a.* soft through affection. –प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. –भङ्गः 1 breach of friendship. –2 faithlessness. –मानः the jealousy of love. –वचनम् expression of love. –विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love. –2 disinclined to friendship; सौधोत्सङ्गप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27. –विहतिः, –विघातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.). –स्पृश् *a.* inspired by love; Māl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनम् 1 Bringing, fetching. –2 Conducting, conveying. –3 Carrying out, executing, performing; सर्गशेषप्रणयनाद्विश्वयोनेरनन्तरम् Ku. 6. 9. –4 Writing, composing. –5 Decreeing, sentencing, awarding; as दण्डस्य प्रणयनम्. –6 Bringing forward, adducing. –7 Distributing. –8 Infliction of (punishment). –9 Founding (of a school).

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; सापि प्रणयवत्यासीत् सपत्न्योरुभयोरपि R. 10. 57. –2 Candid, frank. –3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायाम् Ś. 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment; (श्रीः) मूर्खान् द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यन्तविद्वत्स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; यदिन्दावानन्दं प्रणयिनि जने वा न भजते Māl. 3. 9; 6. 30. –2 Beloved, dearly loved. –3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; अङ्काश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान् वहन्तः Ś. 7. 17; Me. 3; R. 9. 55; 11. 3. –4 Familiar, intimate. –*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; कृतोऽक्षसूत्रप्रणयी तया करः Ku. 5. 11. –2 A husband, lover. –3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थात् सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; 1. 2. –4 A worshipper, devotee; प्रतिग्रहीतुं प्रणयिप्रियत्वात् त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66. –नी A mistress, beloved, wife. –2 A female friend.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). –2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणी *a.* maker, fashioner; सायंतनीं तिथिप्रण्यः Bk. 5. 65. (तिथिप्रणी the moon.)

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. –2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. –3 Brought into, reduced to. –4 Executed, effected, performed. –5 Taught, prescribed. –6 Cast, sent, discharged. –7 Brought to, set. –8 Written, composed. –9 Set aside, removed. –10 Agreeable or pleasing. –11 Inflicted (as punishment); see प्रणी above. **–तः** Fire consecrated by prayers. **–ता** A sacrificed vessel. **–तम्** Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment. **–Comp. –अग्नि** fire consecrated by prayers. **–आपस्** (pl.) holy water.

प्रणीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guidance. –2 Favour.

प्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A leader. –2 A maker, creator. –3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher; कर्मतन्त्रप्रणेतार एकाशीतिर्द्विजातयः Bhāg. 11. 2. 19. –4 An author. –5 A performer or player of a musical instrument.

प्रणेय *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient; अस्मत्प्रणेयो राजेति लोकांश्चैव वदन्त्युत Mb. 12. 56. 60. –2 To be executed or accomplished. –3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. –2 To mutter the sacred syllable *om*. –3 To roar, bellow. –4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off, remove; दयितावलोकविकसन्नयनप्रसरप्रणुन्नमिव वारिरुहम् Śi. 9. 71. –2 To push or thrust forward, push on. –3 To drive, stir, set in motion. –4 To scare away, frighten away. –*Caus.* 1 To prompt, incite, urge forward. –2 To push away. –3 To request or ask any one.

प्रणुत्त *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. –2 Scared away.

प्रणुन्न *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. –2 Set in motion; सदश्व इव स क्षिप्रः प्रणुन्नो वाक्यसायकैः Mb. 5. 136. 16. –3 Scared away. –4 Shaking, trembling. –5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. –2 Directing.

प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion. –2 Directed, ordered. –3 Driven.

प्रणेजनम् 1 Washing or wiping away. –2 Bathing. –3 Water for washing.

प्रतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; ख्यातस्त्वं विभवैर्यशांसि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वन्ति नः Bh. 3. 24. –2 To spread, extend, stretch out. –3 To spread over, fill. –4 To cause, produce, create. –5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्दूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Śi. 2. 30. –6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). –7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. –2 Stretched out, diffused. **–तम्** *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततामहः A great-grandfather.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. –2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A Shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8; Ś. 7. 11; बीजकाण्डरुहाण्येव प्रताना वल्ल्य एव वा Ms. 1. 48. –2 A creeper, low spreading plant. –3 Branching out, ramification. –4 Tetanus or epilepsy. –5 Extension. –6 Diffuseness, prolixity.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. –2 Having shoots or tendrils. **–नी** A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) Old, ancient; प्रतनेनानुबन्धेन निजामोपचिकीर्षया Śiva B. 8. 8; ...... नयवर्त्म प्रतनं प्रवर्तयन् Śiva B. 32. 1. **–Comp. –हविस्** Old ghee to be used as an oblation.

प्रतनु *a.* (**–नु** or **–न्वी**) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिला Me. 29. –2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुतपसाम् K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. –3 Slender, emaciated; ततः सदर्पं प्रतनुं तपस्यया Ki. 14. 35. –4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. –2 To heat. –3 To kindle, illumine. –4 To bake, roast. –5 To feel pain, suffer. –6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. –7 To pain, distress, torment. –*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. –2 To set on fire, irradiate. –3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपः The heat of the sun.

प्रतपत्रम् Umbrella (छत्र); छायया च विदधत् प्रतपत्रम् Bhāg. 10. 35. 13.

प्रतपनम् Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. –2 Hot, ardent. –3 Tormented, tortured, pained. –4 One who has tortured one's body by penance; उपवासैः प्रतप्तानां दीर्घं सुखमनन्तकम् Mb. 12. 181. 17.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; अन्यप्रतापमासाद्य यो दढत्वं न गच्छति (here प्रताप means 'prowess' also); Pt. 1. 10; –2 Radiance, glowing heat; अमी च कथमादित्याः प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24. –3 Splendour, brilliancy. –4 Dignity, majesty, glory; सर्वः प्रायो भजति विकृतिं भिद्यमाने प्रतापे Mv. 2. 4. –5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15. (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30; शत्रुश्रेणीपतङ्गाञ्ज्वलति रघुपते त्वत्प्रतापप्रदीपः Udb.; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितम् H. –6 Spirit, vigour, energy. –7 Ardour, zeal. –8 Issue of ultimatum; भैक्ष्यं संधिपालत्वं प्रतापो मित्रसंग्रहः Kau. A. 1. 16.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नम् 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. *-m.* 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 Of Viṣṇu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतमाम् *ind.* Specially, particularly.

प्रतरम्, प्रतराम् *ind.* 1 Further, more particularly. -2 In future.

प्रतर्क् 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; प्रतर्कयन्नन्यमृगेन्द्रनादान् Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्कणम् 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतर्दनः 1 N. of the son of Divodāsa. -2 N. of one of Indra's disciples.

प्रतलम् One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -लः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of; (*b*) back, in return, again; तिष्ठेदानीं न मे जीवन् प्रतियास्यसि दुर्मते Rām. 7. 18. 13; (*c*) in opposition to, against, counter; (*d*) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (*a*) likeness, resemblance, equality; (*b*) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mu. 2. 13; (*c*) rivalry; as in प्रतिचन्द्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to; तौ दम्पती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचेरु Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (*b*) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायाद् रिपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुद्रुवुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रम् Rām.; ययावजः प्रत्यरिसैन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (*c*) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रति Ṛv. 2. 1. 8; (*d*) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासेदुस्ततो गङ्गां शृङ्गवेरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गङ्गां प्रति; (*e*) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb; फाल्गुनं वाथ चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (*f*) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यदत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (*g*) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षम्; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिञ्चति Sk.; (*h*) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संप्रीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चन्द्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति Ś. 5. 18; मन्दौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति Ś. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; त्वय्येकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितम् 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (*i*) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (*j*) before, in the presence of; (*k*) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (*a*) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात् प्रति Sk.; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (*b*) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्यमृतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayībhāva compound it usually means (*a*) in or at every; as प्रतिसंवत्सरम् 'every year', प्रतिक्षणम्, प्रत्यहम् &c.; (*b*) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्नि शलभा डयन्ते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayī. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूपप्रति, शाकप्रति. [*Note* :— In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places.] -Comp. -अंशम् *ind.* on the shoulders. -अक्षरम् *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबन्ध Vās. -अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. -अग्र = प्रत्यग्र q. v. -अङ्गम् 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2 a division, chapter, section. -3 every limb. -4 a weapon. (-ङ्गम्) *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यङ्गमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. -2 for every subdivision. -3 in each case (in grammar). -अधिदेवता a tutelary deity who stays in front or near one; Hch. -अधिष्ठानम्,-आधानम् the principal place of residence; Bṛi. Up. 2. 2. 1. -2 repository. -अनन्तर *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood; दानमानादिसत्कारैः कुरुष्व प्रत्यनन्तरम् Rām. 4. 15. 27. (com. प्रत्यनन्तरं स्वाधीनम्). -2 standing nearest (as an heir). -3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (-रम्) *ind.* 1 immediately after. -2 next in sucession. -रीभू to betake oneself close to; P. R. -अनिलम् *ind.* towards or against the wind. -अनीक *a* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. -2 resisting, opposing. -3 opposite. -4 equal, vying with. (-कः) an enemy. (-कम्) 1 hostility, enmity, hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. -2 a hostile army; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11. 32. (प्र० may have here sense 1 also). -3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया। या तदीयस्य तत्स्तुत्यै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration. -अनुमानम् an opposite conclusion. -अन्त *a.* contiguous, lying close to,

adjacent, bordering. (–न्तः) 1 a border, frontier; स गुप्तमूलप्रत्यन्तः R. 4. 26. –2 a bordering country; especially, a country occupied by barbarian or Mlechchhas. °देशः a bordering country. °पर्वतः an adjacent hill; पादाः प्रत्यन्तपर्वताः Ak. –अन्धकार *a.* spreading shadow; Buddh. –अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. –अब्दम् *ind.* every year. –अमित्र *a.* hostile. (–त्रः) an enemy. (–त्रम्) *ind.* towards as enemy. –अरिः 1 a well-matched opponent. –2 the 9th, 14th or 23rd asterism from the जन्मनक्षत्र. –3 a particular asterism; दारुणेषु च सर्वेषु प्रत्यरिं च विवर्जयेत् Mb. 13. 104. 28 (com. प्रत्यरिं स्वनक्षत्राद् दिननक्षत्रं यावद् गणयित्वा नवभिर्भागे हृते पञ्चमी तारा प्रत्यरिः।). –अर्कः a mock sun; parhelion. –अर्गलम् the rope by which a churning stick is moved. –अवयवम् *ind.* 1 in every limb. –2 in every particular, in detail. –अवर *a.* 1 lower, less honoured; पुरावरान् प्रत्यवरान् गरीयसः Mb. 13. 94. 12. –2 very low or degrading, very insignificant; Ms. 10. 109. –अश्मन् *m.* red chalk. –अष्ठीला a kind of nervous disease. –अहम् *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60. –आकारः a scabbard, sheath. –आघातः 1 a counter-stroke. –2 reaction. –आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. –आत्मम् *ind.* singly, severally. –आत्मक *a.* belonging to oneself. –आत्म्यम् similarity with oneself. –आत्म्येन *ind.* after one's own image; स किंनरान् किंपुरुषान् प्रत्यात्म्येनासृजत् प्रभुः Bhāg. 3. 20. 45. –आदित्यः a mock sun. –आरम्भः 1 recommencement, second beginning. –2 prohibition. –आर्द्र *a.* fresh. –आशा 1 hope, expectation; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति Māl. 9. 8. –2 trust, confidence. –आसङ्गः Connection, contact; अथ प्रत्यासङ्गः कमपि महिमानं वितरति Mv. 1. 12. –आस्वर 1 returning; –2 reflecting; Ch. Up. 1. 3. 2. –आह्वयः echo, resonance; छाया प्रत्याह्वयाभासा ह्यसन्तोऽप्यर्थकारिणः Bhāg. 11. 28. 5. –उत्तरम् a reply, rejoinder –उलूकः 1 a crow; मृत्युदूतः कपोतोऽयमुलूकः कम्पयन्मनः। प्रत्युलूकश्च कुह्वानैरनिद्रौ शून्यमिच्छतः॥ Bhāg. 1. 14. 14. –2 a bird resembling an owl. –ऋचम् *ind.* in each *Rik.* –एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (–कम्) *ind.* 1 one at a time, severally, singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective; विवेश दण्डकारण्यं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. –एनस् *m.* 1 an officer of justice (who punishes criminals); Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 7. –2 a heir responsible for the debts of the deceased; surety. –कञ्चुकः 1 an adversary. –2 a critic. –कण्ठम् *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. –2 near the throat. –कलम् *ind.* constantly, perpetually. –कश *a.* not obeying the whip. –कष्ट *a.* comparatively bad. –कामिनी a female rival; Śi. –कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. –2 an adversary; स वृषध्वजसायकावभिन्नं जयहेतुः प्रतिकायमेषणीयम् Ki. 13. 28. –3 a target, butt, mark. –कितवः an opponent in a game. –कुञ्जरः a hostile elephant. –कूपः a moat, ditch. –कूल *a.* 1 unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्व-मेति बहुसाधनता Śi. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. –2 harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्यन्नपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. –3 inauspicious. –4 contradictory. –5 reverse, inverted. –6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. °आचरणम्, °आचरितम् any offensive or hostile action or conduct; प्रतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. °उक्तम्, –क्तिः *f.* a contradiction. °कारिन्, –कृत, –चारिन्, –वृत्ति *a.* opposing. °दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. °प्रवर्तिन्, –वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. °भाषिन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. °वचनम् disagreeable or unpleasant speech. °वादः contradiction. (प्रतिकूलता, –त्वम् adverseness, opposition, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to oppose'.). –कूल *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. –2 inversely, in inverted order. –कूलय Den. P. to resist, oppose. –कूलिक *a.* hostile, inimical. –क्षणम् *ind.* every moment or instant, constantly; प्रतिक्षणं संभ्रमलोलदृष्टिर्लीलारविन्देन निवारयन्ती Ku. 3. 56. –क्षपम् *ind.* everynight. –गजः a hostile elephant –गात्रम् *ind.* in very limb. –गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. –2 an inferior mountain. –गृहम्, –गेहम् *ind.* in every house. –ग्रामम् *ind.* in every village. –चक्रम् a hostile army. –चन्द्रः a mock moon; paraselene. –चरणम् *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch. –2 at every foot-step. –छाया, –यिका 1 a reflected image, reflection, shadow; रूपं प्रतिच्छायिकयोपनीतम् N. 6. 45. –2 an image, picture. –जङ्घा the forepart of the leg. –जिह्वा, –जिह्विका the soft palate. –तन्त्रम् *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. –तन्त्र सिद्धान्तः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (वादिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमात्राभ्युपगतः). –त्र्यहम् *ind.* for three days at a time. –दण्ड *a.* Ved. disobedient. –दिनम् *ind.* every day; राशीभूतः प्रतिदिनमिव त्र्यम्बकस्याट्टहासः Me. 60. –दिशम् *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere. –दूतः a messenger sent in return. –देवता a corresponding deity; गताः कलाः पञ्चदश प्रतिष्ठा देवाश्च सर्वे प्रतिदेवतासु Muṇḍa. 3. 2. 7. –देशम् *ind.* in every country. –देहम् *ind.* in every body. –दैवतम् *ind.* for every deity. –द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. –2 an enemy. (–द्वम्) opposition, hostility. –द्वन्द्विन् *a.* 1 hostile, inimical. –2 adverse (प्रतिकूल); कृतान्तदुर्वृत्त इवापरेषां पुरः प्रतिद्वन्द्विनि पाण्डवास्त्रे Ki. 16. 23. –3 rivalling, vying with; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्वन्द्विभिः (करतलैः) Ś. 4. 5. (–*m.*) an opponent, adversary, rival; तुल्यप्रतिद्वन्द्वि बभूव युद्धम् R. 7. 37.; 15. 25. –द्वारम् *ind.* at every gate. –धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. –नप्तृ *m.* great-grandson, a son's grandson. –नव *a.* 1 new, young, fresh. –2 newly blown or budded; सान्ध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 38. –नाडी a branch-vein. –नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; धीरोद्धतः पापकारी व्यसनी प्रतिनायकः S. D., as रावण in the Rāmāyaṇa, शिशुपाल in Māgha-Kāvya &c. –नारी, –पत्नी, –युवतिः a female rival; Śi. 7. 45. –निनदः = प्रतिध्वनिः q. v. –न्यायम् *ind.* in inverted order; पुनः प्रतिन्यायं प्रतियोन्याद्रवति स्वप्नायैव Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 15.

–पक्ष *a.* like, similar. (–क्षः) 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility; विमृश्य पक्षप्रतिपक्षाभ्यामवधारणं नियमः Gaut. S. –2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी, –लक्ष्मी 'a rival wife'; Bv. 2. 64; दासीकृतायाः प्रतिपक्षलक्ष्म्याः Vikr. 1. 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुम् K. P. 10; Vikr. 1. 70; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. –3 remedy, expiation; यादवस्य पापस्य प्रतिपक्षमुपदिशामि Nāg. 5. –4 a defendant or respondent (in law). °ता 1 hostility, opposition. –2 obstacle. –पक्षित *a.* 1 containing a contradiction. –2 nullified by a contradictory premise; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. सत्प्रतिपक्ष. –पक्षिन् *m.* an opponent, adversary. –पण्यम् merchandise in exchange; Buddh. –पथम् *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद् वेगदीर्घीकृताङ्गः Ku. 3. 76. –पदम् *ind.* 1 at evry step. –2 at every place, everywhere. –3 expressly. –4 in every word; प्रतिपदाख्याने तु गौरवं परिहरद्भिर्वृत्तिकारैः सर्वसामान्यः शब्दः प्रतिगृहीतः प्रकृतिवदिति ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 2. –पल्लवः an opposite or outstretched branch; R. –पाणः 1 a stake. –2 a counter-pledge. –3 a counter-stake; Mb. 3. –पादम् *ind.* in each quarter. –पात्रम् *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः Ś. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. –पादपम् *ind.* in every tree. –पाप *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. –पु(पू)रुषः 1 a like or similar man. –2 a substitute, deputy. –3 a companion. –4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake). –5 an effigy in general. (–षम्) *ind.* man by man, for each man. –पुस्तकम् a copy of an original manuscript. –पूर्वाह्णम् *ind.* every forenoon. –प्रति *a.* counter-balancing, equal to. –प्रभातम् *ind.* every morning. –प्रसवः 1 (As opposed to अनुप्रसव) tracing causes back to the origin as — a pot, a lump of mud, mud, clay. Pātañjala Yogadarśana. –2 Negation of (or exception to) a negation. The force of a प्रतिप्रसव is positive, limiting as it does the scope of a प्रतिषेध or negation. Hence it is just the opposite of परिसंख्या whose force is negative or exclusive since it limits the scope of a positive statement. प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं न परिसंख्या ŚB. on MS. 10. 7. 45. –प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. –प्रियम् a kindness or service in return; प्रतिप्रियं चेद् भवतो न कुर्यां वृथा हि मे स्यात् स्वपदोपलब्धिः R. 5. 56. –बन्धुः an equal in rank or station; Mb. 5. 121. 13. –बलः *a.* 1 able, powerful. –2 equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (–लम्) 1 a hostile army; अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरन्तरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 7. –2 strength. –बाहु 1 the forepart of the arm. –2 an opposite side (in a square or polygon). –बि(वि)म्बः, –म्बम् 1 a reflection, reflected image; ज्योतिषां प्रतिबिम्बानि प्राप्नुवन्त्युपहारताम् Ku. 6. 42; Śi. 9. 18. –2 an image, a picture. –बीजम् a rotten seed. –भट *a.* vying with, rivalling; घटप्रतिभटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (–टः) 1 a rival, an opponent; निवासः कन्दर्पप्रतिभटजटाजूटभवने G. L. 21. –2 a warrior on the opposite side; समालोक्याजौ त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिभटाः K. P. 10. –भय *a.* 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. –2 dangerous; स्वगृहोद्यानगतेऽपि स्निग्धैः पापं विशङ्क्यते मोहात्। किमु दृष्टबह्वपायप्रतिभयकान्तारमध्यस्थे ॥ Pt. 2. 171; Nāg. 5. 1.; Bhāg. 1. 6. 14. (–यम्) a danger; सुनन्द, श्रुतं मया संनिहितगरुडप्रतिभयसुहृदं जामाता जीमूतवाहनो गतः Nāg. 5. –भैरव *a.* dreadful. –मञ्चः a kind of measure (in music). –मञ्चाः platforms opposite to each other; दशभागिकौ द्वौ प्रतिमञ्चौ Kau. A. 2. 3. 21. –मण्डलम् 1 a secondary disc (of the sun &c.). –2 an eccentric orbit. –मन्दिरम् *ind.* in every house. –मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; उपेयिवांसं प्रतिमल्लतां रयस्मये जितस्य प्रसभं गरुत्मतः N. 1. 63; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्ल &c. Māl. 5. 22. –मानना worship (पूजा); स्पर्शममुचिवपुरर्हति न प्रतिमाननां तु नितरां नृपोचिताम् Śi. 15. 35. –माया a counter-spell or charm; प्रतिमाया कृतं च तत् Mb. 1. 34. 22. –मार्गः the way back; Mb. 4. –मार्गम् *ind.* back, backwards. –माला capping verses (Mar. भेंडी). –मासम् *ind.* every month, monthly. –मित्रम् an enemy, adversary. –मुख *a.* standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8 291. –2 near, present. (–खम्) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (–खम्) *ind.* 1 towards. –2 in front, before. –मुखरी a particular mode of drumming. –मुद्रा 1 a counter-seal. –2 the impression of a seal. –मुहूर्तम् *ind.* every moment. –मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. –मूषिका *f.* a musk-rat (Mar. चिचुंदरी). –यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. –रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौष्यन्तिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य Ś. 4. 20. –रथ्यम् in every road; अस्मिन् नगरे प्रतिरथ्यं भुजङ्गबद्धसंचारे Udb. –रवः, –ध्वानिः 1 an echo; प्रतिरवविततो वनानि चक्रे Ki. 10. 4. –2 quarrel; controversy. –3 (Ved.) life (प्राण). –रसितम् an echo; केनास्मत् सिंहनादप्रतिरसितसखो दुन्दुभिस्ताड्यतेऽयम् Ve. 1. 22. –राजः a hostile king. –रात्रम् *ind.* every night. –रूप *a.* 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; अग्निर्यथैको भुवनं प्रविष्टो रूपं रूपं प्रतिरूपो बभूव Kaṭh. 2. 2. 9. –2 beautiful. –3 suitable, proper; इदं न प्रतिरूपं ते स्त्रीष्वदाक्षिण्यमीदृशम् Bu. Ch. 4. 66; आत्मनः प्रतिरूपं सा बभाषे चारुहासिनी Rām. 4. 19. 17. –4 facing (अभिमुख); प्रतिरूपं जनं कुर्यान्न चेत् तद् वर्तते यथा Mb. 12. 97. 16 (com. प्रतिरूपं युद्धाभिमुखम्). (–पम्) 1 a picture, an image, a likeness. –2 a mirror-like reflecting object; अदर्शनं स्वशिरसः प्रतिरूपे च सत्यपि Bhāg. 10. 42. 28. –3 an object of comparison (उपमान); भवान्मे खलु भक्तानां सर्वेषां प्रतिरूपधृक् Bhāg. 7. 10. 21. –रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); जहीमान् राक्षसान् पापानात्मनः प्रतिरूपकान् Mb. 3. 290. 11; चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः Ś. 1. (–कम्) 1 a picture, an image; अभिदेर्गरदैश्चैव प्रतिरूपककारकैः Mb. 12. 59. 49. –2 a forged edict; जर्जरं चास्य विषयं कुर्वन्ति प्रतिरूपकैः Mb. 12. 56. 52. –3 a reflection. –लक्षणम् a mark, sign, token. –लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. –लेखः a writ of reply; प्रावृत्तिकश्च प्रतिलेख एव Kau. A. 2. 10. 28. –लोम *a.* 1 'against the

hair or grain', contray to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम); नववर्षसहस्राक्षः प्रतिलोमोऽभवद् गुरुः Bhāg. 12. 14. 15. -2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3 hostile. -4 low, vile, base. -5 left (वाम). -6 obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः Ś. 7. -7 disagreeable, unpleasant. (-मम्) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-मम्) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. °ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; *i. e.* born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25. -लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted; राजन्यविप्रयोः कस्माद् विवाहः प्रतिलोमकः Bhāg. 9. 18. 5. -कम् inverted order. -लोमतः *ind.* 1 in consequence of the inverted order or course; Ms. 10. 68. -2 in an unfriendly manner; यदा बहुविधां वृद्धिं मन्येत प्रतिलोमतः Mb. 12. 103. 39. -वत्सरम् *ind.* every year. -वनम् *ind.* in every forest. -वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. -वर्धिन् *a.* being a match for. -वर्षम् *ind.* every year. -वस्तु *n.* 1 an equivalent, a counterpart -2 anything given in return. -3 a parallel. °उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:— प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा॥ सामान्यस्य द्विरेकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः। K. P. 10; *e. g.* तापेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरश्चापेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203. (-तम्) *ind.* against the wind; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य Ś. 1. 33. -वारणः a hostile elephant. -वासरम् *ind.* every day. -विटपम् *ind.* 1 on every branch. -2 branch by branch. -विषम् an antidote. (-षा) a birch tree. -विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an opponent, antagonist. -वीर्यम् being equal to or a match for. -वृषः a hostile bull. -वेलम् *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. -वेशः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. -2 a neighbour. -वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour; दृष्ट्वा प्रभातसमये प्रतिवेशिवर्गः Mk. 3. 14. -वेश्मन् *n.* a neighbour's house. -वेश्यः a neighbour. -वैरम् requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1 echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकन्दराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेर्भिनत्ति नागान् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2 a roar. -शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. -शाखम् *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). -शाखा a side-branch; महाभूतविशेषश्च विशेषप्रतिशाखवान् Mb. 14. 35. 21. -संवत्सरम् *ind.* every year. -सङ्क्षिका 1 a cloak to keep off the dust; Buddh. -संदेशः a reply to the message; दर्पसारस्य प्रतिसंदेशमावेदयत् D. K. 2. 1. -सम *a.* equal to, a match for. -सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. -सामन्तः an enemy. -सायम् *ind.* every evening. -सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः 1 a mock-sun. -2 a lizard, chameleon; 'कृकलासस्तु सरटः प्रतिसूर्यः शयानकः।' Hemchandra; तृष्यद्भिः प्रतिसूर्यकैरजगरस्वेदद्रवः पीयते U. 2. 16. -सेना, सैन्यम् a hostile army: निहतां प्रतिसैन्येन वडवामिव पातिताम् Rām. 2. 114. 17. -स्थानम् *ind.* in every place, everywhere. -स्मृतिः N. of particular kind of magic; गृहाणेमां मया प्रोक्तां सिद्धिं मूर्तिमतीमिव। विद्यां प्रतिस्मृतिं नाम Mb. 3. 36. 30 -स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream; सरस्वतीं प्रतिस्रोतं ययौ ब्राह्मणसंवृतः Bhāg. 10. 78. 18. -*a.* going against the stream; अथासाद्य तु कालिन्दीं प्रतिस्रोतः समागताम् Rām. 2. 55. 5. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां मृतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने। पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न सन्ति प्रतिहस्तकाः॥ H. 2. 33. -हस्तीकृ to take; Pratijñā 3. -हस्तिन् the keeper of a brothel; Dk. 2. 2.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kārṣāpaṇa, q. v. P. V. 1. 25 Vārt. 2.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on. See अपकर्ष.

प्रतिकषः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8 U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Rām. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; प्रतिकुर्याच्च तत् सर्वम् Ms. 9. 285 (com. विनाशितं सर्वं पुनर्नवं कुर्यात्). -4 To retaliate; R. 12 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation; न सुप्रतिकरं तत् तु मात्रा पित्रा च यत् कृतम् Rām. 2. 111. 9.

प्रतिकर्तव्य, -कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt. &c.) -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). -र्यम् Retribution, retaliation; दिष्ट्या ते प्रतिकर्तव्ये मतिर्जातेयमच्युत Mb. 10. 4. 1.

प्रतिकर्तृ *a.* (-र्त्री *f.*) Requiting, recompensing -*m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation; उषिता स्मो वने वासं प्रतिकर्म चिकीर्षवः Mb. 4. 58. 18. -2 Redress, remedy, counter-action; पश्येव कृतवणप्रतिकर्मा वत्सराजः Pratijñā 2. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अबलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वमुपकारि कृतम् Śi. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6; आविष्कृताङ्गप्रतिकर्मरम्यं बिभीषणं वाचमुवाच माता Bk. 12. 1.; विभूषितेयं प्रतिकर्मनित्या Rām. 2. 37. 35. -4 Opposition, hostility. -5 Bodily suffering; सा कृष्णमाराधय सौहृदेन प्रेम्णा च नित्यं प्रतिकर्मणा च Mb. 3. 224. 4. -6 Expiatory and welfare rituals (शान्तिकपौष्टिकादि कर्म); प्रतिकर्म पराचार ऋत्विजां स्म विधीयते Mb. 12. 79. 2.

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return; उपकारेण वीरस्तु प्रतिकारेण युज्यते Rām. 4. 27. 45. -2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारस्य Ś. 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः

सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. -7 Imitating; नैव स्म सीता विनिवृत्तभावा प्रियस्य भर्तुः प्रतिकारकामा Rām. 2. 37. 37 (com. भर्तुः प्रतिकारकामा वेषादिभिस्तदवस्थासदृशावस्थासंपादनकामा). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. -विधानम् application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p.p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted, remedied. -3 Obliged (कृतोपकार); तदेवं शक्तियुक्तस्य पूर्वं प्रतिकृतस्तथा। रामस्यार्हसि पिङ्गेश कर्तुं सर्वात्मना प्रियम्॥ Rām. 4. 29. 25; also 4. 29. 20. -4 Hurt, offended; केन वा ते प्रतिकृतम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 40. -तम् 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition; कृतप्रतिकृतैश्चित्रैर्बाहुभिश्च सुसङ्कटैः Mb. 4. 13. 27.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation; कृते प्रतिकृतिं कुर्याद् हिंसिते प्रतिहिंसितम् Pt. 5. 84. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image; यस्यां दृष्ट्वाऽमलायां प्रतिकृतिममराः स्वां भवन्त्यानमन्तः Viṣṇupādastotra. 16. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; सादृश्यप्रतिकृतिदर्शनैः प्रियायाः R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence. -9 Behaviour (आचरण); नहि युक्ता तवैतस्य रूपस्यैवं प्रतिक्रिया Rām. 7. 17. 4.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोपः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणम् Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession.

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. -प्तम् Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, -प्रतिक्षेपणम् 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुतम् Sneezing.

प्रतिखुरः A dead foetus; निःसृतहस्तपादशिरःकायमङ्गी प्रतिखुरः Suśr.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगद् 1 P. To answer.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* 1 Flying backward and forward, wheeling about. -2 Lost from the memory.

प्रतिगमनम् Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगरः The responsive call (of the अध्वर्यु to होतृ); ओमित्यध्वर्युः प्रतिगरं प्रतिगृणाति T. Up. 1. 8. 1.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह् 9. U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतमेनम् M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिजग्राह कालिङ्गस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry; विधिवत् प्रतिगृह्यापि त्यजेत् कन्यां विगर्हिताम् Ms. 9. 72.-6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive; प्रत्यगृह्णाद्यथान्यायं विदुरश्च महामनाः Mb. 14. 66. 6. -13 To eat, drink. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -3 To allow to take or retain; मुष्टं प्रतिग्राहयता स्वमर्थं पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन Ś. 5. 20.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted; त्वमस्या पुत्र इति प्रतिगृहीतः Ś. 2; प्रतिगृहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनम् V. 2; माता वा प्रतिगृहीता........अवरुद्धमानयेयुः Kau. A. 1. 18. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation; अयाचितोपपन्ने तु नास्ति दोषः प्रतिग्रहे -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहं चैव ब्राह्मणानामकल्पयत्॥ Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118 -5 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयम् Ś. 1; Śi. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception; प्रतिग्रहाय पाण्डूनां प्रेषयामास कौरवान्

Mb. 1. 207. 12. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying; तत्प्रतिग्रहलाभाय जित्वा भूपान् स्वयंवरे Bm. 1. 456. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node. -14 a chamber-vessel (for sick persons). -15 a grasper, seizer; केश-प्रतिग्रहः = barber.

प्रतिग्रहणम् 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel

प्रतिग्रहिन् *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्राहक, -हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिघ *a.* Hostile, adverse. **-घः** 1 Opposition, resistance; उत्प्रतिघा इव द्विषः Sāhendra. 2. 42. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath; प्रतिघः कुतोऽपि समुपेत्य नरपतिगणं समाश्रयत् Śi. 15. 53. -4 A Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति (ती) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse; सर्वेषामेव शापानां प्रतिघातो हि विद्यते Mb. 1. 37. 4. -2 Opposition, resistance; अस्त्राणां प्रतिघाते च सर्वथैव प्रयोजयेत् Mb. 3. 167. 54. -3 A counterblow, blow in return; अथाददे वारुण-मन्यदस्त्रं शिखण्ड्यथोग्रं प्रतिघातमस्य Mb. 6. 85. 29. -4 Rebound, reaction; जयाशा यत्र चास्माकं प्रतिघातोत्थितार्चिषा Ku. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting. -6 Embezzlement; कृतप्रतिघातावस्थसूचको निष्पन्नार्थः षण्मंशं लभेत Kau A. 2. 8. 26. -7 Ruin, degradation; आत्मनः प्रतिघातमाशङ्कमानः Bhāg. 5. 9. 3.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing; वयमपि न खल्वेवंप्रायाः क्रतु-प्रतिघातिनः U. 5. 29. *v. l.* -3 Repelling, warding off -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling; विजित्य नेत्रप्रतिघातिनीं प्रभाम् Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनम् 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नम् The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् 2 Ā. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणम् 1 Viewing, looking at; तदस्य रूपं प्रति-चक्षणाय Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 19. -2 Making visible; Bhāg. 4. 1. 56. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचारः Toilet, personal adornment.

प्रतिचारित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged; भगवन् पुत्रमिच्छामि भीष्मं प्रतिचिकीर्षया Mb. 5. 188. 5.

प्रतिचिन्तनम् Meditating upon.

प्रतिचोदना 1 Remembrance; तस्मात् त्वमुद्धवोत्सृज्य चोदनां प्रतिचोदनाम् Bhāg. 11. 12. 14. -2 Prevention.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. 9. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदनम् A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छन्दः, -प्रतिच्छन्दकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; धनुःशतमात्रेण दृष्टः स दिव्यवारणप्रतिच्छन्दः Pratijñā. 1. -2 A substitute; गिरिप्रतिच्छन्दमहामतङ्गजाः Śi. 12. 29; प्रतिच्छन्दं धात्रा युवतिवपुषां किं नु रचितम् Avimārakam 2. 3.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; किं करोत्येव पाण्डित्यमस्थाने विनिवेशितम्। अन्धकारप्रतिच्छन्ने घटे दीप इवाहितः॥ Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with; धर्मलेशप्रतिच्छन्नः प्रभवं धर्मकामयोः Mb. 3. 33. 5. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; दग्धव्यं सुप्रतिच्छन्नं (कलेवरम्) Mb. 1. 125. 29; व्याघ्रचर्मप्रतिच्छन्नो वाक्कृते रासभो हतः Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्मनम् Rebirth.

प्रतिजन्य *a.* Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः 1 A respectful concurrence. -2 A polite but evasive answer.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणम् Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनम् Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 Ā. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हरचापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To observe, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret. -10 To become aware of; कौन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति Bg. 9. 31.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; दैवात् तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जवेनैव नितान्तदुस्तरां नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीम् Śi. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; साध्यनिर्देशः प्रतिज्ञा यथा पर्वतो वह्निमान् Gautamasūtram; see under न्याय; (पर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 (In Law) A plaint, an indictment. **-Comp. -अन्तरम्**

(in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. -पत्रम्, -पत्रकम् a bond, written contract or document. -परिपालनम्, -पालनम् keeping one's word. -पारणम् fulfilment of a vow. -भङ्गः breach of promise. -विरोधः 1 breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2 denial of a logical proposition. -विवाहित *a.* betrothed. -संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. -2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense; प्रतिज्ञानार्थाय नयनं प्रतिज्ञासंन्यासः.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. -तम् A promise. -Comp. -अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानम् 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय *a.* To be promised &c. -यः A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतितालः A kind of *Tala* in music; कान्तारः समराख्यश्च वंकुण्ठो वाञ्छितस्तथा। कथिताः शङ्करेणैव चत्वारः प्रतितालकाः॥ Saṅgītasāra.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनम् Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter; तिलेभ्यः प्रतियच्छति माषान्. -2 To give back, return, restore; अद्यापि कोपविमुखीकृतगन्तुकामा नोक्तं वचः प्रतिददाति यदैव वक्त्रम् Ch. P. 36. -3 To recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त *p. p.* Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानम् 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय *a.* To be returned &c. -यम् A pawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणम् 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day. -2 The sun.

प्रतिदीप्त *p. p.* Flaming against.

प्रतिदुह् *n.* Fresh milk.

प्रतिदूषित *a.* Defiled, contaminated.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिद्रुह् *m.* One who seeks to injure in return.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present -5 To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses). -8 To restrain.

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधानम् 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिधिः 1 Food. -2 (Vedic) A cross-piece on the pole of a carriage.

प्रतिधावनम् Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation; श्रुतपदरवस्तेषामेव प्रतिध्वनिमध्वनि N.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Down-cast. -2 Sunk, hanging down.

प्रतिनद् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. -*Caus.* To fill with noise, make resonant; Śānti. 2. 17; स्वस्थस्थितताण्डजकुलप्रतिनादितानि (उपवनानि) Ṛs. 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation (also प्रतिनिनदः in this sense).

प्रतिनादित *a.* Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनन्द् 1 P. 1 To bless; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननन्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनन्द्य स तां पूजाम् Mb.; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनन्द्य मूर्ध्ना Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. -*Caus.* To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनम् 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks giving.

प्रति (ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽभवत् प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13; 1. 81; 4. 54; 5, 63; 9. 40. अलीशाहात् प्रतिनिधिं तस्य शैलस्य सर्वथा Śiva B. 28. 4. -2 A deputy, vicegerent. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनिपातः Falling down, alighting.

प्रतिनियत *a.* 1 Settled, predestined; विधिर्वन्द्यः सोऽपि प्रतिनियतकर्मैकफलदः Bh. 2. 94. -2 Firm, unshakable; विपक्षाणां हेतोः प्रतिनियतधैर्यानुभवतः Mv. 6. 34.

प्रतिनियमः 1 A general rule. -2 A separate allotment; जननमरणकरणानां प्रतिनियमादयुगपत् प्रवृत्तेश्च Sān. K. 18. -3 A strict rule applying only to a particular case.

प्रतिनिर्जित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश्य *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it;

cf. the instance given in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises *red* sets also *red*.

प्रतिनिर्यातनम् 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवेशः Obstinacy, obdurateness.

प्रतिनिवर्तनम् Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनिष्क्रयः Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिनिष्पूत *p. p.* Cleansed, winnowed.

प्रतिनुद् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमामुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोलाद् द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पन्थानं प्रतिपद्यस्व Ś. 4; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain: मरणमप्यपराः प्रतिपेदिरे Śi. 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; नदोत्तमांवदां लोकानमलान् प्रतिपद्यते Bg. 14. 14; Śi. 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; प्रतिपत्तुमङ्ग घटते च न तव नृपयोग्यमर्हणम् Śi. 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, reobtain, regain, receive; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात् प्रतिपद्यते जन्तुः Ś. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 To admit, acknowledge; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95; Ś. 5. 23; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; सुमन्त्रप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47; -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्धनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरम् R. 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतम् Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पम् Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नाय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचार प्रतिपद्यस्व Ś. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यध्वम् Mu. 4. 18 'act up to or obey'. -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्णे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् मातृपितृवदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यताम् Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये Ś. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमसांप्रतम् Mb. -14 To give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति Ś. 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (*-Caus.*) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं पराम् Bh. 2. 16; Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया Ś. 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place) -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect, accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready. -12 To dispose of; एष हि न्यायो यदन्यत्र कृतार्थमन्यत्र प्रतिपाद्यते ŚB on MS 4. 2. 21.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग° &c. -2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिविस्मितं सैन्यम् R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay'. -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; कैकेय्याः प्रतिपत्तिर्हि कथं स्यान्मम वेदने Rām. 2. 22. 16; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; Ś. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया Ś. 4. 17; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12; तत् कस्मादेतस्मिन् महानुभावे प्रतिपत्तिमूढा तिष्ठसि Nāg. 1; यत्स महानुभावो वाङ्मात्रेणापि अकृतप्रतिपत्तिः अदक्षिणेति मां संभावयिष्यति Nāg. 2. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -20 The concluding portion of an action. (In Daṇḍaviveka G. O. S. 52, p. 259, it means punishment of an offence.) -21 Disposing of a matter or a thing which has served the purpose of something else; यद् येन प्रयोजनेन सम्बद्धमुत्पद्यते तत् तदर्थमेव न्याय्यम्। तस्यान्यत्र गमने प्रतिपत्तिरित्येतदुपपद्यते ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 19. Also cf. एष हि न्यायो यदन्यत्र कृतार्थमन्यत्र प्रतिपाद्यत इति ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 22; cf. also प्रतिपत्तिर्विविक्तकरणेन उपकरोति ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 3. Hence प्रतिपत्तिकर्मन् means 'a mere disposal' (as opposed to अर्थकर्मन्) किं शाखाप्रहरणं प्रतिपत्तिकर्म उतार्थकर्मेति ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 10. -22 giving (दान); अपात्रे प्रतिपत्तिः Mb. 12. 26. 31; दानवारिरसिकाय विभूतेर्वेद्मि तेऽस्मि सुतरां प्रतिपत्तिम् N. 21. 63. -23 Remedy (प्रतिविधान); प्रतिपत्तिं कां प्रत्यपद्यन्त मामकाः Mb. 7. 46. 3. -Comp. -दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. -पटहः a kind of kettle drum. -पराङ्मुख *a.* obstinate, unyielding, Bk. -प्रदानम् Conferring promotion. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever; वाय्व्यमभिमन्त्र्याथ प्रतिपत्तिविशारदः Mb. 1. 227. 16.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिभोऽयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. -तूर्यम् a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा, -दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt, understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक *a.* (-दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रदिपादनम् 1 Giving, granting bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding; illustrating -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement; त्रेताविमोक्षसमये द्वापरप्रतिपादने Mb. 12. 141. 14. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितृ *m.* 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented; यस्याः पितेव प्रतिपादितायाः Si. 3. 36. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced. -6 Suddenly appeared, manifested; स वै तदैव प्रतिपादितां गिरं दैवीं परिज्ञातपरात्मनिर्णयः Bhāg. 4. 9. 5.

प्रतिपाद्य *a.* To be treated, discussed, explained, propounded.

प्रतिपाद्यमान *a.* Given, offered; ह्यर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं पराम् Bh.

प्रतिपादुक *a.* 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपानम् Water for drinking. -2 Drinking, giving a drink; अश्वानां प्रतिपानं च खादनं चैन सोऽन्वशात् Rām. 2. 50. 47.

प्रतिपाल् -*Caus.* 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await; महाराज तत् किं प्रतिपाल्यते Nāg. 5. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian.

प्रतिपालनम् Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising; शृणु सखि साधनमेकं न कुलप्रतिपालनं श्रेयः Udb.

प्रतिपालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed. -2 Struck against each other (as swords). -3 Bruised, crushed.

प्रतिपीडनम् Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज् 10. U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem; प्रतिपूज्य वचस्तेषाम् Bhāg. 1. 2. 1. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनम्, -पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपृ *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणम् 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.) -3 Congestion (of the head).

प्रतिपूर्ण *a.* Expanded, broad; प्रतिपूर्णं च जघनम् Rām. 2. 9. 42.

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानम् 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रभा Reflection.

प्रतिप्रयाणम् Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तृजकाभ्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातृ *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

प्रतिप्रस्थानम् 1 Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy. -2 The office of the प्रतिप्रस्थातृ. प्रतिप्रास्थानिक = relating to this office; प्रतिप्रास्थानिकं कर्म सात्यकिस्तु करिष्यति Mb. 5. 141, 42.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनम् Leaping back.

प्रतिफल् 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः,-प्रतिफलनम् 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. स्फुरन्नानारत्नस्फटिकमयभित्तिप्रतिफलम् A. L. 14; न बिम्ब त्वद्बिम्बप्रतिफलनलाभादरुणितम् A. L. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित *a.* 1 Reflected; शिष्टैः कृष्ट्वा स्वचेतःप्रतिफलितवृथारन्प्रमात्रप्रविष्टान् Mv. 6. 25. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबन्ध् 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्साम् (धेनुम्) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; रसान्तरेषु प्रतिबद्धरागम् Ku. 7. 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलानुरागकुरुविन्ददलप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिवं दिवलयम् Śi. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मैनमन्तरा प्रतिबध्नीतम् Ś. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to; वनाय पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां यशोधनो धेनुमृषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1. -2 Connected with, harmonizing with; रसान्तरेषु प्रतिबद्धरागम् Ku. 7. 91. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid; यस्याः पुरा परिचयप्रतिबद्धबीजम् Māl. 10. 21. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as fire in smoke). -13 Wreathed (as a garland); सखि एकपार्श्वविषमप्रतिबद्धा खल्वेषा रचना Māl. 2.

प्रतिब(व)न्दी *f.* A retort; हृदाभिनन्द्य प्रतिबन्द्यनुत्तरः N. 9. 17. See प्रतिबन्धी.

प्रतिबन्धः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबन्धमन्युना R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4; सिद्धानामसाधनमनवतारणमप्रवेशनं वा प्रतिबन्धः, also प्रतिबन्धः प्रयोगो ...... कोशक्षयः Kau. A. 2. 7. 26. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappointment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबन्धक *a.* (-न्धिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबन्धनम् 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबन्धवत् *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबन्धिन् *a.* 1 Fastening -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबन्धिः,-न्धी *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side. (प्रतिबन्धि *m.* also in this sense).

प्रतिबन्द्धृता Opposition, refutation; प्रबन्द्धृतास्तु प्रतिबन्द्धृता न ते N. 9. 37.

प्रतिबाध् 1 Ā. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनम् Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधिन् *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिम्बनम् 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; दृष्टान्तः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बनम् K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुध् 4 Ā. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; [illegible] सोऽहर्निशस्यान्ते प्रसुप्तः प्रतिबुध्यते Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोध्यमानमपि सुप्तम् (हतहृदयं...) Ś. 6. 7. -2 To inform, make known, acqaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा भुवो भर्तुरथैनं प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 7[illegible]; Śi. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; [illegible] बुद्धापि किं करिष्यामि Ś. 4; Māl. 4; Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवो[...] बन्धनभङ्गसुरभिर्भवति Ś. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदपोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. [...] 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः Ś. 5. [...] -5 Recollection; संमोहः खलु विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः Ś. 6.

प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -कः A teacher, instructor.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. -नम् 1 Awakening. [-2] Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1. -ना Awakening, recovering consciousness.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिब्रू 2 P. 1 To answer; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैनमिषुप्रयोगे तत्[...] वितथप्रयत्नः R. 2. 42. -2 (Ā.) To refuse, deny.

प्रतिभज् 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः Ś. 5. 4; अरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम्। तमाहुः सर्वलोकस्य समग्रमलहारकम्॥ Ms. 8. 308.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभान्त्यद्य वनानि केतकीनाम् Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear; क्षीरलघ्वपिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे Ś. 2. 10; R. 2. 47; Ku. 2. 38; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे, इति प्रतिभाति मे मनः. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; appear good, please to; सा भार्या प्रतिभाति मे Ks; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect, understanding; सभेव भीमा विदधे गणानां निद्रा निरासं प्रतिभागुणस्य Ki. 16. 27; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता Rudra.). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness; -8 Sudden appearance, manifestation (स्फूर्ति); प्रतिभा त्वस्ति मे काचित्तां ब्रूयामनुमानतः Mb. 12. 260. 1. -9 Distraction (विक्षेप); निद्रां च प्रतिभां चैव ज्ञानाभ्यासेन तत्त्ववित् (विनिवर्तयेत्); Mb. 12. 274. 7; 316. 14. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent, -2 audacious, bold. -मुख *a.* 1 bold, confident. -2 quick-witted. -हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. -2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानम् 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception; दूतः स्यात् प्रतिभानवान् H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वम् Mal. 3. 11; कथायोगेषु वाग्मित्वं प्रागल्भ्यं प्रतिभानवत्त्वं च Kau. 1. 9; दमघोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ Śi. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent; H. 3. 19; कच्चिज्जानपदो विद्वान् दक्षिणः प्रतिभानवान् Rām. 2. 100. 35.

प्रतिभावत् *a.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष् 1 Ā. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer; तं भीतंकारमाक्रुश्य रावणः प्रत्यभाषत Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing. -4 To name, call; कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषन्ते महाकवयः Śrut. 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 Ā. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनम् Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कान्तमपराधकृतम् Śi. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with; चन्द्रेण नित्यं प्रतिभिन्नमौलेश्चूडामणेः किं ग्रहणं हरस्य Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery. -3 Betrayal.

प्रतिभेदनम् 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानाम् Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4; सह्यग्राहिणः प्रतिभुवः ......अस्य कर्मच्छेदं वहेयुः Kau. A. 2. 7. 25; यत्र प्रतिभ्वो विभवेऽपि शक्ये न प्रार्थयन्ति स्म नराः परेभ्यः Bu. Ch. 2. 10; यदि मे प्रतिभूश्चतुर्षु राजन् भवसि त्वं न तपोवनं श्रयिष्ये Bu. Ch. 5. 34.

प्रतिभावः Counter-part.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिभोजनम् Prescribed diet.

प्रतिमन्त्रणम् An answer, reply.

प्रतिमर्शः A powder used as a sternutatory.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 Ā. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. -मा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; पुरः परार्ध्यप्रतिमागृहायाः R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similar, or equal to'; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c.; गुरोः कुशानुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49; पतत्पतङ्गप्रतिमस्तपोनिधिः Śi. 1. 12. -3 A reflection, reflected image; मुखमिन्दुरुज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशामविशत् Śi. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A symbol. -Comp. -गत *a.* present in an idol. -गृहम्, -गेहम् A statue-house; Pratimā 3; R. 16. 39. -चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; उवास प्रतिमाचन्द्रः प्रसन्नानामपामिव R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमेन्दुः, प्रतिमाशशाङ्कः. -परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानम् 1 A model, pattern; सोऽर्जुनेन हतः कर्णः प्रतिमानं धनुष्मताम् Mb. 3. 9. 16. -2 An image, idol.

-3 Likeness, similitude, similarity; हेरम्बकण्ठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Mal. 9. 3. -4 A weight; रत्नसारफल्गुकुप्यानामर्घप्रतिवर्णकप्रतिमानमानोन्मानावमानभाण्डम् Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks and below the वाहित्थ; Mb. 8. 28. 38; also 6. 46. 29; पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Śi. 5. 36, Mātaṅga L. 5. 7; 6. 8. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमार्गकः The city of Hariśandra *i. e.* the magical illusion of a city in the sky; हरिश्चन्द्रपुरं शोभसुद्रकः प्रतिमार्गकः Trikāṇḍaśeṣa.

प्रतिमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अमुं तुरङ्गं प्रतिमोक्तुमर्हसि 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with; प्रतिमुञ्च शुभ्रं यज्ञोपवीतम्. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind; तमेकदा मणिं कण्ठे प्रतिमुच्य महाप्रभम् Bhāg. 10. 56. 13. -8 To assume a form. -*Caus.* 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened; Bhāg. 3. 18. 10. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमुहुः = (emphatic for मुहुः) Often and often; प्रतिमुहुर्द्राङ्क्षितप्रेयसी N. 20. 161.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणम् Liberation, deliverance; प्रतिमोक्षणम् remission (of taxes).

प्रतिमोचनम् 1 Loosening. -2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try; वयमप्याश्रमपीडा यथा न भविष्यति तथा प्रतियतिष्यामहे Ś. 1. 32/33 (v. l.) -*Caus.* 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. -त्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration; 'प्रतियत्नस्तु संस्कारः' Vaijayantī; सुगन्धितामप्रतियत्नपूर्वां बिभ्रन्ति यत्र प्रमदाय पुंसाम् Śi. 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणान्तराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāśi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनम् Requital, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतियातनम्; अयं हि कालोऽस्य दुरात्मनो वै पार्थस्य वैरप्रतियातनाय Mb. 8. 90. 14.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue; अनिर्विदा या विदधे विधात्रा पृथ्वी पृथिव्याः प्रतियातनेव Śi. 3. 34.

प्रतियम् 1 P. To restore, return; Bhāg.

प्रतिया 2 P. 1 To go back, return; एतावदुक्त्वा प्रतियातुकामं शिष्यं महर्षेर्नृपतिर्निषिध्य R. 5. 18; 8. 91. -2 To equal, be a match for; अयं नृपः कः प्रतियाति कर्मभिः Bhāg. 5. 15. 9. -3 To be returned, requited; या माऽभजन्दुर्जरगेहशृङ्खलाः संवृश्च्य तद्वः प्रतियातु साधुना Bhāg. 10. 32. 22.

प्रतियात *a.* 1 Resisted, opposed. -2 Turned, returned. -Comp. -निद्र *a.* awakened, awake. -बुद्धि *a.* one whose mind is turned towards.

प्रतियानम् Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध् 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धम् Fighting against.

प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिन् *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance; यत्तः परेषां प्रतियोगशङ्कितः Bhāg. 4. 10. 22; 5. 14. 1. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy. -6 A rejoinder; प्रतियोगार्थिनी काचित् गृहीत्वा चूतवल्लरीम् Bu. Ch. 4. 41.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counteracting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya; as a घट is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभाव; (यस्याभावो विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. -*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; आर्यो विरोधः शक्तेन जातो नः प्रतियोगिना Mv. 2. 7; दहत्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्वम् Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity; प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता, -त्वम् 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part. -4 Partnership, co-operation.

प्रतियोद्धृ 1 An opponent, adversary. -2 One who begins a battle.

प्रतियोधनम् Assailing in turn.

प्रतिरक्षणम्, -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरत *a.* Delighting in, zealous for.

प्रतिरम्भः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्, -द्धृ *a.* 1 Obstructing.-2 Besieging. *-m.* 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief; कोदण्डपाणि निनदत्प्रतिरोधकानामापातदुष्प्रसहमाविरभूदनीकम् M. 5. 10; Śi. 1. 32. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनम् Opposing, obstructing; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेद्वृतूलं प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 93.

प्रतिरूढ *p. p.* 1 Entered, possessed. -2 Established again. -3 Imitated; गतिस्मितप्रेक्षणभाषणादिषु प्रियाः प्रियस्य प्रतिरूढमूर्तयः Bhāg. 10. 30. 3.

प्रतिलभ् 1 Ā. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain. -3 To learn, understand. -4 To expect.

प्रतिलम्भः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling; अन्यतः कथमदः प्रतिलम्भः N.

प्रतिलाभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिलिखित *p. p.* Answered.

प्रतिलेखनम्, -ना The regular cleaning of all implements or objects for daily use.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्रहस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनम् 1 An answer, reply, परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशम् Ś. 4. 9; न ददाति प्रतिवचनं विक्रयकाले शठो वणिङ् मौनी Kalāvilāsa. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवक्तव्य *a.* 1 To be replied, answered. -2 To be contradicted. -3 To be disputed.

प्रतिवचस् *n.* 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य *a.* Answerable. **-क्यम्** A reply.

प्रतिवाच् *f.* 1 An answer, reply; पतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे Śi. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as a dog).

प्रतिवाचिकम् An answer.

प्रतिवद् 1 P. 1 To speak in reply, answer; प्रियंवदः प्रत्यवदत् सुरेश्वरम् R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat. -4 To speak in oppositon; किंचित् किंचित् प्रतिवदंस्तूष्णीमासं मुहुर्मुहुः Mb. 5. 136. 14.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection; उद्यतस्य हि कामस्य प्रतिवादो न शस्यते Bhāg. 3. 22. 12.

प्रतिवादिन् *a.* 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting. *-m.* 1 A defendant, respondent (in law); कारणे प्रतिवादिनि Y. -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवध् 1 P. To beat back, ward off.

प्रतिवन्द् 1 Ā To receive deferentially.

प्रतिवप् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 Plant or fix in, implant; प्रत्युप्तस्येव दयिते U. 3. 46; Māl. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with jewels); see प्रत्युप्त.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्णकम् The rate of barter; रत्नसारफल्गुकुप्यानामर्घप्रतिवर्णकप्रतिमानमानोन्मानावमानभाण्डम् Kau. A. 2. 7. 25.

प्रतिवर्तनम् Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village, settlement.

प्रतिवहनम् Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः *f.* An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, -प्रतिवारणम् Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. *-m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविज्ञा 9 P. To acknowledge gratefully.

प्रतिविद् I. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain. *-Caus.* 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं तु मे कंचित् कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयेत U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn; U. 4.

प्रतिविधातव्यम् (impers.) Care should be taken; Rām.

प्रतिविधानम् 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting; तत्र प्रतिविधिं सम्यगात्मयोगेन साधये Bhāg. 10. 25. 16.

प्रतिविभागः Distribution, apportionment.

प्रतिविरुद्ध *a.* Rebellious.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *a.* 1 Most excellent. -2 Peculiar, better or worse.

प्रतिविशेषः Peculiarity, singularity.

प्रतिविशेषणम् Detailed specification.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. **-Comp. -वासिन्** *a.* living in the neighbourhood. (*-m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) A neighbour; दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्गृहे दास्यसि S. D.; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्याहारः An answer, reply.

प्रतिव्यूढ *p. p.* Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. –2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशक् To be a match for.

प्रतिशमः Cessation; प्रतिज्ञानो हि भवना दुःखप्रतिशमो मम Mb. 5. 191. 29.

प्रतिशयनम् The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित *a.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च किलास्मै प्रतिशयिनाय स्वप्ने समादिष्टम् Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनम् 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. –2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. –3 Counter-manding. –4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः *f.* Sending on an errand.

प्रतिशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent; दमघोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ Śi. 16. 1. –2 Dismissed, rejected. –3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन *a.* Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिशीर्षकम् Redemption, ransom. (See Mallinātha's commentary on R. 2. 55 where he gives this word as a synonym of निष्क्रय.)

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानम्, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold; नारीप्रसङ्गः शिरसोऽभितापो धूमो रजः शीतमतिप्रतापः। संधारणं मूत्रपुरीषयोश्च सद्यः प्रतिश्यायनिदानमुक्तम्॥ Suśr.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum; प्रतिश्रयार्थी तद्वेश्म ब्राह्मणस्य जगाम ह Mb. 1. 165. 3. –2 A house, dwelling, residence; प्रतिश्रयं प्राप्य समीक्ष्य शून्यम् Rām. 3. 58. 19. Y. 1. 210. चण्डालश्वपचानां तु बहिर्ग्रामात् प्रतिश्रयः Ms. 10. 51. –3 An assembly. –4 A sacrificial hall. –5 Help, assistance. –6 A promise. –7 A receptacle. –8 A Jain-monastery. –9 An alms-house.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्रवीरस्तदीप्सितम् R. 14 29; 2. 65; 3. 67; 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise; नाम्ना दशरथो राजा श्रीमान्सत्यप्रतिश्रवः Rām. 1. 11. 2. –2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणम् 1 Listening to; प्रतिश्रवणसंभाषे शयानो न समाचरेत् Ms. 2. 195. –2 Promising, assenting; agreeing. –3 A promise. –4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise; इष्टं नः प्रति ते प्रतिश्रुतिरभूद्याय स्वराहादिनी N. 5. 135. –2 An answer. –3 An echo, reverberation; वियद्गतः पुष्पकचन्द्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिश्रुन्मुखराः करोति R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Śi. 17. 42. –4 (Also प्रत्याश्रुत) The sacrificial formula "अस्तु श्रौषट्" spoken by the Āgnīdhra priest in reply to the Adhvaryu priest who addresses him by saying ओ श्रावय; cf. 'अस्तु श्रौषडित्याग्नीध्रः प्रत्याश्रावयति' सत्याषाढसूत्र 2. 1.

प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented to. –**तम्** A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or *Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206; इति शत्रुषु चेन्द्रियेषु च प्रतिषिद्धप्रसरेषु जाग्रतौ R. 8. 23. –2 To forbid, prohibit; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत् कृतवान् पङ्क्तिरथो विलङ्घ्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. –2 Contradicted. –3 Refractory, perverse; प्रतिषिद्धापि वामैषा जातिः Ś. 6. $\frac{18}{20}$.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; अशेषविघ्नप्रतिषेधदक्षमन्त्राक्षतानामिव दिङ्मुखेषु Vikr. 1. 8. –2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः; विधिप्रतिषेधयोः प्रतिषेधो बलीयान् ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 2; प्राप्तिपूर्वो हि प्रतिषेधो भवति इति अवाक्यशेषता अध्यवसीयते ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 22. –3 Denial, refusal. –4 Negation, contradiction. –5 A negative particle. –6 An exception. –7 (In Rhet.) Enforcing or reminding of a prohibition. –8 (In Drama.) An obstacle to obtaining the desired object. –Comp. –**अक्षरम्, –उक्तिः** *f.* words of denial, refusal; प्रतिषेधाक्षरविक्लवाभिरामम् Ś. 3. 24. –**उपमा** one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained: न जातु शक्तिरिन्दोस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगर्जितुम्। कलङ्किनो जडस्येति प्रतिषेधोपमैव सा॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, –प्रतिषेद्धृ *a.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. –2 Preventive. –*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनम् 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. –2 Prohibition. –3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, –प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. –2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्टब्ध *p. p.* Obstruted, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्टम्भः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिष्टम्भविवृद्धमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. –2 To be supported. –3 To rest or depend upon. –4 To stay, abide, be situated. –5 To set (as the sun); उदेति च यत्

सूर्यो यत्र च प्रतितिष्ठति Mb. 7. 62. 11. -*Caus.* 1 To place firmly on, station. -2 To set up, erect, establish; भुवि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव; M. 1. 16. -3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). -4 To entrust with, consign to. -5 To offer, present; पर्यङ्कमग्र्यास्तरणं नानारत्नविभूषितम् । तमपीच्छति वैदेही प्रतिष्ठापयितुं त्वयि Rām. 2. 22. 9.

प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Famous. -2 Standing firmly (Ved.)

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; धर्मो विश्वस्य जगतः प्रतिष्ठा Mahānār. Up.; अलमचलितालङ्ग्यग्रशिरसि प्रतिष्ठा त्वय्यासीत् Śivamhimna. 12. अपीतस्यैवप्रतिष्ठम् Māl. 9; Ś. 7. 6. -2 A house, residence, home, habitation; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21; 14. 5. -3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा Ś. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठां नीतः K. 280; Śi. 2. 34; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरम् Bg. 16. 8; अहिंसाप्रतिष्ठायां तत्संनिधौ वैरत्यागः Pātañjala S. -4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा; लोकस्य नाभिर्जगतः प्रतिष्ठा Mb. 12. 245. 27. -5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; त्वका मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा Ś. 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 19; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. -6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; किंप्रमाणमिदं काव्यं का प्रतिष्ठा महात्मनः Rām. 7. 94. 23; मया नाम्नप्रतिष्ठार्थिना Mu. 2. 5. -7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. 1. 2. 15. (=U. 2. 5.). -8 Installation, inauguration; तं गन्तकन्यस्तु ये विपत्तिषु पुनस्ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया Mu. 1. 14. -9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा Ś. 5. 6. -10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. -11 A receptacle. -12 The earth. -13 The consecration of an idol or image; चलाचलेति द्विविधा प्रतिष्ठा जीवमन्दिरम् Bhāg. 11. 27. 13; cf. प्राणप्रतिष्ठा. -14 A limit, boundary. -15 The foot; अहोरात्राणि प्रतिष्ठा Bṛi. Up. 1. 1. 1. -16 Completion of a vow. -17 A ceremony for obtaining supernatural or magical powers.

प्रतिष्ठानम् 1 Basis, foundation. -2 Site, situation, position. -3 A resting place. -4 The foundation of a city. -5 A leg, foot. -6 Continuation; वंशप्रतिष्ठानकराः सर्वभूतेषु विश्रुताः (पुत्राः) Rām. 1. 11. 18. -7 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. -8 N. of a town on the Godāvarī and capital of Śālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनम् 1 Placing, locating. -2 Installation, inauguration. -3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol. -4 Establishment, corroboration. -ना Counter-assertion.

प्रतिष्ठासु *a.* (*Desid.*) Desirous to stand firm; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुरासीन् कार्यद्वयाकुलः Śi.

प्रतिष्ठापयितृ *m.* A founder.

प्रतिष्ठिका A basis, foundation.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. -2 Fixed, established; तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता Bg. 2. 57-58. -3 Placed, situated; अग्रे संचार्यते नाभिर्नाभौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated; दिलीपानन्तरं राज्ये तं निशम्य प्रतिष्ठितम् R. 4. 2. -5 Completed, effected; प्रतिष्ठितेऽहनि सन्ध्यामुपासीत Kau. A. 1. 19. -6 Prized, valued. -7 Famous, celebrated. -8 Settled, determined. -9 Comprised, included; त्वयि सर्वं प्रतिष्ठितम् Rām. 7. 76. 28. -10 Established in life, married. -11 Endowed; प्रतिष्ठितां द्वादशभिः Rām. 6. 48. 12 (com. पादद्वयवर्यङ्गुलिदशकं द्वे पादतले च एवं द्वादशभिः). -12 Applied, applicable; पाणिग्रहणिका मन्त्राः कन्यास्वेव प्रतिष्ठिताः Ms. 8. 226. -13 Conversant with. -14 Secured, got, acquired. -15 Decided, certain; यदि वा मन्यसे राजन् हतमेकं प्रतिष्ठितम् Mb. 12. 32. 19. -16 Complete, finished; एवमेषा महाभागा प्रतिष्ठाने प्रतिष्ठिता। तीर्थयात्रा महापुण्या सर्वपापप्रमोचिनी ॥ Mb. 3. 85. 114. -तः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 Tortoise; Gīrvāṇa.

प्रतिष्ठितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Standing firmly. -2 A station, position.

प्रतिष्णिका A water-basin (for bath); Gīrvāṇa.

प्रतिसंयत्त *p. p.* Completely prepared, armed.

प्रतिसंयात *a.* Assailing.

प्रतिसंरुद्ध *p. p.* Shrunk, contracted.

प्रतिसंलयनम्, -संलीनम् Complete retirement.

प्रतिसंविद् *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिसंवेदक *a.* Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिसंवेदनम् Experiment, enjoyment.

प्रतिसंविधानम् A counter-action.

प्रतिसंस्तरम् Friendly reception.

प्रतिसंस्थानम् Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिसंहृ 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in; तत् साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकम् Ś. 1. 11; R. 3. 64; प्रतिसंहर तात बुद्धिमेताम् Bu. Ch. 5. 30. -2 To retract, take back. -3 To compress, reduce in bulk. -4 To change.

प्रतिसंहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. -2 Diminution, compression. -3 Comprehension, inclusion. -4 Yielding, giving up; रसानां प्रतिसंहारात् सौभाग्यमिह विन्दति Mb. 13. 57. 17.

प्रतिसंहृत *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिसंहृतः Ś. 1. -2 Comprehended, included. -3 Compressed. -4 Checked, restrained; युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनः Śi. 1. 23.

प्रतिसंकाशः Resemblance.

प्रतिसंक्रमः 1 Reabsorption. -2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया). -3 Dissolution (प्रलय); तत्त्वानां भगवंस्तेषां कतिधा प्रतिसंक्रमः Bhāg. 3. 7. 37.

प्रतिसंख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिसंख्यानम् 1 The tranquil consideration of a matter; युक्तो योगं प्रति सदा प्रतिसंख्यानमेव च Mb. 13. 141. 83. –2 The Sāṅkhya Philosophy.

प्रतिसंगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिसंगिन् *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, attached to. –2 Irresistible.

प्रतिसंचरः 1 Moving backwards. –2 Reabsorption. –3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti. –4 A place of resort, haunt.

पतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To re-adjust. –2 To aim at, direct. –3 To conceive, comprehend. –4 To be, fasten. –5 To put on, wear. –6 To restore, return. –7 To compose oneself. –8 To fit (as an arrow to the bowstring.)

प्रतिसंहित *p. p.* Aimed at, directed against.

प्रतिसंधानम् 1 Joining together, uniting again; नैकोऽपि (उपायः) च्छिन्नकण्ठप्रतिसंधानपूर्वस्य प्राणलाभस्य Dk. 2. 2. –2 The period of transition between two ages. –3 A means, remedy. –4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passion. –5 Praise. –6 Memory, recollection. –7 Remedy.

प्रतिसंधिः 1 Reunion. –2 Entering into the womb. –3 The period of transition between two ages. –4 Stop, cessation (उपरम); अदृष्टतोऽनुपायाच्च प्रतिसन्धेश्च कर्मणः Mb. 12. 206. 20. –5 Rebirth.

प्रतिसंधित *a.* Fastened, strengthened, confirmed; मनुरपि परेणैव प्रतिसंधितमनोरथः Bhāg. 5. 1. 22.

प्रतिसमाधानम् Cure, remedy; दोषे प्रतिसमाधानमज्ञाते क्रियतां कथम् Bk. 6. 20.

प्रतिसमासनम् 1 Coping with, being a match for. –2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिसमासित *a.* Equalled, opposed; भीष्मद्रोणादयो युद्धे शक्याः प्रतिसमासितुम् Mb. 3. 47. 26.

प्रतिसर *a.* Dependent, subject. –रः, –रम् 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. –2 An ornament. –3 A watch, guard. –4 Assailing, an attack. –रः 1 A servant, follower; विजये त्वर्यतां लेखः प्रतिसराय Pratijñā. –2 A bracelet, marriage-string; हस्तोरगप्रतिसरेण करेण पाणिः (अग्रहात) Ki. 5. 33; (=कौतुकसूत्र); Māl. 5. 18. –3 A garland, wreath. –4 Day-break. –5 The rear of an army. –6 A form of incantation. –7 Healing or dressing a wound. –रा 1 A female servant. –2 A thread, fillet; प्रतिसरया दुरगाणां भल्लातकशालिकुष्ठसिद्धार्थं कण्ठेषु निबध्नीयात्.

प्रतिसर्गः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being); संग्रहेण मया ख्यातः प्रतिसर्गस्तवा[illegible] Bhāg. 4. 8. 5; आदिसर्गस्तु यः सूत कथितो विस्तरेण च। प्रति[illegible] सर्गश्च ये येषामधिपास्तान् वदस्व नः ॥ Kālikā P. –2 Dissolution –3 Continued creation out of primitive matter. –4 The portion of a Purāṇa which treats of the destruction and renovation of the world; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वन्तराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणम् ॥

प्रतिसांधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिसृ 1 P. To go back, return. –2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; दैत्यः प्रत्यसरद्देवं मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विप[illegible] Hariv. –*Caus.* 1 To push backwards, replace; कनकवलय[illegible] स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते Ś. 3. 12. –2 To repel, drive away or back.

प्रतिसरणम् Leaning or resting upon.

प्रतिसारणम् 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. –[illegible] An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिसारित *a.* 1 Repelled, removed. –2 Dressed ([illegible] a wound).

प्रतिसीरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth; भावब्रपोनि[illegible] प्रतिसीरया ते न दीयते N. 14. 31.

प्रतिसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sent out, despatched. –2 Celebrated –3 Repulsed, rejected. –4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त accordin[g] to धराणि).

प्रतिस्त्री *a.* Lying on a woman; Ch. Up.

प्रतिस्नात *p. p.* Bathed.

प्रतिस्नेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocatio[n] of love.

प्रतिस्पन्दनम् Throbbing, vibration.

प्रतिस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्पर्धिन् *a.* Rival, envious of. –*m.* A rival competitor.

प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्वरः 1 An echo, reverberation; दधि[illegible] ऽधिभित्ति पटहप्रतिस्वनैः स्फुटमट्टहासमिव सौधपङ्क्तयः Śi. 13. [illegible] –2 A focus.

प्रतिस्वम् *ind.* One by one, singly.

प्रतिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return; ([illegible] विध्यन्तमुद्धतसटाः प्रतिहन्तुमीषुः R. 9. 60. –2 To ward [off], keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सै[illegible] सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः समवलोक्य Ś. 1. [illegible] Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. –3 To repel, drive ba[ck], repulse; अग्निवेगवहः प्राणो गुदान्ते प्रतिहन्यते Mb. 3. 213. [illegible] –4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत् पापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य [illegible] Māl. 1. 3. –5 To counter-act, remedy. –6 To disav[ow], disavow.

प्रतिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back; तस्मिन् प्रतिहते चास्त्रे विस्मयो मे महानभूत् Mb. 3. 167. 31. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; शापादसि प्रतिहता Ś. 7. 32; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता वचनं तदेव Bh. 2. 40. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -9 Impaired, lost; यावच्चेन्द्रियशक्तिरप्रतिहता Bh. 3. 88; इमास्ता मन्मथवतां हिताः प्रतिहता दिशः Rām. 4. 28. 13. -10 Dazzled (as eyes). -11 Dulled, blunted (as teeth by acid). -Comp. -धी, -मति *a.* hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः *f.* Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरर्जुनमुष्टयः Ki. 18. 5; Śi. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननम् Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः 1 Returning a laugh. -2 Fragrant oleander (Mar. कण्हेर).

प्रतिहित *p. p.* 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितम् Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun. -3 To offer, present. -4 To disregard; आज्ञां प्रतिहरंश्चापि कृतज्ञैः पुरुषैः सदा Mb. 15. 3. 4.

प्रतिहरणम् 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c.; सर्वे वियुक्ताः स्वविहारतन्त्रं न शक्नुमस्तत्प्रतिहर्तवे ते Bhāg. 3. 5. 47. -2 The assistant of the Udgātṛi; q. v.

प्रति(ती)हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper; आर्य अदेशकालः प्रतीहारस्य Svapna. 5, 6. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -7 Intimating arrival (आगमननिवेदन); संप्राप्यैते महात्मानो राघवस्य निवेशनम्। विष्ठिताः प्रतिहारार्थम् Rām. 7. 1. 7; see प्रतिहारण. -री A female doorkeeper. -Comp. -भूमिः *f.* the threshold (of a house &c.); भविष्यतः पत्युरुमा च शंभोः समाससाद प्रतिहारभूमिम् Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; पुंवत्प्रगल्भा प्रतिहाररक्षी R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणम् Entrance, permission to enter a door; न्यतिष्ठत प्रेक्ष्य तदा सुमन्त्रं पितुर्महात्मा प्रतिहारणार्थम् Rām. 2. 33. 30.

प्रतिहार्यम् Juggling, jugglery.

प्रतिहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुरोः सकाशम् R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सैवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44; ततः परशुरामस्य न प्रतीमः पराभवम् Mv. 2. 14. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20; Śi. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोऽयं बटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; प्रतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियाम् (ददर्श) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -9 To face (an opponent); सहसैन्यानहं तांश्च प्रतीयां रणमूर्धनि Mb. 5. 172. 13. -*Pass.* 1 To be recognized or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति Ś. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्वचारित्र्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To Prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone; एवं राजर्षयः सर्वे प्रतीता रघुनन्दन Rām. 2. 107. 14. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as, named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous; ततः प्रतीतं प्लवतां वरिष्ठम् Rām. 4. 65. 35; स वासुदेवानुचरं प्रशान्तं बृहस्पतेः प्राक्तनयं प्रतीतम् Bhāg. 3. 1. 25. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (*a*) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (*b*) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; cf. प्रतीतः सादरे ज्ञाते हृष्टप्रख्यातयोः त्रिषु Medinī; Rām. 2. 71. 19; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23; भव इव षण्मुखजन्मना प्रतीतः Bu. Ch. 1. 94; अथेष्टपुत्रः परमप्रतीतः कुलस्य वृद्धिं प्रति भूमिपालः 2. 47. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise. -Comp. -आत्मन् confident, resolute.

प्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Conviction, settled belief; पदानि दृष्ट्वा तु भवेत् प्रतीतिः Ś. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown; प्रतिव्रता प्रतीतिं लेभे Dk. 2. 6. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक *a.* 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; अप्राणद्भिः प्राणभाजां प्रतीकैः Śi. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कम् 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.). -5 A lamp; L. D. B. -6 A symbol. -7 A copy. -Comp. -दर्शनम् a symbolic conception.

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार q. v. अवश्यंभाविभावानां प्रतीकारो भवेद्यदि। तदा दुःखैर्न लिप्येरन् नलरामयुधिष्ठिराः॥

प्रतीकाश = प्रतिकाश q. v.

प्रतीक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चित् प्रतीक्ष्यताम् Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77,

प्रतीक्ष, प्रतीक्षक, प्रतीक्षिन् *a.* Expectant, waiting for.

प्रतीक्षणम्, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for; सत्यव्रतस्यागमनप्रतीक्षाः Mb. 3. 164. 11. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention; इत्यादृतोक्तः परमस्य पुंसः प्रतीक्षणानुग्रहभाजनोऽहम् Bhāg. 3. 4. 14. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c).

प्रतीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; भक्तिः प्रतीक्ष्येषु कुलोचिता ते R. 5. 14; Śi. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; प्रतीक्ष्यं तत् प्रतीक्ष्यायै पितृष्वस्रे प्रतिश्रुतम् Śi. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात q. v.

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 Ocean.

प्रतीचीन *a.* 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind. -6 Turned inwards (अभिमुख); सध्रीचीनं प्रतीचीनं परस्यानुपथं गताः Bhāg. 6. 5. 33.

प्रतीच्य *a.* 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver; तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्तादज्ञौ दातृप्रतीच्छकौ Ms. 4. 194.

प्रतीत्त *a.* Given back, restored.

प्रतीन्धकः N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप *a.* [प्रतिगताः आपो यत्र, प्रतिअप् अच्, अप ईप् च्] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतम् R. 11. 62; Ki. 14. 60. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; प्रेष्यः प्रतीपोऽधिकृतः प्रमादी (त्याज्याः) Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -पः 1 N. of a king, father of Śantanu and grand-father of Bhīṣma. -2 An adversary, opponent; चरति मयि रणे यश्च यश्च प्रतीपः Ve. 3. 32. -पम् N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनम्। त्वल्लोचनसमं पद्मं त्वद्वक्त्रसदृशो विधुः॥ Chandr. 5. 9; (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -पम् *ind.* 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4. 18. -Comp. -उक्तिः contradiction. -ग *a.* 1 going against. -2 adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनम्, -गतिः *f.* retrograde motion; अम्भसामोघसंरोधः प्रतीपगमनादिव Ku. 2. 25. -तरणम् going or sailing against the stream; स्रोतोजवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -दर्शिनी a woman. -दीपकम् a particular figure of speech. -वचनम् 1 contradiction. -2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् *a.* producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); फलमनुभवत्युग्रं पापः प्रतीपविपाकिनः Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक *a.* Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; क ईप्सितार्थस्थिरनिश्चयं मनः पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to.

प्रतीपायते Den. Ā. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरम् A shore, bank; प्रतीरदेशैः स्वकलत्रचारुभिर्विभूषिताः कुञ्जसमुद्रयोषितः Ki. 8. 9.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient); तत्र वीरतर्वादिसिद्धं जलमूषकादि प्रतीवापं पाययेत् Suśr. -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतिवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य Ś. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमण्डपः स्वागतेनैव नौ प्रतीच्छति Ś. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; हृदि प्रतीप्या कवयो मनीषा Rv. 10. 129. 4; एष खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound -*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing): प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशामवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.); Ms. 5. 13; हारितो धवलः पाण्डुश्चित्रपक्षो बृहच्छुकः। पारावतः खञ्जरीटः पिकाद्याः प्रतुदाः स्मृताः॥ प्रतुद्य भक्षयन्त्येते तुण्डेन प्रतुदास्ततः -2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip; शरः क्षत्रियया ग्राह्यः प्रतोदो वैश्यकन्यया Ms. 3. 44. -3 A pricking instrument; वाक्यप्रतोदाभिहतो यत्र कृष्णेन पाण्डवः Mb. 1. 2. 49.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, **प्रतोषः** Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतूणी A kind of disease (in the bowels).

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतूलिका *f.* A kind of bed.

प्रतृद् To thrust, pierce, destroy.

प्रतर्दन *a.* Piercing, destroying (an epithet of Viṣṇu).

प्रतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य Ś. 5; कियेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विजानन्नपि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतरः 1 Crossing, crossing or going over. -2 N. of the joints on the neck and the spinal vertebrae; Suśr.

प्रतरणम् Crossing, going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः, -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारणम् 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. **-णा** Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा। उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥; प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनम् Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली 1 A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रापत् प्रतोलीमतुलप्रतापः Śi. 3. 64; सहर्म्यद्वितलं द्व्यर्धायामां प्रतोलीं कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 3. 21. स्वयमभवन् विवृताः पुरप्रतोल्यः Bu. Ch. 5. 82.; N. 6. 58. -2 A kind of bandage; Suśr.

प्रत्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered; अप्रत्तं नस्त्वया किं नु भगवन् भुवनेश्वर Bhāg. 9. 11. 6. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

प्रत्न *a.* 1 Old, ancient; आदित्प्रत्नस्य रेतसः Ch. Up. 3. 17. 7. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary. **-त्नम्** A kind of metre.

प्रत्यक् *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्ष्णःप्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः Ś. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. **-क्षम्** 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थसंनिकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षम् T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. -3 Superintendence, care for; प्रत्यहं लोकयात्रायाः प्रत्यक्षं स्त्रीनिबन्धनम् Ms. 9. 27. -4 (In Rhet.) A kind of style descriptive of impressions derived from the senses. (The forms प्रत्यक्षम्, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. Hence; प्रत्यक्षतोदृष्टसम्बन्धम् is a variety of अनुमान where the connection between the लिङ्ग and the लिङ्गिन् or साध्य is directly perceived; प्रत्यक्षतो दृष्टसम्बन्धं यथा धूमाकृतिदर्शनादग्न्याकृतिविज्ञानम् ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally. So प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of.) **-Comp. -करणम्** one's own perception. **-कृता** (*i. e.* ऋक्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. **-ज्ञानम्** ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. **-दर्शनम्** ocular evidence, direct proof. **दर्शनः, -दर्शिन्** *m.* an eye-witness. **-दृष्ट** *a.* personally seen. **-पर** *a.* setting the highest value on the visible. **-परीक्षणम्** personal examination, real observation. **-प्रमा** correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. **-प्रमाणम्** 1 ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2 an organ of perception. **-फल** *a.* having evident or visible consequences. **-भूत** *a.* manifested, appeared personally. **-भोगः** enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. **-वादिन्** *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. **-विधानम्** an express injunction. **-विषयीभू** to move only within the range of sight. **-विहित** *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. **-वृत्तिः** composed clearly or intelligibly (as a word). **-सिद्ध** *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता, -त्वम् 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness. -4 (In phil.) ...... तत्तदिन्द्रिययोग्यवर्तमानविषयावच्छिन्नचैतन्याभिन्नत्वं तत्तदाकारवृत्त्यवच्छिन्नज्ञानस्य तत्तदंशे प्रत्यक्षत्वम् Vedānta P.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. *-m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेरुदन्तं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्यामि Ś. 6; तद्देवः पत्रारूढं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसम् Ve. 3; कुसुमशयनं न प्रत्यग्रम् V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. **-Comp. -वयस्** *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यञ्च्, -प्रत्यच् *a.* (**-प्रतीची** *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यची also) 1 Turned or directed towards; turned inward; मनः प्रत्यक् चित्ते सविधमवधायात्तमरुतः Śivamahimna 25. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, subsequent; समेत्य तरसा प्रत्यग्द्वाभ्यां पद्भ्यां बलं बली । निहत्य Bhāg. 10. 15. 30. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back;

Pt. 3. 181. –5 Western, westerly. –6 Inner, interior. –7 Equal to, a match for. –*m.* 1 The individual soul. –2 Future time. –Comp. –अक्षम् (प्रत्यगक्षम्) an inner organ. –आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul; कश्चिद्धीरः प्रत्यगात्मानमैक्षदावृत्तचक्षुरमृतत्वमिच्छन् Kath. 2. 1. 1. –आनन्द *a.* inwardly joyful. –आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'The lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. –उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. –चेतन *a.* 1 whose thoughts are turned upon himself. –2 intelligent. (–नः) 1 the supreme soul; the Puruṣa in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. –2 the soul. –दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यग्दक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. –दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यग्दृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards; स्वांशेन सर्वतनुभृन्मनसि प्रतीतप्रत्यग्दृशे भगवते बृहते नमस्ते Bhāg. 8. 3. 17. –धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. –पुष्पा Achyranthes aspera (Mar. आघाडा); Mātaṅga L. 11. 26. –प्रवण *a.* devoted to the individual soul. –मुख *a.* (प्रत्यङ्मुख) 1 facing the west; श्रियं प्रत्यङ्मुखो भुङ्क्ते Ms. 2. 52. –2 having the face averted. –रथाः (Pl.) (प्रत्यग्रथाः) N. of the Ahichchhatra country; L. D. B. –स्रोतस् (प्रत्यक्स्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Śi. 4. 66. (–*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्यश्चित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize; ततस्ते प्रत्यभिज्ञाय अर्जुनाय न्यवेदयन् Rām. 7. 33. 5. –2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 1 Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्य Māl. 1. 25. –2 (Phil.) A particular type of knowledge; ननु केयं प्रत्यभिज्ञा नाम न तावदेकस्यातीतवर्तमानकालद्वयसम्बन्धविषयं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं प्रत्यभिज्ञा, प्रत्यक्षज्ञानस्य वर्तमानमात्रार्थग्राहित्वात् Vivaraṇaprameya-saṃgraha. –Comp. –दर्शनम् Maheśvaraśāstra; a work on Śaiva philosophy.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानम् 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. –2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत् कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिनन्द् P. 1 To greet in return. –2 To bid welcome.

प्रत्यभिभाषिन् *a.* Speaking to, addressing.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; कुर्यात् प्रत्यभियोगं च कलहे साहसेषु च Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिलेख्यम् A counter-document.

प्रत्यभिवेद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनम् Returning a salutation; यो न वेत्त्यभिवादस्य विप्रः प्रत्यभिवादनम् Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिस्कन्दनम् A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्यभ्युत्थानम् Rising from a seat through politeness.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संजातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. –2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; रक्षन् प्रत्ययमात्मनः Rām. 3. 9. 19; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः Ś. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Śi. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60; प्रत्ययार्थं हि लोकानामेवमेव मया कृतम् Abhiṣeka. 6. 29. –3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. –4 Surety, certainty; प्रत्ययार्थं ततः सीता विवेश ज्वलनं तदा Rām. 7. 45. 7. –5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् Ś. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. –6 A cause, ground, means of action; स्वकर्मप्रत्ययाँल्लोकान् मत्वाऽर्जुनमब्रवीत् Mb. 13. 1. 77; अपेक्षते प्रत्ययमुत्तमं त्वाम् Ku. 3. 18. –7 Celebrity, fame, renown. –8 A termination, an affix or suffix; केवलं दधति कर्तृवाचिनः प्रत्ययानिह न जातु कर्मणि Śi. 14. 66. –9 An oath. –10 A dependant. –11 A usage, practice. –12 A hole. –13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). –14 An assistant or associate. –15 An epithet of Viṣṇu; नामरूपे भगवती प्रत्ययस्त्वमपाश्रयः Bhāg. 6. 19. 14. –16 (With Buddhists) A co-operating cause. –17 An instrument, a means of agency. –18 Religious contemplation. –19 A householder who keeps a sacred fire. –20 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति); सर्वेन्द्रियगुणद्रष्ट्रे सर्वप्रत्ययहेतवे Bhāg. 8. 3. 14. –Comp. –कारकः, –कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (–णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. –2 Trusty, confidential. –3 Trustworthy; यत्तु लौकिकं वचनं तच्चेत् प्रत्ययितात् पुरुषात् इन्द्रियविषयं वा अवितथमेव तत् ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 2.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. –2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्चनम् Returning a salutation.

प्रत्यर्थ् 10 Ā. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एते सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवम् Bk. 6. 25. –2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. –र्थम् 1 A reply, an answer. –2 Hostility, opposition. –*ind.* At every object, in every case. –वेदनः Of contrary sensitivity; Mātaṅga L. 11. 38.

प्रत्यर्थकः, प्रत्यर्थिकः An opponent; बहुप्रत्यर्थिकं क्षेत्रद्राज्यं नाम कुरुद्वह Mb. 15. 36. 12.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. –2 Emulating. –3 Contradicting. –*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. –2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. –3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयम् R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; प्रत्यर्थिनोऽग्रतो लेख्यं यथावेदितमर्थिना Y. 2. 6. –4 An obstacle or impediment. –Comp. –भूत

a. coming in the way, become an obstacle; प्रत्यर्थिभूतामपि तां समाधेः शुश्रूषमाणां गिरिशोऽनुमेने Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणम् Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणैषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवान्तरात्मा Ś. 4. 22.

प्रत्यवकर्शन *a.* Baffling, annihilating; Bhāg.

प्रत्यवमर्शः, -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवमर्शनम् Contemplation, meditation; कृतशोकानुतापेन सद्यः प्रत्यवमर्शनात् Bhāg. 3. 14. 43.

प्रत्यवरोधनम् Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानम् Eating, or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* 1 Eaten, drunk. -2 Relapsed into the old (bad) way of life; ये प्रत्यवसिताश्चैव ते वै निरयगामिनः Mb. 13. 23. 67.

प्रत्यवस्कन्दः, -दनम् (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 Ā. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र केचित् प्रत्यवतिष्ठन्ते S. B.; दुष्टः प्रत्यवतिष्ठते तदधुना कस्मै किमाचक्ष्महे Bv. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातृ *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानम् 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवस्थापनम् Refreshing, strengthening.

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal; ततः प्रत्यवहारोऽभूत् सैन्यानां राघवाज्ञया Mb. 3. 284. 41. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; danger; कुमारेण बहुप्रत्यवायेऽस्मिन् प्रदेशे कुतूहलिना न स्थातव्यम् Nāg. 4; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; उत्तमानुत्तमान् गच्छन् हीनान् हीनांश्च वर्जयन्। ब्राह्मणः श्रेष्ठतामेति प्रत्यवायेन शूद्रताम्॥ Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अनुत्पत्तिं तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jābāli; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To look into, inspect, examine; प्रत्यवेक्षिताः प्रमदवनभूमयः Ś. 6; प्रत्यहं प्रत्यवेक्षेत नरश्चरितमात्मनः -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौरकार्यमार्येण Ś. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणम्, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after; भव्यमुख्याः समारम्भाः प्रत्यवेक्ष्या निरत्ययाः R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यवेक्षणा (With Buddhists) One of the 5 kinds of knowledge.

प्रत्यवेक्षितृ *m.* A superintendent of, one who looks after; Dk. 2. 8.

प्रत्यस्त *p. p.* Thrown off, given up; प्रत्यस्तव्यसने महीयसि परं प्रीतोऽस्मि जामातरि Mal. 10. 23.

प्रत्यस्तमयः Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings). **-तम्** 1 Judicial decision as to which of the litigants is to prove his case. -2 Supplement to the written deposition.

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (-पिका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2 P. 1 To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणम् M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानम् 1 Repulse, rejection; प्रत्याख्यानाच्च भीतैस्त्वम् Rām. 7. 9. 8. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal; निकृष्टजातिसंसर्गवैक्लव्यात् प्रत्याख्यानपारुष्यम् Dk. 2. 3. -3 Disregard -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्याख्येय *a.* 1 To be denied, refuted. -2 To be cured, curable (as a disease).

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनम् 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्याचक्षाणक *a.* Desirous of refuting or objecting to.

प्रत्यादा 3 U. 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke. -3 To draw forth from. -4 To repeat, return.

प्रत्यादानम् 1 Receiving back, resumption. -2 Repetition, reiteration.

प्रत्यादिश् 6 P. 1 (*a*) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमण्डनविधिः Ś. 6. 6. (*b*) To repulse; प्रत्यादिदेशैनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयाम् Ś. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or background; प्रत्यादिश्यन्त इव मे दृष्टलक्ष्यभिदः शराः R. 1. 61; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इव 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe, enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 116; 97; Ś. 6. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach; न्यूनभावात्तु पश्यामि प्रत्यादेशमिवात्मनः Mb. 3. 2. 12. -8 Prevention, defence (निवारण); तत्तदेव हरेत्तस्य प्रत्यादेशाय पार्थिवः Ms. 8. 334.

प्रत्याधानम् A place where anything is deposited, repository. इदं प्रत्याधानम् Bṛi. Up. 2. 2. 1.

प्रत्याध्मानम् A particular nervous disease, wind dropsy.

प्रत्यानयनम् Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यानाहः Pleuritis.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; प्रत्यापत्तिमपश्यन्ती द्विजस्याचिन्तयत्तदा Bhāg. 10. 53. 22. -2 Aversion from or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य); प्रत्यापत्तिश्च यस्येह बालिशस्य न जायते Mb. 12. 291. 9.

प्रत्यापन्न *a.* 1 Returned, restored. -2 One having a perverted mind; किंकष्टमनुपश्यामि फलं पापस्य कर्मणः। प्रत्यापन्नस्य हि ततः Mb. 12. 291. 8.

प्रत्याम्नान *a.* Representative; यजमानकर्तृत्वेन विधीयन्ते प्रत्याम्नानाश्च ऋत्विजो निवर्तन्ते Kātyāyana S.

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism; *i. e.* निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute; see प्रत्याम्नान; प्रत्याम्नायं तु त्वं ह्येनं मा हिंसीः Mb. 3. 197. 17.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनम् 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). -नम्, -ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढम् A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनम्, -प्रत्यावृत्तिः Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त *p. p.* Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath); एकश्वाप्यगणः संख्ये प्रत्याश्वासमरोचयम् Mb. 9. 31. 39.

प्रत्याश्वासनम् Consolation.

प्रत्यासंकलितम् Consideration pro and con.

प्रत्यासत्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space); रिपुः प्रत्यासत्तेरहिरिव भयं नो जनयति Mv. 4. 7. -2 Close contact; दूरे प्रत्यासत्तिर्दर्शनमपि दुर्लभमधन्यैः Mu. 4. 4. -3 An analogy. -4 Good humour, cheerfulness.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent; प्रत्यासन्ने नभसि Me. 4. -3 Feeling repentance. -Comp. -मरण, -मृत्यु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यासन्नता Proximity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहत *a.* Distracted, repelled; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again, bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw, draw back. -3 To utter (a speech). -4 To report. -5 To re-arrange, restore. -6 To destroy.

प्रत्याहरणम् 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. -2 Withholding. -3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. -2 Keeping back, withholding. -3 Restraining the organs; स्वविषयाऽसंप्रयोगे चित्तस्य स्वरूपानुकार इवेन्द्रियाणां प्रत्याहारः Pātañjala. -4 Dissolution of the world; प्रत्याहारं तु वक्ष्यामि शर्वर्यादौ गतेऽहनि Mb. 12. 233. 1. -5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहार of the Sūtra अइउण्; अच् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अइउण्, ऋलृक्, एओङ्, ऐऔच्; हल् of the consonants; अल् of all letters. -6 Abridgment. -7 (In drama) N. of a particular part of the पूर्वरङ्ग.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* Got back, recovered. -2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः, -च्चारणम् 1 Repetition. -2 Answering.

प्रत्युज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. *-Caus.* To restore or bring to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनम् 1 Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2 Coming to life.

प्रत्युत *ind.* 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातङ्कः। प्रत्युत हन्तुं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदम् Bh. 3. 25; Śi. 1. 39. 2 Rather, even. -3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -त्क्रमणम्, -त्क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 An undertaking. -2 Preparations for war. -3 Marching out to attack an enemy. -4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. -5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानम् 1 Rising against; मङ्गलाद्यप्रयोगं च प्रत्युत्थानं च सर्वतः Rām. 2. 100. 67. -2 Making preparations for war. -3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; असवर्णास्तु संपूज्याः प्रत्युत्थानाभिवादनैः Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick. -3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Present, existing at present. -न्नम् Multiplication. -Comp. -बुद्धि, मति *a.* 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते Ś. 5. $\frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{2}$. -2 bold, confident. -3 subtle, sharp; प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः प्राप्तां क्रियां कर्तुं व्यवस्यति -जातिः (in math.) assimilation consisting in multiplication.

प्रत्युदाहरणम् A counter-illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्छति स्थिरतमः पुञ्जे निकुञ्जे प्रियः Gīt. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -2 To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः ससैन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. -2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, **प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनम्** Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयम् A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (v. l. for °पत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणम् 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्धारः Offering, tendering.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. -2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; संदीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युन्नमनम् Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To requite a favour, render a service in return. -2 To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः 1 Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return. -2 Mutual assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return; व्यनीयत प्रत्युपदेशलुब्धैः Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानम् 1 A counterpart of a resemblance. -2 A pattern, model. -3 A counter-comparison; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तदयाः V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनम् Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानम् Viscinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युपस्थापनम् Mental realization.

प्रत्युपस्थित *a.* 1 Approached, come near to. -2 Present. -3 Collecting, pressing (as urine). -4 Gone against, standing opposite to; श्रेयसा योजयत्याशु श्रेयसि प्रत्युपस्थिते Mb. 12. 287. 57.

प्रत्युपस्पर्शनम् Touching, sipping (water) again.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering. -2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युपाकरणम् Recommencement of Vedic study.

प्रत्युप्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded; Mv. 1. 34. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Mal. 5. 10; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं प्रत्युप्तमन्तः सविषश्च दंशः U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युषः, -प्रत्युषस् *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn; याति व्यक्तिं पुरस्तादरुणकिसलये प्रत्युषः पारिजातः Sūryaśatakam.

प्रत्यूषः, -षम् Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; महत्येव प्रत्यूषे Ś. 2. -षः 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्यूषस् *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn; स्नानमत्यधिकं कार्यं प्रत्यूषस्यात्मनो जले Hariv.

प्रत्यूह् 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2 To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass. -5 To offer, present; पशून् देवताभ्यः प्रत्यौहत Bṛi. Up. 1. 2. 7.

प्रत्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Rejected, refused; प्रत्यूढकर्मकलिलप्रकृतिं प्रपद्ये Bhāg. 4. 22. 38. -2 Neglected. -3 Surpassed. -4 Covered.

प्रत्यूहः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्यूहः सर्वकर्मणाम् H. 2. 15.

प्रत्यूहनम् Interruption, discontinuance.

प्रथ् I. 1 Ā. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.); तत्प्रथ्यमानवपुषा व्यथितात्मभोगः Bhāg. 10. 16. 24. -2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यशोऽस्य

प्रधानता, -त्वम् = प्राधान्य q. v.

प्रधानेन = प्राधान्येन chiefly; न हि शक्यं प्रधानेन श्रेयः संख्यातुमात्मनः Mb. 12. 287. 58.

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. -6 To pervade, permeate. -*Caus*. To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः 1 Air, wind. -2 A runner. -**नम्** Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधावितिका A passage for flight; अभाखे देशे प्रधावितिकां निष्कुरद्वारं च Kau. A. 2. 3. 21.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; चक्रे प्रधिरिवासक्तः Mb. 5. 51. 58; Śi. 15. 79; मुहुर्युधि क्षतमुरशङ्कुशोणितप्लुतप्रधि रथमधिरोहति स्म सः Śi. 17. 27. -2 A well. -3 Orb, disc. -4 A segment. °अनीकम् centre of a segment; a well.

प्रधी *a*. Pre-eminently intelligent. -*f*. Great intelligence.

प्रधूपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed; व्यसनप्रधूपिताम् Ku. -**ता** 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधूमित *a*. Smothered with smoke, smouldering.

प्रधृ 10 U. or -*Caus*. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a*. (-**णी** *f*.) Preserving, keeping. -**णा** Constantly fixing one's mind on a certain object.

प्रधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. -*Caus*. 1 To assail, attack, overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रधर्षः Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रधर्षक *a*. 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रधर्षणम्, -णा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a conch); शङ्खौ प्रदध्मतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy. -4 (Ā.) To cry out; प्रध्मायी ताभिनद्धाक्ष आनीतोऽभिनद्धाक्षो विसृष्टः Ch. up. 6. 14. 1.

प्रध्मापनम् A remedy for assisting respiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यै 1 P., Ā. 1 To meditate upon, think, reflect, consider -2 To devise, hit upon.

प्रध्यानम् 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस् 1 Ā. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. -*Caus*. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -**Comp.** -**अभावः** 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production..

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a*. 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तृ *m*. The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश्; प्रनष्टस्वामिकं रिक्थं राजा त्र्यब्दं निधापयेत् Ms. 8. 30.

प्रनायक *a*. 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide; P. I. 4. 59; VIII. 4. 14 com.

प्रनालः, -ली *f*. See प्रणाल and प्रणाली.

प्रनिघातनम् Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत् 4 P. To dance. -*Caus*. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रनर्तित *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रनृत्त *a*. Dancing. -**त्तम्** A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing (as of an army); प्रपक्षः शकुनिस्तेषां प्रवरैर्हयसादिभिः (ययौ) Mb. 7. 7. 12.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation; रागप्रायः प्रपञ्चः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; भरतज्ञकविप्रणीतकाव्यग्रथिताङ्का इव नाटकप्रपञ्चाः Śi. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चेन. -5 Manifoldness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. -13 (In dram.) Ludicrous dialogue. -14 (In gram.) The repetition of an obscure rule in a clearer form. -**Comp.** -**चतुर** *a*. skilful in assuming different forms; Amaru. -**बुद्धि** *a*. cunning, deceitful. -**वचनम्** a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपञ्चक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रपञ्चनम् 1 Display, development; अरिमध्यस्थमित्राणां सम्यक् चोक्तं प्रपञ्चनम् Mb. 12. 59. 52. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रपञ्चयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रपञ्चय पञ्चमम् Gīt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपठ् 1 P. To repeat aloud. -*Caus.* To teach, explain, expound.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of a work.

प्रपाठित *p. p.* Taught, expounded.

प्रपणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रपत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away., -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. -*Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रपतनम् 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag. -6 Assualt; लीयन्ते यत्र शत्रुप्रपतनविवशाः कोटिशः शूरकीटाः Mv. 6. 32.

प्रपतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः Ś. 6. 10; Ku. 6. 57. -3 A sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; गङ्गाप्रपातान्तनिरूढशष्पं गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock; प्राप्ताः प्रपातनिकटं सङ्कटेन महीयसा Parṇāl. 3. 30. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपात. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in वीर्यप्रपात. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. -**Comp.** -**अम्बु** *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रपातनम् Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain, cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. -**थः** A long journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street; जुष्टां विभक्तप्रपथाम् Bhāg. 8. 15. 15.

प्रपथ्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pūṣan.

प्रपथ्या Yellow myrobalan (Mar. हिरडा).

प्रपद् 4 Ā. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (*a*) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21; (द्वितीयं) कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतन्तुशिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (*b*) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रपेदे पथि पङ्कभावम् R. 16. 30; मुहूर्तकर्णोत्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81; बाल्यात्परं साथ वयः प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि Ś. 5; ऋविनिकरैरिति संचयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 30. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकार न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कान्तं वपुर्व्योमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपद्यते वैदर्भः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पद्यामो मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 24. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; प्रपन्नं साधयन्नर्थम् Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपदम् 1 The forepart of the foot; स तं गृहीत्वा प्रपदोर्भ्रामयित्वैकपाणिना Bhāg. 10. 15. 32. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनम् 1 Entrance. -2 Access, approach; लोकद्वारं विदुषां प्रपदनं निरोधोऽविदुषाम् Ch. Up. 8. 6. 5. -3 Approaching for protection; प्रपदनधनतुष्टाः पञ्चसंस्कारदानात् Viś. Guṇa. 255.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; इयं प्रपन्ना तपसे तपोवनम् Ku. 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम् Bg. 2. 7; पुनर्भवक्लेशभयात् प्रपन्नः Ku; प्रपन्नार्तिहरे! देवि! Caṇḍīpāṭha. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिः Ś. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -**Comp.** -**पालः** an epithet of Kriṣṇa.

प्रपादः Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाडः See प्रपुनाट.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). -**र्णम्** A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनम् Flight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Routed, defeated.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. –2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देवभूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कण्ठ°, ताल°, हृदय°, &c. –3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. –4 Decision, determination. –5 A wall. –6 An example (in gram.). –7 (With Jainas) One of the obstacles to liberation. –*a.* Commanding (ईशनशील); एते प्रदेशाः कथिता भुवनानां प्रभावनाः Mb. 12. 208. 10. (com. प्रदेशाः प्रदिशन्ति आज्ञापयन्तीति). –Comp. –शास्त्रम् a book containing examples.

प्रदेशनम् 1 Pointing out. –2 Advice, instruction. –3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश(शि)नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger; अवमुच्य प्रदेशिन्या दंष्ट्रामादातुमिच्छसि Mb. 4. 49. 13; Śi. 17. 9. –2 The corresponding toe.

प्रादिह् 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध *p. p.* Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. –ग्धम् Meat fried in a particular way; (मांसं)......तदेव घृततक्राढ्यं प्रदिग्धं सन्निजातकम् Śabdachandrikā.

प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. –2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदेहनम् Smearing, anointing.

प्रदीप् 4 Ā. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly. –*Caus.* 1 To kindle, inflame. –2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो नृपतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29; एते प्रदीपकल्पाः परस्परविलक्षणा गुणविशेषाः Sāṅ. K. 36. –2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक *a.* 1 Illuminating. –2 Explaining, illustrating. –कः, –प्रदीपिका 1 A small lamp. –2 Explanation, commentary.

प्रदीपन *a.* (–नी *f.*) Kindling. –2 Illuminating. –3 Stimulating, exciting. –नम् The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. –नः A kind of mineral poison; वर्णतो लोहितो यः स्यादीप्तिमान् दहनप्रभः । महादाहकरः पूर्वैः कथितः स प्रदीपनः ॥ Rājanighaṇṭu.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. –2 Blazing, burning, shining. –3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषम् Dk. –4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.); दीर्घकालं प्रदीप्तास्मि पापानां पापकर्मणाम् Mb. 3. 12. 119. –Comp. –प्रज्ञ *a.* of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः *f.* Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष् 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. –2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; तदहर्न प्रदुष्येत पूर्वेषां जन्मकारणात् Y. 3. 19. –3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; अधर्माभिभवात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; यद्यस्य विहितं भोज्यं न तत्तस्य प्रदुष्यति Pt. 4. 57. –*Caus.* 1 (*a*) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (*b*) To pollute, contaminate, defile. –2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. –2 Wicked, bad, sinful. –3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषणम् 1 Corrupting, spoiling. –2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदूषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. –2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. –षः 1 (*a*) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (*b*) Transgression, violation. –2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. –3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; प्रदोषो रजनीमुखम् Ak; 'प्रदोषेऽध्ययनं सीमात्र करोति यथाक्रमम्' Śabda. Cf. ततःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यन्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Śi. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); प्रजसुन्दरीजन... स्तोषप्रदोषः Gīt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. ... –Comp. –आगमः nightfall. –कालः, –समयः, –वेला evening-time, nightfall. –तिमिरम् evening darkness, dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वम् ... 1. 35. –रमणीय *a.* delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक *a.* Born in the evening. –कः Evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. –2 To look at, regard. –3 To foresee. –4 To observe, perceive, discern. –5 ... be intelligent. –6 To think, have an opinion. –7 ... look at, look upon. –*Pass.* 1 To become visible. –2 ... look, appear. –*Caus.* 1 To show, point out, display, exhibit. –2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. –2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. ... Foretelling. –3 Presenting. –4 Proclaiming. –5 Teaching, informing, instructing. –कः 1 A prophet. –2 ... teacher, instructor. –3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शनम् 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. ... Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. –3 Teaching, explaining. –4 An example. –5 Prophesy. –ना Indication.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. –2 Made known. –3 Taught. ... Explained, declared. –5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 Ā. To shine forth. –*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतितः *a.* Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayinī, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे Me. 32. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनम् 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. -नः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a prince of Ujjayinī.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Kriṣṇa and Rukmiṇī. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Śambara for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Śambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Māyāvatī, the mistress of Śambara's household, at the desire of Nārada, carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Viṣṇu and was cast into the sea by Śambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Māyāvatī afterwards repaired to the house of Kriṣṇa, where Nārada told him and Rukmiṇī that the boy was their own and that Māyāvatī was his wife.]

प्रद्युम्नकः N. of the god of love; Bhāg.

प्रद्राणक *a.* Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor; चाक्रायण इभ्यग्रामे प्रद्राणक उवास Ch. Up. 1. 10. 1.

प्रद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); रणात् प्रद्रवन्ति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. -*Caus.* To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्रव *a.* Fluid, liquid. -वः Running.

प्रद्रावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्राविन् *a.* 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्रेक् 1 Ā. To neigh, bellow.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारम् A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष् 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष्, प्रद्विषस्, *a.* 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, -प्रद्वेषणम् Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनम् 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधनाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीभृता Śi. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 50; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33; U. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending. -Comp. -अङ्गणम् a battle field. -आघातक *a.* bringing about a contest. -उत्तमम् great battle or contest.

प्रधमनम् 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in; प्रधानामात्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; रत्नैश्च पूजयेदेनं प्रधानपुरुषैः सह Ms. 7. 203; प्रधानफलं वा आनुषङ्गिकं वा सर्वमेव आधातरि समवेतुमर्हति ŚB. on. MS. 6. 2. 10; 'यस्मिन् कुले यः पुरुषः प्रधानः स सर्वयत्नेन हि रक्षणीयः'. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नम् 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानम् Śi. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रम् M. 1; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु Ś. 2. 7; गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशब्दत्वं प्रधानस्य सिद्धमित्याह Ś. B.; see प्रकृति also; प्रधानक्षेत्रज्ञपतिर्गुणेशः Śvet. Up. 6. 16; एतस्याश्च प्रवृत्तिस्तु प्रधानात् संप्रवर्तते Mb. 12. 205. 25. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -4 Intellect, understanding; एको मयेह भगवान् विबुधप्रधानैश्चित्तीकृतः प्रजननाय कथं नु यूयम् Bhāg. 4. 1. 28. -5 The principal member of a compound. -नः, -नम् 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp. -अङ्गम् 1 the principal branch or part of anything. -2 the chief member of the body. -3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -उत्तम *a.* 1 eminent, most illustrious. -2 warlike, brave. -कर्मन् *n.*, कार्यम् 1 the chief business, the principal act; यस्यैव प्रधानकर्मफलं तस्यैवानुषङ्गिकमपि भवितुमर्हति ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 10. -2 (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. -कारणवादः the doctrine that प्रधान is the original cause (according to Sāṅkhyas). -धातुः the chief element of the body; *i. e.* semen virile. -पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.) Ms. 7. 203; Pt. 3. 138. °अतीतः transcending प्रधान and पुरुष (matter and spirit). -2 an epithet of Śiva. -भाज् *a.* 1 most distinguished. -2 receiving the chief share. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. -वादिन् *m.* one who asserts the Sāṅkhya doctrine (of प्रधान). -वासस् *n.* a principal garment; (du.) the two chief garments. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain. -शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance. -सभिकः the chief of a gambling house.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal. -कम् The original germ out of which the material universe is evolved.

प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Śi. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. -4 To appear, arise, come to light; श्रमो नु तासां मदनो नु पप्रथे Ki. 8. 53. -5 To occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयन्ति गुणोत्करम् Drṣ. Ś. 12; Bk. 17. 107; जगद्भ्रमणकौतुकोच्चलितरामकीर्त्यङ्गनाप्रयाणपटहध्वनिं प्रथयति स्म ताराध्वनिः Rāmāyaṇachampū. -2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वपुः प्रथयतीव जयम् Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Śi. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; Ś. 3. 14. -3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; अवस्था वस्तूनि प्रथयति च संकोचयति च Bh. 2. 45. -4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To celebrate (प्राथयति); L. D. B.

प्रथनम् [प्रथ्-ल्युट्] 1 Spreading, extension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing, projecting. -4 Showing, evincing, displaying. -5 A place where anything is spread. -6 Celebrating, proclaiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ्-अमच्] (Nom. pl. *m.* प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; मखांशभाजां प्रथमो मनीषिभिस्त्वमेव देवेन्द्र सदा निगद्यसे R. 3. 44; H. 2. 39; Ki. 2. 44. -2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Śi. 15. 42; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17; नामधेयं गुरुश्चक्रे जगत्प्रथममङ्गलम् R. 10. 67. -5 (In gram.) The first person (= third person according to European phraseology). **-मः** 1 The first (third) person. -2 The first consonant of a class. -3 (In math.) The sum of the products divided by the difference between the squares of the cosine of the azimuth and the sine of the amplitude. **-मा** The nominative case. **-मम्** *ind.* 1 first, firstly, at first; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनुप्रवृद्धो मनोरथो यः प्रथमं बभूव Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. -2 Already, previously, formerly; प्रथमोदितम् aforesaid; तमभ्यनन्दत् प्रथमं प्रबोधितः प्रजेश्वरः शासनहारिणा हरेः R. 3. 68. -3 At once, immediately. -4 Before; यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत् प्रथमं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. -5 Newly, recently. प्रथमम्-अनन्तरम् or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time; प्रथमतः 1 At first, firstly. -2 previously. -3 immediately. -4 before, in preference to (gen.) **-Comp.** **-अर्धः,-र्धम्** the first half. **-आगामिन्** *a.* first mentioned. **-आदेशः** placing at the beginning. **-आश्रमः** the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; *i. e.* Brahmacharya; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा Ku. 5. 30. **-इतर** *a.* 'other than first', the second. **-उदित** *a.* first uttered; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. **-उत्पन्न** *a.* first-born. **-कल्पः** 1 the best course to adopt. -2 an excellent suggestion or idea. **-कल्पित** *a.* 1 first thought out. -2 first in rank or importance. **-कुसुम** white marjoran. **-गर्भः** *a.* pregnant for the first time. **-गिरिः** the Eastern mountain; द्वित्रेषु द्युमणिकरेषु शेखर... प्राप्तेषु प्रथमगिरिः प्रयाति सोऽयम् Rām. Ch. 7. 49. **-ज** *a.* 1 first-born. -2 original, primary. **-दर्शनम्** first sight. **-दिवसः** the first day; आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2. **-नवनीतम्** 1 the butter which appears first after churning. -2 the milk of a cow at the time when hundred days have elapsed after her delivery. **-निर्दिष्ट** *p. p.* first mentioned. **-पुरुषः** the first person (= third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar); अथवा अस्तिर्भवतीतिपरः प्रथमपुरुषे प्रयुज्यमानोऽप्यस्तीं... ŚB. on MS. 11. 2. 2. **-मङ्गल** *a.* highly auspicious. **-यौवनम्** early youth or age, youthful state. **-वयस्** ... early age, youth. **-वसतिः** the original home. **-वित्ता** Ved. a first wife. **-विरहः** separation for the first time. **-वृत्तान्तः** antecedents, former circumstances. **-वैयाकरणः** 1 the most distinguished grammarian. -2 a beginner in grammer. **-श्री** *a.* One who has just become rich or fortunate. **-श्रुत** *a.* heard for the first time; न हि प्रथमश्रुताच्छब्दात् कश्चिदर्थं प्रत्येति ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 6. **-साहसः** the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः Ms. 8. 138. **-सुकृतम्** former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; अतः श्रियः पतिरिति प्रथाम... Śi. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसोमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनाम् M. 1; तेनावतीर्य तुरगात् प्रथितान्वयेन R. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced; उवाच प्रथितं वचः Rām. 2. 2. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; यज्जीव्यते क्षणमपि प्रथितं मनुष्यैर्विज्ञानशौर्यविभवार्यगुणैः समेतम्। तन्नाम जीवितम्... Pt. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. **-तः** N. of Viṣṇu; अच्युतः प्रथितः प्राणः V. Sah.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रारम्भसूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमापुः R. 18. 49; Mv. 5. 15.

प्रथिविः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथीयस् *a.* (-सी *f.*) 1 Larger, wider, broader. -2 More celebrated; कथा प्रथीयसी A. Rām. 1. 6. 3. (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. **-थुः** An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक) (Mar. पोहे).

प्रथम See under प्रथ्.

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निरादद R. 3. 14. –2 Respectful, reverential. –3 Auspicious, of good omen; सिध्यन्त्यर्था महाबाहो दैवं चात्र प्रदक्षिणम् Mb. 3. 36. 7; तदा वयं विजेष्यामो यदा कालः प्रदक्षिणः Bhāg. 10. 54. 16. –4 Clever, sharp; तानुवाच विनीतात्मा सूतपुत्रः प्रदक्षिणः Rām. 2. 16. 5. –5 Amenable, favourable; अभिवाद्याभ्यनुज्ञाता प्रदक्षिणमवर्तत Mb. 1. 122. 44. –णः, –णा, –णम् Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; प्रदक्षिणप्रक्रमणात् कृशानोरुदर्चिषस्तन्मिथुनं चकासे Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232; अष्टोत्तरशतं यस्तु देव्याः कुर्यात् प्रदक्षिणम्। सर्वान् कामान् समासाद्य पश्चान्मोक्षमवाप्नुयात्॥ Kālikā P. –णम् *ind.* 1 From left to right; एवं सम्यग्घविर्हुत्वा सर्वदिक्षु प्रदक्षिणम् Ms. 3. 87. –2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. –3 In a southern direction, towards the south. –4 All right, O. k.; श्रमो नाशमुपागच्छत् सर्वं चासीत् प्रदक्षिणम् Mb. 3. 151. 2. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योहुताग्नीन् Ś. 4; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनम् R. 2. 71). –Comp. –अर्चिस् *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निरादद R. 3. 14. (–*f.*) flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्व्याजेन हस्तेनेव जयं ददौ R. 4. 25. –आवर्त, –आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. –क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणक्रियार्हायां तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76. –नम् same as °क्रिया; किं प्रदक्षिणनकृद्भ्रमिपाशं जाम्बवानदित ते बलिबन्धे N. 21. 97. –पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. –2 (*a.*) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm; इत्युक्त्वा लक्ष्मणं रामः प्रदरः खन्यतामिति Rām. 3. 4. 12; सीमानः प्रदरोदरेषु विरलस्वच्छाम्भसः U. 2. 16. (*b*) Breach, hole. –3 The dispersion of an army; न सन्निपाते प्रदरं वधं वा कुर्युरीदृशाः Mb 12. 100. 34. –4 An arrow; त्रीण्येव च प्रदराणां स्म पार्थ Mb. 8. 76. 16. –5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, –प्रदृप्तिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह् 1 P. 1 To burn. –2 To consume, destroy completely. –3 To pain, torment. –4 To trouble, tease. –*Pass.* To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदाहः 1 Burning, heating. –2 Destruction; annihilation.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present; स्वं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. –2 To impart, teach (as learning); शिष्यप्रदेयागमाः (कवयः) Bh. 2. 15. –3 To give away; yield. –4 To give up, deliver. –5 To give away in marriage. –6 To sell; यत्रैकेन च यत् क्रीतं तच्छतेन प्रदीयते Pt. 1. 13. –7 To deliver up, restore. –8 To pay, discharge (a debt). –9 To put, place in.

प्रद *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding; सुख°, ताप°, सत्य° &c. –2 Liberal, bountiful. –दा A gift.

प्रदातृ *m.* 1 A giver, donor. –2 A liberal man. –3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. –4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानम् 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वर°, अग्नि°, काष्ठ° &c.; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 1. 63. –2 Giving away in marriage; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यम् Ś. 1. 26. –3 Imparting, instructing; विद्या°. –4 A gift, donation, present. –5 A goad. –6 An oblation. –7 Refuting, frustrating (खण्डन); असदेव हि धर्मस्य प्रदानं धर्म आसुरः Mb. 13. 45. 8 (com.). –Comp. –कृपण *a.* illiberal; mean or niggardly in making presents. –शूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकम् An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायम् A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, –प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, –प्रदेयः A present, gift; प्रदेयांश्च ददौ राजा सूतमागधबन्दिनाम् Rām. 1. 18. 20.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयम् R. 5. 18, 31. –2 To be given in marriage; इमे अपि प्रदेये Ś. 4.

प्रदिव् *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारपुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टाम् R. 5. 63; 2. 39. –2 To tell, mention, communicate; दानेषु यत् पुण्यफलं प्रदिष्टम् Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. –3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विषयोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9; 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः Me. 116; Ms. 8. 265; प्रदिशन् सर्वसत्त्वेष्वभीतिम् Nāg. 5. 24. –4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. –5 To signify, declare, make known. –6 To urge on, incite. –7 To advise; सायंप्रातश्च विप्राणां प्रदिष्टमभिवादनम् Mb. 12. 193. 19.

प्रदिश् *f.* 1 Pointing out. –2 An order, direction, command. –3 A direction, quarter. –4 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. –2 Directed, ordered. –3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed,

प्रपलायिन् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; भूतानामिह संवासः प्रपायामिव सुव्रते Bhāg. 7. 2. 21; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसलिला यस्य कूपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; यस्तु रज्जुं घटं कूपाद्धरेद्भिद्याच्च यः प्रपाम् Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; भूपेषु कूपेष्विव रिक्तभावं कृत्वा प्रपापालिकयैव यस्य Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वनम् a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.). -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाण्डु *a.* Very white.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानम् 1 Drinking. -2 The underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकम् A kind of drink; प्रपानकरसन्यायाच्चर्व्यमाणो रसो भवेत् S. D.

प्रपालनम् Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Kriṣṇa; प्रजापतिस्त्वं प्रपितामहश्च Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme Spirit. -ही A paternal great-grandmother; पितामही च स्वेनैव स्वेनैव प्रपितामही Dāyabhāga.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड् 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनम् 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (-न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson, descendant.

प्रपुना (न्ना) टः, -डः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपुराण *a.* Very old, kept for a long time.

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme Being. -2 N. of the two Aśvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowering, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back; P. VI. 2. 177 com.

प्रपॄ 9 P. To fill up, complete. -*Pass.* To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणम् 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing. -5 Bending (of a bow); क्व गतिर्मानुषाणां च धनुषोऽस्य प्रपूरणे Rām. 1. 67. 10.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौण्डरीकः A kind of shrub (पौंडर्य); प्रपौण्डरीकमधुक-पिप्पलीचन्दनोत्पलैः...... Chakrapāṇidatta.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; लोकानन्त्यं दिवः प्राप्तिः पुत्रपौत्र-प्रपौत्रकैः Y. 1. 78. -त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनम् Swelling.

प्रफर्वी Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्त *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्तम् R. 2. 29 (v. l. for प्रफुल्ल). cf. P. VII. 4. 89 com.

प्रफुल्तिः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारमेत्य वृक्षान्तरं काङ्क्षति षट्पदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबन्ध् 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबन्द्धृ *m.* An author.

प्रबन्धः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबन्धः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबन्धादयमध्वराणाम् R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Māl. 6. 3. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुज्झितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबन्धो दुरुदाहरः Śi. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथित-यशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबन्धानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षर-श्लेषमयप्रबन्ध &c. Vās. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबन्धः -6 A commentary. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रबन्धकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः -वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबन्धनम् 1 Bond, tie. -2 Binding, fettering.

प्रबभ्रुः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब (व) र्ह *a.* Most excellent, best; धृष्टद्युम्नः सोमकानां प्रबर्हः Mb. 1. 193. 1.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very stong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य विद्विषः R. 3. 60; Ṛs. 3. 23.

-2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः Ś. 7. 24; प्रबलपुरोवातया दृष्ट्या M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनाम् R. 8. 50; अबला यत्र प्रबला, बालो राजा, निरक्षरो मन्त्री Udb.; Śivamahimna 30. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लम् *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलता, -त्वम् Strength, power, might.

प्रबलाति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबली A class, division of a community (?); Inscrip.

प्रबाध् 1 Ā. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छ्रितानेव तरून् प्रबाधते (प्रभञ्जनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; छायां ते दिनकरभाः प्रबाधमानं वर्षत्रं भरत करोतु मूर्ध्नि शीताम् Rām. 2. 107. 18; कथं च दैवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुम् Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy; समुच्छ्रितानेव तरून् प्रबाधते Pt. 1. 122. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. -4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनम् 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब (व) ह्लिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा (वा) लः, -लम् 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि......प्रवालमासामनुबन्धि वीरुधाम् Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral; शुद्धं वृद्धं घनं वृत्तं स्निग्धं पात्रसुरङ्गकम्। समं गुरु सिराहीनं प्रबालं धारयेच्छुभम्॥ Rājanighaṇṭu. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -Comp. -अश्मन्तकः 1 the red Aśmantaka tree. -2 the coral tree. -पद्मम् a red lotus. -फलम् red sandal-wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore-arm.

प्रबाहुक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्रबाहुकम् *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

प्रबुध् 4 Ā., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव कुसुमम् Ś. 5. 11; Śi. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं नप्रबुद्धां नसुप्ताम् Me. 94. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नुषसि वाग्भिरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 6. 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमभ्यनन्दत् प्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused; तथा लिखितवान् प्रातः प्रबुद्धो बुधकौशिकः Rāma-rakṣā. 15. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded; पुष्पैः समं निपातिता रजनीप्रबुद्धैः Ve. 2. 7. -5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुद्धता Intelligence, wisdom.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुष्वाप R. 12. 50; मोहादभूत् कष्टतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers) -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधान् संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितुम् Ś. 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय; सुतात्मजाः सवयसः प्रथितप्रबोधम् R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume. -8 Explaining. -Comp. -उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārtika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Awakening, rousing. -नम् 1 Waking. -2 Awakening, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; प्रथमप्रमूढजनकप्रबोधनात् U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom. -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध (धि) नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārtika on which Viṣṇu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्रू 2 P. 1 To proclaim, announce. -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say, speak, tell; पापाऽनुवासितं सीता रावणं प्राब्रवीद् वचः Bk. 8. 85; Pt. 1. 53. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To describe. -7 To teach; प्रब्रूयाद् ब्राह्मणस्त्वेषाम् Ms. 10. 1.

प्रभञ्ज् 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभग्न *p. p.* Crushed to pieces, defeated; ययौ लङ्काभिमुखं प्रभग्नं राक्षसं बलम् Rām. 7. 7. 24.

प्रभङ्गः 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat. -3 A breaker, crusher.

प्रभञ्जनम् Breaking to pieces. -नः Wind, especially stormy wind, hurricane; प्रभञ्जनाभ्येयजवेन वाजिना N. 1. 67;

तृणानि नोन्मूलयति प्रभञ्जनः Pt. 1. 22. -a. Destroying;...प्रनं देहि सुरोत्तम । बलवन्तं महाकायं सर्वदर्पप्रभञ्जनम् Mb. 1. 123. 13.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभद्रक a. Exceedingly handsome or beautiful. -कम् A kind of metre.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी Ś. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिसूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतङ्गस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Ṛs. 1. 20; Me. 49; दृष्टस्त्वं प्रभया गोप्या युक्तो वृन्दावने वने Brahmavaivasvata P. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. -4 An epithet of Durgā; प्रभा प्रभानशीलत्वात् Devī. P. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apsaras. -Comp. -करः 1 the sun; प्रसन्नत्वात् प्रभाकरः R. 10. 74. -2 the moon. -3 fire. -4 the ocean. -5 an epithet of Śiva. -6 N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṁsā philosophy called after him. -7 A gem (पद्मराग); Rām. 2. 114. 10. -कीटः a fire-fly. -तरल a. tremulously radiant; न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् Ś. 1. 25. -पल्लवित a. overspread or glowing with lustre; प्रभापल्लवितेनासौ करोति मणिना खगः (अवतंसकम्); V. 5. 3. -प्रभुः the sun; दृष्टदृग्भिर्दुरालोकं प्रभयेव प्रभाप्रभुम् (व्यलोकत) N. 17. 205. -प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. -भिद् a. brilliant, shining; शक्रधनुः प्रभाभिदः Ki. 16. 58. -मण्डलम् a circle or halo of light; स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपिन् a. covered with lustre, emitting lustre; प्रभालेपी नायं हरिहतमृगस्यामिषलवः V. 4. 62.

प्रभात p. p. Begun to become clear or light; प्रभातायां रजन्यां वै इदं युद्धं भविष्यति Mb. 5. 168. 43. -तम् Daybreak, dawn; अक्ष्णोः प्रभातमासीत् Ś. 2; प्रभाते स्नातीनां नृपतिरमणीनां कुचतटे G. L. -Comp. -करणीयम् a morning rite or ceremony. -कल्प, -प्राय approaching dawn (as night). -कालः the time of day break; वैद्यः पुरोहितो मन्त्री दैवज्ञोऽथ चतुर्थकः । प्रभातकाले द्रष्टव्यो नित्यं स्वश्रियमिच्छता ॥ Rājavallabha.

प्रभानम् Light, lustre, splendour, radiance; P. VIII. 4. 34 com.

प्रभावत् a. Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभावती f. 1 A kind of metre. -2 (In music) A particular श्रुति. -3 N. of the wife of the sun.

प्रभागः 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष् 1 Ā. 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणम् Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभाषित p. p. Spoken, declared. -तम् Speech, talk.

प्रभास् 1 Ā. 1 To shine. -2 To appear. -Caus. To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -सः, -सम् 1 N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā. -2 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -3 N. of one of the Jaina Gaṇādhipa. -4 N. of one of the Devagaṇas in the eighth Manvantara.

प्रभासनम् Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर a. Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्रभिन्न. -Pass. 1 To be broken to pieces. -2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). -3 To split, divide.

प्रभिन्न p. p. 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered. -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut; वेगेनापततस्तांस्तु प्रभिन्नानिव वारणान् Mb. 1. 189. 14; प्रभिन्नदिग्वारणवाहनो वृषा Ku. 5. 80. -9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different, distinct. -न्नः An elephant in rut. -Comp. -अञ्जनम् a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. -करट a. 'having the cheeks cleft', being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; बभूव तेनातितरां सुदुःसहः कटप्रभेदेन करीव पार्थिवः R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort. -6 The place of origin (as of a river); शोणस्य नर्मदायाश्च प्रभेदे कुरुनन्दन Mb. 3. 85. 9.

प्रभेदक a. 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 25; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः Ś. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजाम् R. 10. 50; अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणाम् H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. -4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयम् Māl. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K.; Pt. 1. 4. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात् प्रभवन्त्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44; कोऽन्यो हुतवहाद्दग्धुं प्रभविष्यति Ś. 4; Ś. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः Ś. 1; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Māl. 4; तत् प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Ve. 2. विधिरपि

येभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94; नृपतिकुलवतंसमात्मवंशं भुवमाधिपलवितं प्रभूय मेने Śiva B. 1. 91. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; अपि व्याप्तदिगन्तानि नाङ्गानि प्रभवन्ति मे Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (wit loc.); गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit, avail. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. -वः 1 Source, origin; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1.3; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदाम् 5.77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river; तस्या एव प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारैः Me. 54. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः प्रभवमवगच्छ Ś. 1. -5 The author, creator; अतश्चराचरं विश्वं प्रभवस्तस्य गीयसे Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birthplace. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (= प्रभाव q. v.). -8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -9 Prosperity, happiness; प्रभवार्थाय भूतानां धर्मप्रवचनं कृतम् Mb. 12. 109. 10. -10 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15; यथा नदीनां प्रभवः (meeting place) समुद्रः, यथाहुतीनां प्रभवो (growth) हुताशः। यथेन्द्रियाणां प्रभवं (one having mastery over) मनोऽपि तथा प्रभुर्नो भगवानुपेन्द्रः Madhyama-vyāyoga 1. 51.

प्रभवनम् 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितृ *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Preeminent, distinguished. -ष्णुः 1 A lord, master; यत् प्रभविष्णवे रोचते Ś. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिव लक्ष्यते Ś. 1; अहो प्रभावो महात्मनाम् K. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; पूज्यते यदपूज्योपि यदगम्योपि गम्यते। वन्द्यते यदवन्द्योपि स प्रभावो धनस्य च॥ Pt. 1. 7; जानपदः प्रतिपत्तिमानुत्साहप्रभावयुक्तः Kau. A. 1. 9. -4 Regal power (one of the three Śaktis, q. v.). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; अनुभावांश्च जानासि ब्राह्मणानां न संशयः। प्रभावांश्चैव वेत्थ त्वं सर्वेषामेव पार्थिव॥ Mb. 3. 24. 8 ('अनुभावो निश्चये स्यात् प्रभावः शक्तितेजसोः' Viśva.); प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41, 62; 3. 40. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. **-Comp.** -ज *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाववत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; Ś. 1.

प्रभावक *a.* Prominent, having power.

प्रभावन *a.* 1 Prominent, influential. -2 Creating, creative; एते प्रदेशाः कथिता भुवनानां प्रभावनाः Mb. 12. 208. 10. -3 Explaining, disclosing; तदन्नं तस्य वीरस्य स्वर्गमार्गप्रभावनम् Rām. 4. 17. 8. -नः Creator. -ना 1 Promulgation (of a doctrine). -2 Disclosing.

प्रभु *a.* (भु-भ्वी *f.*) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नान्तकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंस्राः R. 2. 62; समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -भुः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Śi. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -6 Of Śiva. -7 Of Brahmā; cf. समीक्ष्य प्रभवस्त्रयः Bhāg. 4. 1. 21; (also applied to various gods as Indra, Sūrya, Agni). -8 Word, sound. **-Comp.** -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal; बह्वाशी, स्वल्पसंतुष्टः, सुनिद्रः, शीघ्रचेतनः। प्रभुभक्तश्च शूरश्च ज्ञातव्याः षड्गुणाः शुनः॥ Chāṇakyanītidarpaṇa. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, -त्वम् 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव Ś. 7. 32; 'मा गा इत्यपमङ्गलं, व्रज पुनः स्नेहेन हीनं वचः, तिष्ठेति प्रभुता, यथाभिरुचि कुरु ह्येषाप्युदासीनता।' Śabda. Ch. -2 Ownership. **-Comp.** -आक्षेपः (प्रभुत्वाक्षेपः) (in rhet.) an objection based on power (*i. e.* on a word of command); प्रभुत्वेनैव रुद्धत्वात् प्रभुत्वाक्षेप उच्यते Kāv. 2. 138.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -तम् A great or primary element. **-Comp.** -यवसेन्धन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतता, -त्वम् 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभूतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्णु *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compound; इन्द्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -*ind.* From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात् प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियाम् U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26. R. 2. 38; अद्यप्रभृति henceforward; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंश् 1 Ā., 4 P. To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभ्रश्यमानाभरणप्रसूना R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free onself from. -*Caus.* To throw or bringdown from, cause to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशथुः A disease of the nose; प्रभ्रश्यते नासिकैव यस्य सान्द्रो विदग्धो लवणः कफस्तु । प्राक् संचितो मूर्ध्नि च पित्ततप्तं प्रभ्रंशथुं व्याधिमुदाहरन्ति ॥ Suśr.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशिन् Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -ष्टम् A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकम् See प्रभ्रष्टम् above.

प्रमग्न *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण (न) स् *a.* 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ्, -मन्थ् 1, 9 P. To churn; प्रमथ्यमानो (समुद्रो) गिरिणेव भूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; प्रमथ्य क्रव्यादं मरणसमये रक्षितवतः Māl. 4. 9; 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -*Caus.* To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on Śiva; प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढम् Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. -अधिपः, -नाथः, -पतिः an epithet of Śiva; तेनाहूताः प्रमथनाथमखाय भूपाः Bhāg. 1. 15. 9. -आलयः hell.

प्रमथनम् 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; प्रमथितश्च दंष्ट्रायुधः Māl. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -तम् Butter-milk without water.

प्रमथिन् *a.* Destroying; तल्लक्ष्मीमिव चेतनाप्रमथनीमूढ्वा च वध्यस्रजम् Mu. 2. 21.

प्रमथ्या A kind of medicinal paste.

प्रमन्थः A stick used for producing fire.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction, सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -थाः *m.* (pl.) Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Śiva.

प्रमाथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधम् M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; वर्त्मसु ध्वजतरुप्रमाथिनः R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; प्रमाथिनस्तान् अवमार्गणानाम् (बाणान्) Ki. 17. 31. -6 (In medic.) Producing secretion of the vessels. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.); अतोऽर्थान्न प्रमाद्यन्ति प्रमदासु विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do, swerve or deviate from (with abl.); स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; प्रमाद्यन् चारदुर्बलः Bk. 5. 8; 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away (time). -6 To be joyous; सुखः प्रमाद्यसि हितादपेतः परितप्यसे Ki. 11. 29.

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; कथां प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतामिव (न स्मरिष्यति) Ś. 4. 1; -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent, inattentive; heedless, regardless (generally with loc.); सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34; मत्तं प्रमत्तमुन्मत्तं सुप्तं बालं स्त्रियं जडम्। प्रपन्नं विरथं भीतं न रिपुं हन्ति धर्मवित् ॥ Bhāg. 1. 7. 36. -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 Blundering. -6 wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; विभ्रान्ति यत्र प्रमदाय पुंसाम् Śi. 3. 54; 13. 2; Māl. 9; अप्यमुना न वचोविषयो यः स प्रमदः सहासालसमूहे Rām. Ch. 4. 94. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 The ankle. -Comp. -काननम्, -वनम् a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमदनम् Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते तदप्रियापि प्रमदा स्वबन्धुभिः Ś. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; असति त्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -4 N. of a metre; नजसजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा; V. Ratna. -Comp. -काननम्, -वनम् a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जनः 1 a young woman. -2 womankind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive; heedless.

प्रमद्वरा *f.* N. of the mother of sage Śunaka and wife of sage Ruru.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; विजिगीषुमिवानयप्रमादौ Ki. 13. 29; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यम् Ś. 6. 25; वियां प्रमादगुणितामिव

चिन्तयामि Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (a) Fainting, swoon. (b) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Mal. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादिन् *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2; एकः प्रमादी स कथं न हन्यते Udb. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमनस् *a.* 1 (Vedic) Careful, tender. -2 Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; नृपस्य नातिप्रमनाः सदोगृहं सुदक्षिणासूनुरपि न्यवर्तत R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलेन्द्रे R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दः N. of a position of the moon in the नक्षत्रs.

प्रमर्दनम् Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -**नः** An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रमहस् *a.* Of great might or splendour; प्रमहसि पदे निस्त्रैगुण्ये शिवाय नमो नमः Śivamahimna. 30.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 Ā. 1 To measure; त्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितं न च स्वतः प्रमिमीतेऽनुभवादृतेऽल्पधीः Śi. 16. 40; अशक्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुम् H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -*Caus.* To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानम् T. S; दोषोऽप्रमाया जनकः प्रमायास्तु गुणो भवेत्। प्रत्यक्षे तु विशेष्येण विशेषणवता समम्॥ Bhāṣā P. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणम् 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); न प्रमाणेन नोत्साहात् सत्त्वस्थो भव पाण्डव Mb. 3. 33. 63; ('प्रमाणं नित्यमर्यादासंघवादिप्रमादिषु' Viśva.); Mb. 1. 222. 31; दृष्टो हि वृण्वन् कलभप्रमाणोऽप्याशाः पुरोवातमवाप्य मेघः R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity; वञ्चयित्वा तु राजानं न प्रमाणेऽवतिष्ठसि Rām. 2. 37. 22. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणम् Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणम् M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः Ś. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणम्; Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedantins and Mimāṁsakas add two more, अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also.). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial lengh of a vowel. -18 An eternal matter; L. D. B. -19 (In music) A measure (such as द्रुत, मध्य, विलम्बित); Rām. 1. 4. 8. -20 The measure of a square. -**णः**, -**णी** A rule, standard, authority. -**Comp.** -**अधिक** *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 29. -**अनुरूप** *a.* corresponding to physical strength. -**अन्तरम्** another mode of proof. -**अभावः** absence of authority. -**कुशल**, -**प्रवीण** *a.* skilful in arguing. -**कोटिः** the point in an argument which is regarded as actual proof. -**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-**ज्ञः**) an epithet of Śiva. -**दृष्ट** *a.* sanctioned by authority. -**पत्रम्** a written warrant. -**पथः** the way of proof. -**पुरुषः** an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -**बाधितार्थकः** a kind of Tarka in Nyāyaśāstra. -**भूत** (°**णीभूत**) *a.* authoritative. (-**तः**) an epithet of Śiva. -**राशिः** the quantity of the first term in a rule of three sums. -**वचनम्**, -**वाक्यम्** an authoritative statement. -**शास्त्रम्** 1 scripture. -2 the science of logic. -**सूत्रम्** a measuring cord. -**स्थ** *a.* 1 of normal size. -2 unperturbed.

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as. -**कः** see प्रमाण.

प्रमाणतः *ind.* According to measure or weight; चतुःसौवर्णिको निष्को विज्ञेयस्तु प्रमाणतः Ms. 8. 137.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 3; प्रमाणयति नो धर्मे H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority. -**का** A kind of metre.

प्रमाणित *a.* 1 Adjusted. -2 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तरुभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतम् Ś. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; दैवेन प्रभुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतम् Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey,

nform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, ke the consent of; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथः प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति u. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; न प्रमाणीकृतः पाणिर्बाल्ये लेन पीडितः U. 7. 5.

प्रमातृ *a*. 1 Having a right notion, competent to dge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonrating. -4 A civil judge; EI XVII. 321.

प्रमात्वम् Accuracy of perception.

प्रमापक *a*. Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An uthority.

प्रमापणम् Form, shape.

प्रमित *p. p*. 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, ew, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्ति विन्दन् Mv. 1. 51; Śi. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. 5 (At the end of comp.) Of such and such extent or neasure. -Comp. -अक्षरा *f*. N. of a metre having each quarter comprised of 12 syllables. -अक्षरम् few words.

प्रमितिः *f*. 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or ertain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or neans of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy. -5 Manifestation; इतरेऽतर्क्ये निजमहिमनि स्वप्रमितिके Bhāg. 10. 13. 57.

प्रमेय *a*. 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -यम् 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grand-father. -ही A maternal great-grand-mother.

प्रमापणम् Killing, slaughter; नभसि महसां ध्वान्तध्वाङ्क्षप्रमापणपत्त्रिणाम् N. 19. 12. cf. प्रमापणनिष्णातैः Haravijaya 43. 58; Dk. 2. 3.

प्रमापयितृ *m*. A murderer, killer.

प्रमायुक *a*. conducive to death; न चास्य प्रियं प्रमायुकं भवति Bṛi. Up.

प्रमिद् 1 Ā. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a*. 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss (one's way). -7 To perish, die. -*Caus*. To destroy, annihilate &c.

प्रमीत *p. p*. 1 Dead, deceased; ... यो मोहात् प्रमीतपतिकां स्त्रियम्। नियोजयत्यपत्यार्थं तं विगर्हन्ति साधवः ॥ Ms. 9. 68; Mb. 9. 53. 11. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). -तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f*. Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीढ *a*. 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits; स्वदृशोर्जनयन्ति सान्त्वनां ... उदयप्रमीलयोः N. 2. 21. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलिका Sleepiness.

प्रमीलित *p. p*. With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a*. 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (*a*) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (*b*) Accompanied with; प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -खः 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnāga. -खम् 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतस् and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to'; भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः सर्वेषां च महीक्षिताम् Bg. 1. 25; Ś. 7. 22.).

प्रमुच् 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.). -9 To give, bestow; अत्र तेऽहं प्रमोक्ष्यामि माल्यं कुब्जे हिरण्मयीम् Rām. 2. 9. 47. -*Pass*. 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from. -*Caus*. 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

प्रमुक्त *p. p*. 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. -Comp. -कण्ठम् *ind*. bitterly.

प्रमुक्तिः Liberation.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनम् 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुद् 1 Ā. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; प्रमुदितवरपक्षमेकतस्तत् R. 6. 86; Māl. 5. 23; -*Caus*. To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोदय चातकान् Māl. 9. 41.

प्रमुद् *f*. Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p*. Delighted, glad, pleased, happy; प्रमुदितकटपूतनोत्तालवेताल...... Māl. 5. 23. -तम् 1 Gladness, gaiety. -2 One of the 8 Sāṅkhya perfections. -Comp. -वदना *f*. N. of a metre with each line consisting of 12 syllables. -हृदय *a*. delighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदनृत्यैः सह वारयोषिताम् R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume. -4 (With Jainas) joy as exhibited in the virtuous. -5 N. of a year. -6 A kind of rice.

प्रमोदनम् 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. -नः An epithet of Viṣṇu; जितामित्रः प्रमोदनः Viṣṇusahasranāma.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. -तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोदिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुष् 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; परा ऽऽत्मीयाविवेकं च प्रामुष्णात् कपिरक्षसाम् Bk. 17. 60. -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Bhāg. 5. 1. 29; (पाणिना) परामृशत् कठिनकठोरकामिनीकुचस्थलप्रमुषितचन्दनम् Śi. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. -ता A kind of riddle.

प्रमोषः Stealing or taking away.

प्रमुह् 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमूढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमृत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. -तम् 1 Death. -2 Cultivation; ऋतामृताभ्यां जीवेत्तु मृतेन प्रमृतेन वा Ms. 4. 4.

प्रमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टम् R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, away or out, blow out, efface; नामान्येषां लिखामि ध्रुवमहमधुना चित्रगुप्तः प्रमार्ष्टुं Mu. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; प्रणिपातलङ्घनं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3; सर्वथा प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रत्यादेशदुःखम् Ś. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate.

प्रमार्जनम् Wiping off, rubbing or washing off. -2 Removing.

प्रमृड *a.* Making glad, happy; नमः शिवाय शान्ताय सत्त्वाय प्रमृडाय च Bhāg. 12. 10. 17.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टम् R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमृष्टिः *f.* Rubbing over with; Hch. 2.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c); आस्यासुखं स्वप्नसुखं दधीनि ग्राम्यौदनानूपरसः पयांसि। नवान्नपानं गुडवैकृतं च प्रमेहहेतुः कफकृच्च सर्वम्॥ Bhāva. P.

प्रम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty; or foul, be soiled.

प्रम्लान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty; cf. परिम्लान.

प्रयत् 1 Ā. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; तस्येदं विपुलं विधेर्विलसितं पुंसां प्रयत्नच्छिदः Mu. 5. 20. -2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः Ś. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. -4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds; प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम्। एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तान्त्रिकैः परिदर्शितम्॥ -7 Activity, action in general. -Comp. -गौरवम् Elaborateness of effort; इतरथा वेदवाक्यानि व्याख्येयानि स्वपदार्थाश्च व्याख्येया इति प्रयत्नगौरवं प्रसज्येत ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 1. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन, -त्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially.)

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; समादिदेश प्रयतां तनूजाम् Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16; शुचिः प्रयतवाक्चित्तः स्तुत्वा माद्रीसुतोऽथ तम् Bm. 2. 133; प्रयते केरलदेशे प्रथितं राराष्टि कोटिलिङ्गपुरम् Rām. Ch. 1. 1. -2 Zealous, intent; प्रयतोपचराम्यहम् Mb. 3. 233. 19. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. -तः A holy or pious person. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -मानस pious-minded, devout, ascetic; प्रयतात्मनः Bg. 9. 26. -पाणि folding palms together (in नमस्कार); यश्चिन्त्यते प्रयतपाणिभिः Bhāg. 11. 6. 11.

प्रयतत्वम् Purity, holiness.

प्रयतनम् Effort, endeavour; see प्रयत्न; तद्वैरस्यानुगुण्यात् प्रयतनविभवैश्चाय राज्येऽभिषिच्य Mv. 7. 38.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयन्तृ *m.* A guide, driver.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. –2 Dearth, scarcity, dearness (of water, corn &c.). –3 Length; कुर्वन् प्रयामक्षयमायतीनाम् Ki. 3. 43. –4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस् 4 P. To strive, endeavour. –2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; जहार सीतां पक्षीन्द्रप्रयासक्षणविघ्नितः R. 12. 53; 14. 41. –2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. –2 Pleasure, delight. –3 A sacrifice.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* 1 Seasoned, dressed with condiments. –2 Striving, eager. –3 Scattered; वेदीं हुताशनवतीं परितः प्रयस्ताः Ś. 3. 26.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; त्रस्ताद्भुतं नगरदैवतवत् प्रयासि Mk. 1. 27. –2 To walk on, set out. –3 To depart, go forth or out; यथा प्रयान्ति संयान्ति स्रोतोवेगेन वालुकाः Bhāg. 6. 15. 3. –4 To advance, progress; संख्यावन्तोऽपि भूम्ना परकृतिषु मुदं संप्रधार्य प्रयान्तु Mv. 7. 42. –5 To enter, undergo, incur.

प्रयाणम् 1 Setting out, starting, departure. –2 A march, journey; मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपम् Me. 13; Mb. 7. 166. 1. –3 Progress, advance. –4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरः शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33; प्रयाणपटहध्वनिं प्रथयति स्म ताराध्वनि Rāmāyaṇachampū. –5 Beginning, commencement. –6 Death, departure (from the world); प्रयाणकालेऽपि च मां ते विदुर्युक्तचेतसः Bg. 7. 30. –7 The back of a horse; Mb. 3. 71. 16. –8 The hinder part of any animal. -Comp. –कालः, –समयः time of departure. –भङ्गः a break in a journey, halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकम् 1 A journey, march; तेनैव क्रमेणानवरतप्रयाणकैः K. 118; 305. –2 Going, motion.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. –2 Deceased, dead; तत्र प्रयाता गच्छन्ति ब्रह्म ब्रह्मविदो जनाः Bg. 8. 24. –तः 1 An invasion. –2 A precipice, steep rock. –तम् Going, gait; जितकलहंसवधूगति प्रयातम् Ki. 10. 60.

प्रयापनम् (–णम्) 1 Sending. –2 Expelling, driving away; cf. P. VIII. 4. 30 com.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. –2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. –2 N. of Indra. –3 A horse. –4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad; प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः प्रकीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21; (said to be *n.* also in this sense). –Comp. –भवः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनम् Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 Ā. 1 To use, employ; अयमपि च गिरं नस्त्वत्प्रबोधप्रयुक्ताम् R. 5. 74; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. –2 To appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां प्रयुक्थाः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुङ्क्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे त्वाम् 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. –3 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीम् R. 11. 6; 2. 70; 5. 35; 15. 8. –4 To move, set in motion; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बाललताः) R. 2. 10. –5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on; अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21; अथ केन प्रयुक्तोऽयं पापं चरति पूरुषः Bg. 3. 36. –6 To perform, do; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; 17. 12. –7 To represent on the stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 35; परिषदि प्रयुञ्जानस्य मम Mu. 1. –8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.); धेनुरुष्ट्रो वहन्नश्वो यश्च दम्यः प्रयुज्यते Ms. 8. 146. –9 To harness, yoke. –10 To appoint, invest, instal (in an office). –11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile); direct; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 –12 To be fit, become. –13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). –*Caus.* 1 To use, employ; भोजयेत् सह भृत्यैस्तावानृशंस्यं प्रयोजयन् Ms. 3. 112. –2 To exact (as interest). –3 To perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. –2 Used, employed (as a word &c.); सम्प्रयुक्तस्य दम्भस्य ब्रह्माप्यन्तं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202. –3 Applied. –4 Appointed, nominated. –5 Acted, represented. –6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on; मेधाविनो नीतिगुणप्रयुक्तां पुरः स्फुरन्तीमिव दर्शयन्ति Pt. 1. 61. –7 Endowed with. –8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. –9 Lent or put to interest (as money). –10 Prompted, instigated, urged; गुणप्रयुक्ताः परमर्मभेदिनः Udb.; अथावमानेन प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21. –11 Directed, hurled at. –12 Shaken, set in motion. –13 Inflicted upon. –14 Connected with. –15 Thick, compact, closely united. –16 Drawn (as a sword). –17 Contrived. –18 Suitable. –क्तम् A cause. –Comp. –संस्कार *a.* polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. –2 Incitement, instigation. –3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. –4 Consequence, result. –5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. –2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). –2 One who performs or directs, an executor. –3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. –4 An author, an agent; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छन्दसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48. –5 One who acts or represents (a drama). –6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. –7 One who shoots (an arrow). –8 The agent of an action. –9 A reciter. –10 A procurer.

प्रयोक्त्रम् Harness; Buddh.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अयं शब्दो भूरिप्रयोगः – अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. –2 A usual form, general usage. –3 Hurling, throwing, discharging, (opp. संहारः); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमन्त्रम् R. 5. 57. –4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रम् M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम् Ś. 1. 2. –5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तदत्रभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. –6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. –7 An act, action. –8 Recitation, delivery. –9 Beginning, commencement. –10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. –11 A means, instrument; नयप्रयोगाविव गां जिगीषोः Ki. 17. 38. –12 Consequence, result. –13 Combination, connection. –14 Addition. –15 (In gram.) A usual form. –16 Offering, presenting. –17 (*a*) Principal, loan bearing interest. (*b*) Lending money on usury; प्रतिबन्धः प्रयोगो व्यवहारोऽवस्तारः ......कोशक्षयः Kau. A. 2. 7. 26; also कोशद्रव्याणां वृद्धिप्रयोगः –18 Appointment. –19 A sacred text or authority. A text which brings together the various धर्मs of a विकृति. A प्रयोगवचन, however, does this only when धर्मs are made available by the चोदक which, therfore, is said to be the stronger of the two. चोदको हि प्रयोगवचनाद् बलवत्तरः। ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 8. –20 A cause; motive. –21 An example. –22 Application of magic, magical rites. –23 A horse. **–Comp. –अतिशयः** One of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, *viz.* dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते। तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 29. **–अर्थः** (= प्रस्तुतक्रमः q. v.). **–ग्रहणम्** acquirement of practice. **–चतुर, –निपुण** *a.* 1 skilled in practice; M. 3; चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 2. 5. –2 practically experienced. **–वीर्यम्** (with Buddhists) energy in practice. **–शास्त्रम्** the कल्पसूत्र, which lays down the प्रयोग of various sacrificial acts; प्रयोगशास्त्रमिति चेत् MS. 1. 3. 11.

प्रयोगतः *ind.* 1 By the use of, through the employment of. –2 In consequence of. –3 According to. –4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Using, employing. –2 Having an object in view. –3 Prompting, stimulating. *–m.* Performer (rituals &c.); तत्र कर्मणि विपर्यणीनमन् मन्त्रमूहकुशलाः प्रयोगिणः Śi. 14. 23.

प्रयोग्यः A horse or any animal harnessed to a carriage, draught animal; Ch. Up.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c.; यस्मिन् कृते यन्निष्पद्यते प्रयोजनवत् तत् तस्य प्रयोजकमिति गम्यते। ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 22; यद्धि येन कर्तव्यं भवति तत्तस्य प्रयोजकम् ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 2; तत्प्रयोजको हेतुश्च Pāṇini S. **–कः** 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. –2 An author. –3 A founder, an institutor. –4 A money-lender. –5 A law-giver, legislator. –6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनम् 1 Use, employment, application. –2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनम् Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनम् K. 144. –3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मन्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पिण्डप्रयोजनः। हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनम् ॥ Subhāș; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. –4 A means of attaining; एतच्चतुर्विधं विद्यात् पुरुषार्थप्रयोजनम् Ms. 7. 100. –5 A cause, motive, occasion; दुरधिगमा हि गतिः प्रयोजनानाम् Ki. 10. 40. –6 Profit, interest. –7 The signification, sense (of a word); नासमवायात् प्रयोजनेन स्यात् MS. 4. 3. 31.

प्रयोजनवत् *a.* 1 Having or done with a particular object. –2 Selfish. –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. –2 To be practised. –3 To be produced or caused. –4 To be appointed. –5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). –6 To be set to work. **–ज्यः** A servant, an employee. **–ज्यम्** Capital, principal.

प्रयुत *a.* 1 Joined, united. –2 Separated. **–तम्** A million; लक्षप्रयुतकोटयः Līlā.; बहूनीह सहस्राणि प्रयुतान्यर्बुदानि च Mb. 1. 35. 19.

प्रयुत्सुः 1 A warrior. –2 A ram. –3 Wind, air. –4 An ascetic. –5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धम् A battle, fight. *–a.* Fighting violently; Rām. 4. 16. 25; निर्मर्यादं प्रयुद्धानि Mb. 6. 46. 1.

प्रयुवनम् Stirring, mingling.

प्ररक्षणम् Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 Ā. 1 To shine very much. –2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन *a.* Exciting or enticing. **–नम्** 1 Exciting, or stimulating. –2 Illustration, explanation. –3 Seduction. –4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलोकसामान्यगुणस्तनूजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थम् by प्रवृत्तिपाटवार्थम् 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). –5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. –6 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see

S. D. 388 (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses; प्ररोचना तु विज्ञेया संहारार्थप्रदर्शिनी S. D. 396).

प्ररुदित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्ररुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. –2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्ररुह् *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्ररूढ *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. –2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्यायमङ्गात् कृतिनः प्ररूढः Ś. 7. 19. –3 Increased. –4 Gone deep, rooted; as in प्ररूढमूल. –5 Grown long; as in प्ररूढकेश, प्ररूढश्मश्रु.

प्ररूढिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. –2 A bud, sprout, shoot (fig. also); प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं बिभेद R. 8. 93; प्लक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मन्त्रिवृद्धान् 13. 71; Ku. 5. 60; 7. 17; U. 5. 3. –3 A scion, offspring; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25; नन्दवंशप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. –4 A shoot of light; कुर्वन्ति सामन्तशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. –5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. –6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहणम् 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. –2 Budding, sprouting. –3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. –2 Growing, propagated; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकाण्डप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलघु *a.* Very small, inconsiderable.

प्रलप् 1 P. 1 To speak, talk; वचो वै देहीनि (वैदेहीति) प्रतिपदमुदश्रु प्रलपितम् S. D. 6. –2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः Ś. 2. –3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. –4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपनम् 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. –2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितम्. –3 Lamentation, wailing; U 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. –तम् Talk; वचो वैदेहीति प्रतिपदमुदश्रु प्रलपितम्; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. –2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. –3 An unjustified statement, non-sensical statement; न शक्यं नित्येनोपकर्तुम्। तेन नित्यमुपकुर्यादिति वचनं प्रलापः एव ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 12. –4 Lamentation, wailing; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30; U. 3. 29; Rām. 1. 3. 22. –Comp. –हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलापनम् Causing or teaching to speak.

प्रलापिता Amorous conversation or prattle.

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; हा असंबद्धप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. –2 Prating, prattling. –3 (Fever) Attended with delirium; Bhāva P.

प्रलभ् 1 Ā. To cheat, deceive; cf. विप्रलभ्.

प्रलम्भः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. –2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching; (न्यवेदयत्) प्रलम्भमात्मनश्चैव शूद्रायाः पुत्रजन्म च Mb. 1. 106. 30.

प्रलम्भनम् 1 Deceiving, cheating. –2 Wonderful and delusive contrivances; परघातप्रयोगः; प्रलम्भनम्...... चतुर्दशमधिकरणम् Kau. A. 1. 1. 1. –3 Jest, joke; यन्नाम श्रुतमनुकीर्तयेदकस्मादार्तो वा यदि पतितः प्रलम्भनाद् वा Bhāg. 5. 25. 11.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलम्ब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलम्बकेश. –2 Prominent; as in प्रलम्बनासिकः. –3 Slow, dilatory. –म्बः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. –2 Anything hanging down. –3 A branch. –4 A garland worn round the neck. –5 A kind of necklace. –6 The female breast. –7 Tin or lead. –8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. –9 A shoot of the vine-palm. –10 A cucumber. –11 A verse (गाथा). –Comp. –अण्डः a man with hanging testicles. –घ्नः, –मथनः, –हन् *m.* epithets of Balarāma. –बाहु, –भुज *a.* One whose arms hang down; Mb. 3. 284. 26.

प्रलम्बनम् Hanging down, depending.

प्रलम्बित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलम्बीकृ 8 U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. –2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलवित्रम् An instrument for cutting off; P. VI. 2. 144 com.

प्रली 4 Ā. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. –2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. –3 To vanish, disappear; सह मेघेन तडित् प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. –4 To be destroyed, to perish, die; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते Māl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Śi. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. –2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a *kalpa*), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 8; अहं कृत्स्नस्य जगतः प्रभवः प्रलयस्तथा Bg. 7. 6. –3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. –4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवदहो विक्रेतुमेते वयम् Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; यदा सत्त्वे प्रवृद्धे तु प्रलयं याति देहभृत् Bg. 14. 14. –5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; प्रलयान्तोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. –6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गाढमिन्द्रियमूर्छनम् Pratāparudra. –7 The mystic syllable *om.* –8 Spiritual unification (लय); बुद्धिः कर्मगुणैर्हीना यदा

मनसि वर्तते। तदा संपद्यते ब्रह्म तत्रैव प्रलयं गतम्॥ Mb. 12. 204. 17. -9 Sleepiness. -Comp. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -घनः, -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -दहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -पयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved; तथा प्रलीनस्तमसि मूढयोनिषु जायते Bg. 14. 15. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious. -4 Concealed; hidden; इति प्रलीनां नलिनीवने सखीं विदांबभूवुः सुचिरेण योषितः Ki. 8. 36. -5 Lost, died.

प्रलुट् 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow; प्रलुठितमवनौ विलोक्य कृत्तम् Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठनम् 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुप्त *p. p.* Robbed.

प्रलुभ् 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure, seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). -*Caus.* To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलुब्ध *a.* 1 One who deceives (वञ्चक); तं निहत्य प्रलुब्धोऽयं शिखण्डी पूर्णमानसः Mb. 7. 150. 13. -2 Seduced. -ब्धा One who has conceived an illicit affection for.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभनम् 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand, gravel.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring; प्रलोभ्य वस्तुप्रणयप्रसारितः Ś. 7. 16.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment, a salve; आलिम्पनमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39. -2 Plaster. -3 A hectic or slow fever.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. -कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth; 'सूरणादिद्रव्ययुक्त आद्रकादिसंस्कृततक्रादिनिर्मितो द्रवद्रव्यविशेषः'; N. 16. 86 com.

प्रलोपः Destruction, annihilation.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच् 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address. -2 To tell, relate, announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक्तव्य *a.* To be announced, taught, explained.

प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. -2 A teacher, expounder; धर्मप्रवक्ता नृपतेस्तु शूद्रः कथंचन Ms. 8. 20; Pt. 3. 73. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनम् 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; प्रवचने मान्यम् Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; नायमात्मा प्रवचनेन लभ्यो न मेधया न बहुना श्रुतेन Kaṭh. 1. 2. 22; लब्धज्ञानमनेकधा प्रवचनैर्मन्वादयः प्राणयन् Mv. 4. 25; Bhāg. 7. 15. 1. -5 Eloquence. -6 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Budhists. -नः One who exposes, propounds; Bhāg. 10. 87. 11. -Comp. -पटु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवचनीय *a.* 1 To be taught, propounded. -2 To be well spoken. -यः 1 A propounder, teacher. -2 An orator, speaker.

प्रवगः, प्रवङ्गः, प्रवङ्गमः A monkey; see प्लवग, प्लवङ्ग, प्लवङ्गम.

प्रवटः Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards; प्रागुदक्प्रवणां वेदिं विशालां दीप्तपावकाम् (ददर्श) Rām. 2. 99. 24. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.); भयेकप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19; श्वपचप्रवणो भवेत् Mb. 13. 136. 18. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; नृभिः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29; Śi. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; प्रवणोऽस्मि वरं दातुम् Mb. 15. 29. 22. फलसंपत्प्रवणः Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. -णः 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A moment. -3 A whirlpool. -णम् 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice; उदके भूरियं धार्या मर्तव्यं प्रवणे मया Mb. 5. 136. 13. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly. -4 An access to.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणायितम् Inclination, propensity, bias.

प्रवणीकृ 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over; तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् *f.* Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage; यथापः प्रवतायन्ति T. Up. 1. 4. 3.

प्रवत्स्यत् *a.* (**-ती, -न्ती** *f.*) About to go on a journey. **-Comp. -पतिका** the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry); यस्याः पतिरभिनक्षणे देशान्तरं यास्यत्येव सा प्रवत्स्यत्पतिका Ras M.

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address; सुग्रीवः प्रावदन् नृपम् Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदनम् Ved. A proclamation, announcement.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mal. 1. 13; व्याघ्रो मानुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्थं प्रवादं युधि संप्रहारं प्रचक्रतु रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.); (in gram.) any form or case. -9 Ill-rumour, slander, calumny; अवाप्तुरारभ्य ततश्चला इति प्रवादमुच्चैरयशस्करं श्रियः Śi. 1. 44. -10 Pretext, excuse; शत्रुः पतिप्रवादेन ...... बाले परिहृतस्त्वया Rām. 2. 7. 27.

प्रवादक *a.* Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादिन् *a.* 1 Uttering a sound; speaking, reporting. -2 Being in some grammatical form or case.

प्रवप् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer; प्रवपाणि शिरौ भूमौ वानरस्य वनाच्छिदः Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप *a.* 1 Very fat. -2 Having a thick membrane or omentum; P. VIII. 4. 16 com.

प्रवपणम् Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवापिन् *a.* Scattering, sowing; तथैवाक्षेत्रिणो बीजं परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः Ms. 9. 51.

प्रवयणम् 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad, a whip; स्वयमादित प्रवयणं प्रजापतिः Śi. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् *a.* 1 Advanced in age, aged, old; केप्येते प्रवयसस्त्वां दिदृक्षवः U. 4; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Strong, vigorous (Ved.).

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; भीष्मः कुरूणां प्रवरः Mb. 3. 85. 116; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. **-रः** A call, summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brahmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular *gotra* or family; said to be the friend of Indra; पुरश्चकार प्रवरं वरं यमायन् सखायं ददर्श तथा सः N. 14. 62; cf. पक्ष°, त्रि°. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras. **-रा** N. of a river falling into the Godāvarī. **-रम्** 1 Aloe-wood -2 A particular high number; Buddh. **-Comp. -कल्याण** *a.* eminently beautiful. **-जनः** a person of quality. **-धातुः** precious metal. **-ललितम्** N. of a metre with each line of sixteen syllables; V. Ratna. See appendix. **-वाहनौ** (du.) an epithet of the two Aśvins.

प्रवरणम् 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (With Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice; प्रवर्ग्यं शास्त्रतः कृत्वा Rām. 1. 14. 4; Bhāg. 3. 13. 37.

प्रवर्जनम् The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् *m.* 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवल्ग् 1 P., Ā. To move the limbs quickly, bound, leap.

प्रवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विधाय वृत्तिं भार्यायाः प्रवसेत् कार्यवान्नरः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4. *-Caus.* To banish, send into exile; एकस्थमथ संरुध्यात् पुत्रवान् वा प्रवासयेत् Kau. A. 1. 15.

प्रवसनम् 1 Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey. -2 Dying disease.

प्रवासः 1 (*a*) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; कुतः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेषाम् (वनितामपश्यत्) R. 16. 4; Ś. 4. 3; U. 6. 38; स्नेहः प्रवासाश्रयात् Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 3. 94. (*b*) A temporary sojourn; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि Ś. 4. -2 (In astr.) Heliacal setting of the planets. **-Comp. -गत, -स्थ, -स्थित** *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home. **-पर** *a.* addicted to living abroad.

प्रवासनम् 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment; सीताविवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित *a.* Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner; परलोकनवप्रवासिनः प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवास्य *a.* To be sent abroad, banished; Ms. 8. 284.

प्रवह् 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along. -2 To waft, carry or bear along; प्रवहन्तं सदामोदम् Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe. -8 To exhibit, show.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. –2 Wind. –3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets); प्राणापानौ समानं च व्यानोदानौ च तत्त्वतः । अथथैवानिलं ज्ञात्वा प्रवहं चानिलं पुनः ॥ सप्त वातांस्तथा ज्ञात्वा Mb. 12. 301. 27-28 ; एकः पिपासुः प्रवहानिलस्य N. 22. 77. –4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. –5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहणम् 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women); आरुह प्रवहणम् Mk. 4. 23/24. –2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. –3 A ship; प्रवहणनिमित्तमेकोऽमात्यः सर्वानमात्यानावाहयेत् Kau. A. 1. 10.

प्रवहणी-निकायः Corporation of workmen; Kau. A. 2. 4.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. –2 A stream, course, current; प्रवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46 ; 13. 10, 48 ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Me. 48. –3 Flow, running water. –4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. –5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). –6 Activity, active occupation. –7 A pond, lake. –8 Course or direction towards. –9 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहेमूत्रितम् means (lit.) making water in a stream ; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक *a*. Carrying off or forward. –कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनम् 1 Driving forth. –2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहिन् *a*. 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. –2 Carrying away. –3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवह्लिः, –ह्ली (also –ह्लिका and –ह्लीका) See प्रहेलिका. A riddle, enigma; विदग्धबालेङ्गितगुप्तिचातुरीप्रवह्लिकोत्पाटनपाटवे हृदः N. 16. 102.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाच् *a*. Eloquent, oratorical ; (कुर्वते) जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Śi. 2. 25. –2 Talkative, garrulous; प्रवाचः कार्पण्यात् Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक *a*. 1 Explanatory. –2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनम् 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. –2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यम् A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणम् The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः, –णी *f*. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p*. Exposed to stormy wind. –तम् 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. –2 A strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कम्पा गिरः Ś. 6. –3 An airy place; प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषम् Ku. 1. 4… –Comp. –शयनम् a bed placed in the airy plac… –सुभग *a*. delightful by a fresh breeze.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणम् 1 Satisfying (a desire). –2 Priority of choice. –3 Prohibition, opposition. –4 A free-will offering (काम्यदान).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्ण *p. p*. 1 Scattered or strewed about. –2 Dispersed, diffused. –Comp. –कामा a woman who has various lovers.

प्रविख्यात *p. p*. 1 Named, called. –2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f*. Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविघटित *p. p*. Hewn off, severed; झटिति विततबहुद्वारभास्वत्कुठारप्रविघटितकठोरस्कन्धबन्धः कबन्धः Mv. 2. 59.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. –2 To move onward, advance. –3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचारः Distinction, division, species, kind. –Comp. –मार्गाः (pl.) springing from side to side (an artifice in fighting); चचार चित्रं प्रविचारमार्गैः Ki. 17. 56.

प्रविचारित *p. p*. Examined, investigated accurately.

प्रविचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. –2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; न्याय्यात् पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. –3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a*. Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचित *a*. Tried, proved.

प्रविचेतनम् Understanding.

प्रवितत *p. p*. 1 Spread out, expanded. –2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणम् Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. –2 Budding. –3 Conflict, war, battle. –4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p*. Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविद्रुत *p. p*. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. –2 To do or make. –3 To meditate, think upon. –4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानम् 1 Thinking upon. –2 Doing. –3 A means employed.

प्रविध्वस्त *a*. 1 Thrown away. –2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः, -लम् A small part of a *Vipala* q. v.

प्रविभंज् 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः Ś. 7. 6. -3 One who has received his share; दातव्यं बान्धवैस्तत् स्यात् प्रविभक्तैरपि स्वतः Ms. 8. 166.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution. -2 A part, portion.

प्रविभागशः *ind.* Separately, singly.

प्रविभुज् 6 P. To bend back.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरत *a.* One who has desisted from.

प्रविरल *a.* Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव मुग्धवधूकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः, -विलयनम् 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविविक्त *a.* 1 Very solitary. -2 Separated, detached; प्रविविक्तभुक् तैजसः Māṇd. 1. 4. -3 Sharp, keen.

प्रविवेकः Complete solitude.

प्रविश् 6 P. To enter into; अनाहूतः प्रविशति Mb. 5. 33. 36; इति प्रविश्याभिहिता द्विजन्मना Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3 To appear. -*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; त्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायम् Ś. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun (as an age). -4 Sunk (as an eye); Suśr. -5 Agreeing with. -6 Invested (as money).

प्रविष्टकम् 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. -10 Employment, use. (Proverb— चञ्चुप्रवेशो मुसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge'). -11 Manner, method.

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer', an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Viṣkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it :— प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अङ्कद्वयान्तर्विज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 309; see विष्कम्भक; cf. Ve. 3.

प्रवेशनम् 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* 1 Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in. -2 Thrown into (any condition). -3 Appointed, installed. -ता Impregnated, pregnant.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषयः Scope, range, reach.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविसृत *a.* 1 Spread, divulged. -2 Run away. -3 Violent, intensive.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रविहत *p. p.* Beaten back, put to flight.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिदन्तराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात् प्रवीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्रवीरः R. 14. 29; 16. 1; कुरुप्रवीर Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic; प्रवीरे वास्तुनि राजनिवेशः Kau. A. 2. 4. -रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior; प्रक्षपितप्रवीरम्......जर्जरमकुर्वन् Dk. 2. 8. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिषुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समन्ततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To go forward, move on, proceed; स्वामिसेवकयोरेवं वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise, be produced, spring; प्रवर्तन्ते क्रियाः सर्वाः पर्वतेभ्य इवापगाः Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीतकम् M. 1; Ś. 7. 34; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself;

प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः Ś. 7. 35. –6 To act up to, follow; न कौलीन्यान्न सौहार्दान्नृपो वाक्ये प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 116. –7 To engage in, be occupied with; अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku. 5. 33. –8 To act, do; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यम् Ś. 6. –9 To act or behave towards. –10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. –11 To hold good. –12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; तस्मादोमित्युदाहृत्य यज्ञदानतपःक्रियाः । प्रवर्तन्ते ...... Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. –*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. –2 To introduce. –3 To set on foot, establish, found. –4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. –5 To promote, advance. –6 To throw, cast. –7 To produce, create. –8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. –2 Excitement, stimulus. –3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (–र्तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. –2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. –3 Producing, causing, ...कृतिसाध्यताज्ञानं वा प्रवर्तकमिति जरन्नैयायिकाः. –4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). –कः 1 An originator, founder, author. –2 A prompter, instigator. –3 An arbiter, umpire. –कम् The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनम् 1 Going on, moving forward. –2 Beginning, commencement. –3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. –4 Prompting, urging, simulating, inciting. –5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. –6 Happening, coming to pass. –7 Activity, action. –8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. –9 Directing, superintending. –10 Employment. –11 Exhortation. –ना Inciting or prompting to action; अस्ति प्रवर्तनारूपमनुरूपं चतुर्ष्वपि Bh.

प्रवर्तयितृ *a.* 1 One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c. –2 An employer.

प्रवर्तित *p.p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; चमरान् परितः प्रवर्तिताश्वः R. 9. 66. –2 Founded, set up, established. –3 Prompted, incited, instigated. –4 Kindled; प्रवर्तितो दीप इव प्रदीपात् R. 5. 37. –5 Caused, made. –6 Purified, rendered pure; गोभिः प्रवर्तिते तीर्थे Ms. 11. 196. –7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. –2 Being active. –3 Causing, effecting. –4 Using. –5 Arising from, flowing; Ś. 3. 14. –6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. –2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य Ś. 1. –3 Engaged in, occupied with. –4 Going to, bound for. –5 Fixed, settled, determined. –6 Unimpeded, undisputed. –7 Round. –8 Flowing, running; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायुं सर्वं वानेयमाश्रयेत् Mb. 14. 46. 12. –9 Circulated (as a book). –10 Offending, hurting. –त्तः A round ornament. त्तम् An action, undertaking. –Comp. –चक्रता *f.* sovereign power; प्रवृत्तचक्रतां चैव वाणिज्यप्रभृतीनपि Y. 1. 266. –वाच् of fluent speech, eloquent; Mb. 5. 33. 28.

प्रवृत्तकम् 1 Entrance on the stage. –2 N. of a Mātrā-metre; यदा समावोजयुग्मकौ पूर्व्ययौ भवति तत् प्रवृत्तकम् V. Ratna.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. –2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. –3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये Ś. 4. 9. (v. l.); R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. –4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34. –5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; न हि प्रजानामि तव प्रवृत्तिम् Bg. 11. 31; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः Ś. 1. 22. –6 Conduct, behaviour; त्वां प्रत्यकस्मात् कलुषप्रवृत्तौ R. 14. 73. –7 Employment, occupation, activity; विदितं वो यथा स्वार्थो न मे काश्चित् प्रवृत्तयः Ku. 6. 26. –8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). –9 Continued effort, perseverance. –10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). –11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति); प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या जीवितव्यं कथं नु वा H. –13 News, tidings, intelligence; ततः प्रवृत्तिः सीतायाः Mb. 3. 148. 5; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिम् Me. 4; V. 4. 20. –14 Applicability or validity of a rule. –15 Fate, destiny, luck. –16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. –17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. –18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. –19 (In Arith.) The multiplier. –Comp. –ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent. –निमित्तम् a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. –पराङ्मुख *a.* averse to giving news; मयि च विधुरे भावः कान्ताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20. –पुरुषः a news agent; प्रवृत्तिपुरुषाः कथयन्ति Pañch. –प्रत्ययः conception of the things relating to the external world. –मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasure of the world. –लेखः a writ of guidance; प्रावृत्तिकश्च प्रतिलेख एव Kau. A. 2. 10. 28. –विज्ञानम् cognition of the things belonging to the external world.

प्रवृध् 1 Ā. To grow, increase, be augmented. –*Caus.* To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनम् Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. –2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged; प्रवृद्धं यद् वैरं मम खलु शिशोरेव कुरुभिः Ve. 1. 10. –3 Full, deep. –4 Haughty, arrogant. –5 Violent. –6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; स्वप्रवृद्धिः R. 13. 71; प्रवृद्धौ हीयते चन्द्रः 17. 71. –2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष् 1 P. To begin to rain, rain.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy downpour.

प्रवर्षणम् 1 Raining. -2 The first rain.

प्रवर्षिन् *a.* Raining; causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent; अथ यानप्रवेकैस्तु कौसल्याप्रमुखाः स्त्रियः (प्रययुः) Rām. 2. 92. 36; Bhāg. 7. 8. 23.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेटः Barley.

प्रवेण *a.* Pertaining to a particular goat; न कादली, न प्रियकी, न प्रवेणी, न चाविकी Rām. 3. 43. 36 (com. प्रवेणी अजविशेषसंबन्धिनी).

प्रवेणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); हेमभाक्तिमर्ता भूमेः प्रवेणीमिव पिप्रिये R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth; Mb. 15. 27. 13. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतृ *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदित *p. p.* made known; चारैः प्रवेदिते तत्र Mb. 7. 74. 1.

प्रवेदनम् Making known, announcing, proclaiming; P. III. 3. 153.

प्रवेधः 1 A bow-shot. -2 A particular measure.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनम् Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about; नानाशस्त्रास्त्रवर्षैस्तान् वीर्यामर्षप्रवेरितैः (सायकैः) Mb. 6. 108. 31.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean (Mar. पिवळा मूग).

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहरणम् The faculty of speech.

प्रव्याहारः 1 Prolongation of discourse. -2 Speaking to, address. -3 Sound.

प्रव्रज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, *i. e.* to become a *Saṁnyāsin*; आत्मन्यग्नीन् समारोप्य ब्राह्मणः प्रव्रजेद् गृहात् Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -*Caus.* 1 To banish, send into exile. -2 To compel to become a monk.

प्रव्रजनम् 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिक्षु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant. -ता 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. -तम् Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्यम् Going abroad, migration.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; अतश्च प्रव्रज्यासुलभसमयाचारविमुखः। प्रसक्तस्ते यत्नः... Māl. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिक्षु) order in the riligious life of a Brāhmaṇa; प्रव्रज्यां कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6. 6. (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -Comp. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order; प्रव्रज्यावसिता यत्र त्रयो वर्णा द्विजोत्तमाः। निर्वासं कारयेद् विप्रं दासत्वं क्षत्रवैश्ययोः॥ Kātyāyana.

प्रव्राज् *m.*, **प्रव्राजकः** A religious mendicant, recluse. -जिका A female ascetic.

प्रव्राजनम् Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस् 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशशंसे Gīt. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्राशंसीत्तं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare. -4 To foretell, prophesy.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -*m.* A panegyrist.

प्रशंसनम् Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसनीय *a.* To be praised, laudable.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनम् 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. -आलापः Applause, acclamation. -उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मणोऽप्युद्भवः पद्मश्चन्द्रः शंभुशिरोधृतः। तौ तुल्यौ त्वन्मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते॥ Kāv. 2. 31. -मुखर *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (*e. g.* a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. -5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction, rule

for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्तिः 'a form of writing'. -7 Publicity, advertising; दशाननतिरस्कारप्रशस्तिमिव Mv. 5. 12.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेयस् or ज्यायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशाखन् *m.* The ocean.

प्रशाखरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशान्तं पावकास्त्रम् U. 6; निर्वाति ज्वलितो वह्निः स्वयमेव प्रशाम्यति Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. -*Caus.* -1 To soothe, appease, pacify; सान्त्वेन प्रशमय्यादौ स्वधर्मे प्रतिपादयेत् Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वामासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवम् Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तम् (अपचारं) अन्विष्य प्रशमयेः R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; पान्तु पृथ्वीं प्रशमितरिपवो धर्मनिष्ठाश्च भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय Ś. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमस्थितपूर्वपार्थिवम् R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; प्रशमादर्चिषामेतत् Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरीणां Ve. 1. 7; प्रयतः प्रशमं हुताशनस्य Śi. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; प्रशमोपन्यसनं वृथा मम Śi. 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. -नम् 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानाम् Me. 55. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधिप्रशमनम्. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling; Mb. 5. 165. 9. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; लब्धप्रशमनं कृत्वा Mb. 12. 45. 10 (com. लब्धस्य धनादेः यथोचितमंशतः पात्रे समर्पणेन शान्तिकम्) Ms. 7. 56; (सत्पात्रे प्रतिपादनम् Kull.; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमथैनं समुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Restoration of peace; लब्धप्रशमनम् Kau. A.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; हा हा धिक् परगृहवासदूषणं यद् वैदेह्याः प्रशमितमद्भुतैरुपायैः U. 1. 40.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed; जितात्मनः प्रशान्तस्य परमात्मा समाहितः Bg. 6. 7. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोद्यानस्य. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत् सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशान्तम् Mal. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमस्त्रम् U. 6. 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased; (see शम् with प्र). -6 Allayed, removed; त्यक्त्वा भयं सर्प इव प्रशान्तः Rām. 7. 69. 39. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. -ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. -काम *a.* content. -चित्त *a.* calm. -चेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work. -बाध *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; प्रशान्तबाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation, abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशामः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet are formed). -खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch; Mb. 8.

प्रशास् 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; अपि साक्षात् प्रशिष्यास्त्वं कृच्छ्रेष्विन्द्रपुरोहितम् Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्मया कार्यम् Mārk. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of; यां प्रशाधि गलिताबधिकालम् N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.); इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with आ q. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनम् 1 Governing, ruling; एतस्य वा अक्षरस्य प्रशासने गार्गि सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ विधृतौ तिष्ठत Bṛi. Up. 3. 8. 9. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशासितृ, प्रशास्तृ *m.* 1 A king, ruler, governor; ततः सेनापतिः पश्चात् प्रशास्ता च न्यषीदत Rām. 2. 91. 40. -2 A director, adviser; बालो यत्र प्रशासिता Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट *p. p.* Ruled over, governed.

प्रशिष्टिः, प्रशिस् *f.* Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल *a.* 1 Very loose; प्रशिथिलमृणालैकवलयम् Ś. 3. 9. -2 Very feeble, hardly perceptible.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मण्डनमिश्रधाम Śaṅkaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशून *a.* Swollen.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्चो (श्च्यो) तनम् Sprinkling, oozing; प्रश्च्योतनं नु हरिचन्दनपल्लवानाम् U. 3. 11 (v. l.).

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ्-भावे नङ्] 1 A question, query; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकम् Ś. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being

or health.' -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. -8 A task or lesson (in Vedic recitation). -Comp. -उपनिषद् *f.* N. of an Upaniṣad consisting of six questions and six answers. -कथा a story containing a question. -दूतिः, -ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma. -पूर्वकेन *ind.* after examination; Hch. -वादिन् a fortune-teller. -विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्निन् *m.* A questioner, interrogator.

प्रश्रथः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्रब्धिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः, प्रश्रयणम् 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; वचः प्रश्रयगम्भीरमथोवाच कपिध्वजः Ki. 11. 37; समागतैः प्रश्रयनत्रमूर्तिभिः Śi. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयम् respectfully, modestly. -2 Love, affection, regard. -3 Resort, recourse (आश्रय); कपिकुलैः स्कन्धे कृतप्रश्रयः Pt.2.2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित *a.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved; प्रोवाच चामितमतिः प्रश्रितं विनयान्वितः Mb. 1. 206. 15; Bhāg. 1. 5. 29.

प्रश्लथ *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (युक्तियुत). -ष्टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels.

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration; श्वासप्रश्वासयोर्गतिविच्छेदः प्राणायामः Pātañjala S.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander. -3 A tripod.

प्रष्ठ *a.* 1 Standing or being in front; पुरोगाग्रेसरप्रष्ठाग्रतः-सरपुरस्सराः Ak.; R. 15. 10; नं पृष्ठतः प्रष्ठमियाय नम्रः Bk. 1. 24. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्त्यप्रष्ठः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Śi. 19. 30; सर्वनारीगुणैः प्रष्ठाम् Bk. 9. 84. -Comp. -वाह् *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्ठौही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रस् 1, 4 Ā. (प्रस-स्य-ते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसकल *a.* Very full (as a bosom).

प्रसंख्या 2 P. To count, enumerate.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection, consideration.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation; प्रसंख्यानानसंख्येयान् प्रत्यगृह्णन् द्विजातयः Mb. 3. 121. 8. -नम् 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation; यो न याति प्रसंख्यानमस्पष्टो भूमिवर्धनः Mb. 3. 35. 7.

प्रसङ्घः A great multitude.

प्रसञ्ज् 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. -*Pass.* 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराश्रयः प्रसज्येत, वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसज्येते Ś. B. -3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्रासजत् Dk.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; प्रसक्ताः कामभोगेषु पतन्ति नरकेऽशुचौ Bg. 16. 16; कुर्वन्ति तावत् प्रथमं प्रियाणि यावन्न जानन्ति नरं प्रसक्तम् Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; यस्तदनुप्रसक्तहृदयेयमिति Śi. 9. 63; so द्यूत°, निद्रा° &c. -5 Contiguous, near; प्रसक्तं हि प्रतिषिध्यते – मीमांसकका°. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; प्रसक्तसंपातपृथक्कृतान् पथः (पपात) Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Māl. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Clinging to the world, mundane; Bhāg. -10 See प्रयुक्त; तन्माभूदिह वः पुरंदरपुरीबन्दीप्रसक्तो विधिः Mv. 1. 59. -क्तम् *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; अपः प्रसक्तं मुमुचुः पयोमुचः Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. -2 Connection, union, association; अङ्कप्रसक्तिरकलङ्कहृदां क्व तेषाम् Viś. Guṇa. 503. -3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is = अतिव्याप्ति q. v.). -4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिम् Ki. 5. 50. -5 Conclusion, deduction. -6 A topic or subject of discourse. -7 Occurrence of a possibility. -8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसङ्गः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसङ्गे Ku. 1. 19; तस्यात्यायतकोमलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसङ्गेन किम् Mk. 2. 11; Śi. 11. 22. -2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्गणिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4; Pt. 1. 251. -3 Illicit intercourse. -4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसङ्गैः Ku. 3. 47. -5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). -6 An occasion, incident; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1. -7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; सूक्ष्मेभ्योऽपि प्रसंगेभ्यः स्त्रियो

रक्ष्या विशेषतः Ms. 9. 5. -8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते, कुतः, वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसंगात् Ś. B; एवं चानवस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid.*; तस्याणुतरप्रसंगात् Tarka K.; Ku. 7. 16. -8 Connected reasoning or argument. -9 A conclusion, an inference. -10 Connected language. -11 Inseparable application or connection (= व्याप्ति q. v.). -12 Mention of parents. -13 Introduction, insertion. -14 Gain. -15 An extended application; अन्यत्र कृतस्यान्यत्रासक्तिः प्रसङ्गः। यथा प्रदीपस्य प्रासादे कृतस्य राजमार्गेऽप्यालोककरणम् ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1. -16 (In drama) A second or subsidiary incident or plot. (**प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात्** are used adverbially in the sense of :— 1 in relation to. -2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. -3 occasionally, incidentally. -4 in course of; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). **-Comp. -निवारणम्** prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. **-वशात्** *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. **-विनिवृत्तिः** *f.* nonrecurrence of a contingency; द्विशतं तु दमं दाप्यः प्रसङ्गविनिवृत्तये Ms. 8. 368. **-समः** (in न्याय) the sophism that the proof too must be proved.

प्रसङ्गिता Attachment, intercourse with.

प्रसङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. -2 Dependent on, contingent on. -3 Occasional, incidental; नान्वेष्टव्या विशेषास्तु विशेषा हि प्रसङ्गिनः Mb. 12. 325. 9. -4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to -2 Applicable, holding good. -3 Contingent, possible. **-Comp. -प्रतिषेधः** 1 negation of a possible case or contingeny. -2 a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसञ्जनम् 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. -2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसञ्जित *a.* Made, brought into being; प्रसज्ञ वर्षासु ऋतौ प्रसञ्जिते N. 9. 96.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with inf.); तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रन्तुं प्रसीद शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. -2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रससादोदयादम्भः कुम्भयोनेर्महौजसः 4. 21. -4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. *-Caus.* 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात् प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीड्यम् Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; Y. 3. 283. -2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. -3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसत्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency; करिष्यसे यत्र सुदुश्चराणि प्रसत्तये गोत्रभिदस्तपांसि Ki. 3. 29. -2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; प्रसन्नदिक्पांसुविविक्तवातम् Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; कूलंकषेव सिन्धुः प्रसन्नमम्भस्तटतरुं च Ś. 5. 21. -2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; मया प्रसन्नेन तवार्जुनेदं रूपं परं दर्शितमात्मयोगात् Bg. 11. 47; गङ्गां शरन्नयति सिन्धुपतिं प्रसन्नाम् Mu. 3. 9; गम्भीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 42 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. -3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नाम् R. 2. 63. -4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). -5 True, correct; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -6 Settled down, tranquil. **-न्ना** 1 Propitiation, pleasing. -2 Spirituous liquor. **-Comp. -आत्मन्** *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (*-m.*) N. of Viṣṇu. **-ईरा** spirituous liquor. **-कल्प** *a.* 1 almost calm. -2 almost true. **-मुख, -वदन** *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. **-रस** *a.* clear-juiced. **-सलिल** *a.* having clear water.

प्रसन्नता 1 Brightness, clearness, purity. -2 Perspicuity. -3 Complacence.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुरु दृष्टिप्रसादम् 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्या प्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22; ध्रुवमत्र न वर्धयेत् प्रसादम् Bu. Ch. 5. 65. -2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. -3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. -4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गङ्गा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादम् V. 1. 9; Ś. 7. 32; प्राप्तबुद्धिप्रसादाः Śi. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. -5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Guṇas according to Mammaṭa, who thus defines it :- शुष्केन्धनाग्निवत् स्वच्छजलवत् सहसैव यः। व्याप्नोत्यन्यत् प्रसादोऽसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावदर्थकपदत्वरूपमर्थवैमल्यं प्रसादः or श्रुतमात्रा वाक्यार्थं करतलबदरमिव निवेदयन्ती घटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; चित्तं व्याप्नोति यः क्षिप्रं शुष्केन्धनमिवानलः। स प्रसादः समस्तेषु रसेषु रचनासु च S. D. 611; प्रसादरम्यमोजस्वि गरीयो लाघवान्वितम् Ki. 11. 38. -6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. -7 A free gift, gratuity. -8 Any propitiatory offering. -9 Wellbeing, welfare. -10 An essence of the food etc. (at the completion of the stages of digestion); रसाद् रक्तं प्रसादजं, ततो रक्तान्मांसं प्रसादजं, मांसान्मेदः प्रसादज इत्यादि यावत् शुक्राद् गर्भः प्रसादजः इति Āyurvedaśāstra. **-Comp. -उन्मुख** *a.* disposed to favour. **-दानम्** a propitiatory gift. **-पट्टः** a turban of honour. **-पट्टकम्** a written edict of favour. **-पराङ्मुख** *a.* 1 withdrawing favour from any one. -2 not caring for any body's favour. **-पात्रम्** an object of favour. **-स्थ** *a.* 1 kind, propitious. -2 serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिन् *a.* (**-दिका** *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यम्बुप्रसादकम् Ms. 6. 67. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Gladdening, cheering. -4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear. –2 Soothing, calming. –3 Cheering, gladdening. –नः A royal tent. –नम् 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. –2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. –3 Pleasing, gratifying. –4 Propitiating, courting fovour. –ना, –नी 1 Service, worship. –2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. –2 Appeased, propitiated. –3 Worshipped. –4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीकृ 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसेदिवस् *a.* One who has become pleased, favourable.

प्रसन्दानम् A rope, a fetter; तद् दुर्गद्वितयीदानप्रसन्दानममन्यत Siva. B. 15. 46.

प्रसंधानम् Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30. –भम् *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. –2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; नार्यो हरन्ति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणाम् Ṛs. 6. 25. –3 Importunately; सखेति मत्वा प्रसभं यदुक्तम् Bg. 11. 41. –Comp. –दमनम् subduing by force; इहायं सत्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः Ś. 7. 33. –हरणम् forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणम्, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनम् 1 Binding, fastening. –2 A Net; प्रसितिः प्रसयनात् तन्तुर्वा जालं वा Nir.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. –2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस (शा) लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. –2 Turned towards the left; प्रसव्यं चापि तं चक्रुर्ऋत्विजोऽग्निचितं नृपम् Rām. 2. 76. 20. –3 Favourable.

प्रसह् 1 Ā. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14. –2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57. –3 To exert oneself, attempt. –4 To dare, venture, be able. –5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह्य.

प्रस (सा) ह् *m.* Ved. 1 Force, violence. –2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. –हः 1 A beast or bird of prey. –2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. –नम् 1 Withstanding, resisting. –2 Enduring, bearing up. –3 Defeating, overcoming. –4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य *ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्राङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Śi. 1. 27. –2 Exceedingly, much. –3 Having conquered or won; नाहमिच्छामि भीष्मेण गृहीतां त्वां प्रसह्य वै Mb. 5. 175. 6; M. 1. –4 Instantly, at once; परस्य भूयान् विवरेऽभियोगः प्रसह्य संरक्षणमात्मरन्ध्रे Ki. 16. 23. –5 Necessarily, absolutely. –Comp. –कारिन् *a.* acting with violence. –चौरः a plunderer, highwayman. –हरणम् violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाध् *Caus.* 1 To advance, promote. –2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. –3 To gain, obtain; यत्नेन मतिमांस्तस्मादर्थमेकं प्रसाधयेत् Pt. 1. 2. –4 To overcome, subdue. –5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक *a.* (–धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, or perfecting. –2 Purifying, cleansing. –3 Decorating, ornamenting. –कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; प्रसाधका भोजकाश्च गात्रसंवाहका अपि Kām.; आकल्पसाधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधनम् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. –2 Setting in order, arranging. –3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; ध्रियते कुसुमप्रसाधनं तव तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18. –4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; भूतार्थशोभाह्रियमाणनेत्राः प्रसाधने संनिहितेऽपि नार्यः Ku. 7. 13, 30. –नः, –नम्, –नी A comb. –Comp. –विधिः decoration, embellishment. –विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधेः प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालम्बितमग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7. –2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. –2 Ornamented, decorated. –3 Proved.

प्रसित *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. –2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with; प्रसितावुदयापवर्गयोरुभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववापतुः R. 8. 23. –3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); क्षितिपतेः प्रसितो वरिवस्यया Rām. Ch. 4. 85; लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्यां वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. –4 Very clear. –तम् Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः *f.* 1 A net. –2 A ligament. –3 A tie, fetter. –4 An attack, assault. –5 A throw, shot. –6 Reach, extent. –7 A series, succession. –8 Power, authority, influence. –9 Ved. A flame. –10 A track, path.

प्रसिध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. –2 To succeed. –3 To be made known. –4 To be got or obtained; तपसैव प्रसिद्ध्यन्ति तपस्तेषां हि साधनम् Ms. 11. 237. –5 To be established. 6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; सालक्तकौ भूपतयः प्रसिद्धैर्वबन्दिरे मौलिभिरस्य पादौ R. 18. 41; यथा प्रसिद्धैर्मधुरं शिरोरुहैः Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16. -3 Excellent; द्रव्यैः प्रसिद्धैर्मखागः प्रतिमादिष्वमायिनः। भक्तस्य च यथालब्धैर्हृदि भावेन चैव हि॥ Bhāg. 11. 27. 15. -द्धा A particular measure in music.

प्रसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; आधिद्विषामा तपसां प्रसिद्धेः Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3; Bhāg. 11. 3. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुत *a.* Pressed or pressing continuously (as Soma juice); अहरहर्ह सुतः प्रसुतो भवति Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 3.

प्रसुप्त *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः *f.* 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसु, -सू 1 P., 2, 4 Ā. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रासोष्ट.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production; प्रसवविकारो स्त्रीणां द्वित्रिचतुःप्रभृति संप्रसूतौ वा। हीनातिरिक्तकाले च देशकुलसंक्षयो भवति Bṛi. S. -2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; an in आसन्नप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; oft. at the end of comp.; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, brith-place (fig. also); प्रसवः कर्मफलस्य भूरिणः Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिषु भूरुहां विरक्तः Śi. 7. 42; नीता लोध्रप्रसवरजसा पाण्डुतामानने श्रीः Me. 67; कुन्दप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितम् 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; Ś. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product; यज्ञप्रसववर्जिताः Mb. 12. 180. 46. -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice; अपुत्रः प्रसवेनार्थी वनवासमुपावसत् Mb. 13. 4. 6. -7 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 pursuit, acquisition. -Comp. -उन्मुखः *a.* about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां ददर्श R. 3. 12. -कालः the time of delivery or bringing forth. -गृहम् a lying-in-chamber. -धर्मिन् *a.* productive, prolific. -बन्धनम् the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना, -व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानम् 1 a place for delivery. -2 a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyāla tree; Buchanania Latifolia (Mar. चारोळी).

प्रसवनम् 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवन्ती *f.* A woman in labour; न पश्येत् प्रसवन्तीं च तेजस्कामो द्विजोत्तमः Ms. 4. 44.

प्रसवितृ *m.* A father, procreator; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन्नुछमितकुरुवंशप्रसविता Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसवित्री A mother; bestowing progeny.

प्रसू *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या Y. 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'; Śi. 9. 14. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered; तच्च भीष्मप्रसूतं (दुःखं) मे तं जहीश्वर Mb. 5. 178. 5. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. -तम् 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. -3 (In Sāṅkhya) The primordial essence or matter. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, deliveriug, giving birth to; ऊर्ध्वं प्रसूतेश्चरितुं यतिष्ये R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; प्रसूतिं चकमे तस्मिंस्त्रैलोक्यप्रभवोऽपि यत् R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); आरण्यकोपात्तफलप्रसूतिः R. 5. 15. -7 A product, production. -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; प्रसूतिभाजः सर्गस्य तावेव पितरौ स्मृतौ Ku. 2. 7; नूनं प्रसूतिविकलेन मया प्रसिक्तं धौताश्रुशेषमुदकं पितरः पिबन्ति Ś. 6. 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिम् R. 2. 63. -10 A mother. -11 A cause (कारण); जगत्प्रसूतिः Ki. 4. 32. -Comp. -जम् pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered; प्रसूतिकामस्नपयन् मिलिताः कुलयोषितः Śiva B. 6. 60.

प्रसून *p. p.* Produced, born. -नम् 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp. -अञ्जलि *a.* = पुष्पाञ्जलि. -इषुः, -बाणः, -वाणः epithets of the god of love; प्रसूनबाणाद्वयवादिनी सा कापि द्विजेनोपनिषत्पिकेन. -रससंभवा *f.* the sugar prepared from flowers. -वर्षः a shower of flowers (rained from heaven).

प्रसूनकम् 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom. -कः A kind of Kadamba.

प्रसृ 6 P. 1 To urge, impel, bid. -2 To hurl, throw.

प्रसृ 1 P. To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहिताया महानद्यः प्रसस्रुस्तत्र चासकृत् Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजङ्गाः R. 13. 12; अन्वेषणप्रसृते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कृशानुः किं साक्षात् प्रसरति दिशो नैष नियतम् K. P. 10; प्रसरति तृणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (दवाग्निः) Ṛs. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिमाथी कोऽप्ययं देहदाहः Māl. 1. 41; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलात् कोऽपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः Ś. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति Ś. 4; प्रसरति मनः कायारम्भे Pt. 3.

181. -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रसस्मार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; यदि तु नव समागमे तथैव प्रसरति सुभ्रु ततः कृतो भवेयम् V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or intense; प्रसृततरं सख्यम् Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break forth or out (as fire). -12 To be displaced (as the humours of the body). -*Caus.* 1 To spread, stretch; जलनिधिविगमहं प्रसार्य देहम् Bk. 10. 44. -2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. -3 To spread out or expose for sale; क्रेतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं क्रय्यम् Sk.; Ms. 5. 129; वणिजो न प्रसारयन् Rām. 2. 48. 4. -4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To publish, promulgate. -6 To prosecute. -7 (In gram.) To change a semi-vowel into the corresponding vowel.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing; सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः Ś. 1. 28. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope; access or course; प्रतिषिद्धप्रसरेषु जाग्रतौ R. 8. 23; 16. 20; लब्धप्रसरा Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; दयितावलोकविकसन्नयनप्रसरप्रणुन्नमिव वारिरुहम् Śi. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; त्वष्टुः सदाभ्यासगृहीतशिल्पविज्ञानसंपत्प्रसरस्य सीमा Śi. 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः Ś. 3. 8. -6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; पपात स्वेदाम्बुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Gīt. 11; स्नेहप्रसरसम्प्लुतः Bhāg. 3. 2. 5. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow. -10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin. -14 Opportunity, room (अवकाश); यो हि विक्रवया बुद्ध्या प्रसरं शत्रवे दिशेत् Rām. 7. 68. 19. -15 Range (of the eye). -रम् (In music) A kind of dance.

प्रसरणम् 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. -5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः, -णी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country to forage. -5 Opening (the mouth). -6 A trader's shop; Nalachampū. -7 Raising (dust); B. R.

प्रसारणम् 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out; as in बाहुप्रसारणम्. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semivowel (य् र् and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out (as hands.). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale). -4 Published, promulgated. -Comp. -गात्र *a.* With out-stretched limbs.

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to; अष्टकापितृदेवत्यमित्ययं प्रसृतो जनः. Rām. 2. 108. 14. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां विषहते U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. -9 Devoted (निष्ठावत्); त्यागिनः प्रसृतस्येह नोच्छित्तिर्विद्यते क्वचित् Mb. 12. 12. 19. -10 Knowing subtle meaning (सूक्ष्मार्थगामिन्); Mb. 12. 118. 14. -11 = पक्व; अतिथिः प्रसृताग्रभुक् Mb. 13. 35. 1. --तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तम् A measure equal to two *palas*. -तम् Grass, plants etc; agriculture. -ता The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुण्डगोलकरूप); आत्मा पुत्रश्च विज्ञेयस्तस्यानन्तरजश्च यः। निरुक्तजश्च विज्ञेयः सुतः प्रसृतजस्तथा॥ Mb. 13. 49. 3.

प्रसृतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 The plam of the hand stretched out and hollowed; निर्माय चक्षुःप्रसृतिचुलुकितम् N. 15. 82 'looking at him eagerly with their large eyes'; cf. 20. 11-12. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas.*): परिक्षीणः कश्चित् स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112; पृथुकप्रसृतिं राजन् प्रायच्छदवाङ्मुखः Bhāg. 10. 81. 5. -5 Swiftness, haste; वर्धितानि प्रसृत्या वै विनताकुलकर्तृभिः Mb. 5. 101. 3.

प्रसृत्वर *a.* Spreading about; (दावानल) प्रसृत्वरशिखावलीविकलितं मदीयं मनः Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling; क्रोधाग्निप्रसृमरधूमधूम्रधामा Śiva B. 24. 71.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set aside, send back; त्वत्प्रसृष्टं माभिवदेत् प्रतीत Kaṭh. 1. 10.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Uncontrolled. -4 Given up, renounced. -ष्टा 1 A finger stretched forth or extended; (अङ्गुल्यः प्रसृता यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः) -2 A particular movement in fighting (Mar. चपेटा); Mb. 4. 13. 28.

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; मृगाः प्रससृपुर्वामम् Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुधिरेण प्रसर्पता Mb.; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तम् U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along. -4 To set in (as darkness). -5 To advance, progress; Bk.

प्रसर्पः Going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called सदस् q. v.

प्रसर्पणम् 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सदस्.

प्रसर्पित *p. p.* Spread, diffused.

प्रसर्पिन् *a.* 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Emission, discharge; मत्तद्विरेफपरिपीतमधुप्रसेकः Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसेकिन् *m.* A kind of disease; मांसपिण्डवदुद्गताः प्रसेकिनोऽन्तःपूयवेदनावन्तोऽश्वाऽपानवद्दुद्भूतौष्ठाः Suśr.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, -प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रस्कन्द् 1 P. 1 To leap forward, up or down; गदां प्रगृह्य वेगेन प्रचस्कन्द रथोत्तमात् Mb. 6. 95. 77. -2 To fall upon, attack. -3 To shed, spill; एते प्रस्कन्दन्ति Praśna Up. 1. 13. -*Caus.* 1 To cross (a river &c.) -2 To pour out (as an oblation).

प्रस्कन्दनम् 1 Springing across or leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhœa. -नः An epithet of Śiva.

प्रस्कन्दिका Dysentery; प्रस्कन्दिकामिव प्राप्तो ध्यात्वा ब्रूते स्म जाम्बवान् Bk. 7. 74.

प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped, lost, gone; प्रस्कन्नं पिबतः प्राणैर्यत् किञ्चिज्जगृहुः स्म तत् Bhāg. 8. 7. 47. -3 Defeated. -4 Having attacked, assailed; एते विनिहताः सर्वे प्रस्कन्नाः पाण्डुवाहिनीम् Mb. 9. 18. 22. -5 Shed, spilt. -न्नः 1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रस्कुन्दः An altar of a circular shape; प्रस्कुन्देन प्रतिस्तब्धश्छिन्नमूल इव द्रुमः Mb. 5. 73. 26.

प्रस्खल् 1 P. 1 To jostle; रथाः प्रचस्खलुश्चाश्वाः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter; सूतीगृहमगात्तूर्णं प्रस्खलन्मुक्तमूर्धजः Bhāg. 10. 4. 3.

प्रस्खलनम् 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तब्ध *p. p.* Stiff, rigid; Suśr.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general; इष्टकाप्रस्तरे चैव कण्टकप्रस्तरे तथा (शयनम्) Mb. 12. 303. 10. -3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. -4 A stone, rock; पर्वतप्रतिमं भाति पर्वतप्रस्तराश्रितम् Mb. 3. 142. 16. -5 A precious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass. -Comp. -प्रहरणन्यायः a rule of interpretation according to which the matter mentioned in the instrumental should be construed as being subsidiary to that which is mentioned in the accusative. This न्याय is mentioned by जैमिनि and शबर at MS. 3. 2. 11-14.

प्रस्तरणम्, -णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रस्तरिणी Elephantopus Scaber (गोजिव्हा; Mar. पाथरी).

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3 A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minera[ls]. -8 A flight of steps (leading down to water; Ma[r.] घाट); मणिप्रवालप्रस्तारम् Mb. 3. 145. 50.

प्रस्तार्यर्मम् A kind of eye-disease; समन्तात् विस्त[ृ]श्यावो रक्तो वा मांससंचयः। संनिपातेन दोषाणां प्रस्तार्यर्म नदु[च्यते] Vaidyakam.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत, -म *a.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. -2 Crow[]ded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin, commence; प्रापयन् मनसस्तुल्या यत्र तत् प्रस्तुतं रणम् Rām. 7. 22. 8; प्रस्तुत[म्] विवादवस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce; यत्रालोकपथावतारि[णि] रतिं प्रस्तौति नेत्रोत्सवः Mv. 2. 45; also Māl. 5. 9. -4 T[o] say, relate, propound. -*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell; शाकुन्तलादीनितिहासवादान् प्रस्तावितानन्यपरैर्वचोभिः Māl. 3. 3[]; अथापृच्छदृषिस्तत्र कश्चित् प्रस्तावयन् कथाः Mb. 1. 1. 6. -2 T[o] begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit tim[e] or opportunity; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्ताव[ः] Ś. 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit o[r] proper time; त्वराप्रस्तावोयं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 9. 45; शिष्याय बृहतां पत्युः प्रस्तावमदिशद् दृशा Śi. 2. 68. -5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The prelude or introductory words of a *Sāman*; लोकेषु पञ्चविधं सामोपासीत पृथिवी हिंकारोऽग्निः प्रस्तावः° Ch. Up. 2. 2. 1. -8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion, seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1 incidentally, occasionally. -2 suitably). -Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part. -सदृश *a.* suited to the occasion, appropriate.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. -2 Beginning, commencement; आर्य[ ]बालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिण्डिमः Mv. 1. 54. -3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general); प्रस्तावना इयं कपटनाटकस्य Māl. 2. -4 Sounding forth. -5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; (for definition, see आमुख).

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Hap-

pened. –5 Approached. –6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. –7 Expected, desired. –8 Ready, prepared. –9 Executed with effort or energy. –10 Made or consisting of. –तम् 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अपि स्मरति नः साधो गोविन्दः प्रस्तुते क्वचित् Bhāg. 10. 47. 42; अधुना प्रस्तुतमनुस्रियताम्. –2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. –Comp. –अङ्कुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64. and Kuval. under प्रस्तुताङ्कुर.

प्रस्तुतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्तोतृ *m.* N. of the assistant of the उद्गातृ; स वै खलु प्रस्तोता साम प्रस्तौति Bri. Up. 1. 3. 28.

प्रस्तोभः Allusion, reference to; श्रुत्वा गाथां देवयानी मेने प्रस्तोभमात्मनः Bhāg. 9. 19. 26.

प्रस्था 1 Ā. 1 To set out, depart; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. –2 To advance, march towards. –3 To walk, move; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः R. 1. 89. –4 To stand firmly. –5 To be established. –6 To approach, come near. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to retire. –2 To send away, dismiss, despatch; तौ दम्पती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. –2 To drive away, banish, expel; अधः प्रस्थापिताश्वेन Ku. 6. 7. –4 To urge forward, push on.

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वानप्रस्थ. –2 Going on a journey. –3 Spreading, expanding. –4 Firm, stable. –स्थः, –स्थम् 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, इन्द्रप्रस्थ &c. –2 Table-land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगन्धि किंचित् क्वणत्किन्नरमध्युवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 60. –3 The top or peak of a mountain; Śi. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). –4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. –5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* (a seer); प्रस्थमुन्देवदत्त इत्युच्यते। यद्यपि सूपशाकादिभिरधिकः प्रस्थो भवति तथापि भुजौ प्रस्थो निर्दिश्यते। व्यञ्जनानि ओदनार्थानि ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 29; प्रस्थं वाहसहस्रेषु यात्रार्थं चैव कोटिषु Mb. 12. 288. 30; (com. प्रस्थं पुरुषाहारपरिमितं धान्यम्). –Comp. –पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थंपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*.

प्रस्थानम् 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलम्बनार्थम् Ś. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 43; प्रस्थानं वलयैः कृतम् Amaru. 36. –2 Coming to; मन्ये मत्पावनायैव प्रस्थानं भवतामिह Ku. 6. 61. –3 Sending away, despatching. –4 Procession, march. –5 A march, the march of an army or assailant; प्रस्थाने भूमिपालो दशदिवससमिव्याप्य नैकत्र तिष्ठेत. –6 A method, system. –7 Death, dying. –8 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544. –9 A religious school, sect; प्रभिन्ने प्रस्थाने परिमितमदः पथ्यमिति च Mahimna 7. –10 Religious mendicancy; सप्रस्थानाः क्षात्रधर्मा विशिष्टाः Mb. 12. 64. 22. –Comp. –त्रयी, –त्रयम् Bhagwadgītā, Upaniṣadas and Brahmasūtras. –दुन्दुभिः a drum giving the signal for marching.

प्रस्थापनम् 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching. –2 Appointment to an embassy. –3 Proving, demonstrating. –4 Using, employing. –5 Carrying off cattle. –ना Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, despatched. –2 Established, proved. –3 Urged, pushed on. –4 Held, celebrated (as a feast); Buddh.

प्रस्थायिन् *a.* 1 Departing, going forth. –2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थिका The sounding board of a lute.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* 1 Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र); वक्रः पन्था यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशाम् Me. 27. –2 Dead; तस्यापि सुमहांस्तापः प्रस्थितस्योपजायते Mb. 12. 291. 9. –3 Appointed, installed. –तम् Departure, going away; Bh.

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. –2 March, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध *a.* 1 Very oily or greasy; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिङ्गुदीफलभिदः सूच्यन्त एवोपलाः Ś. 1. 14. –2 Very soft, tender.

प्रस्नु 2 P. To distil, pour forth. (–Ā.) To yield milk; P. III. 1. 89 com.

प्रस्नवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; सान्द्रानन्दक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्नवेनेव सृष्टः U. 6. 22. –2 A stream or flow (as of milk); प्रस्नवेनाभिवर्षन्ती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. –3 (pl.) Tears; Mb. –4 Urine; Mb.

प्रस्नुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. –Comp. –स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्नुषा The wife of a grandson; स्नुषाश्च प्रस्नुषाश्चैव धृतराष्ट्रस्य सङ्गताः Mb. 5. 141. 50.

प्रस्पन्दनम् Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्पर्धिन् *a.* Rivalling with, equalling.

प्रस्फार *a.* 1 Swollen, puffed up. –2 Self-conceited.

प्रस्फिज *a.* Large-hipped; Patañjali.

प्रस्फुट् 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. –2 To expand, open. –3 To slap or clap the arms.

प्रस्फुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). –2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). –3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटनम् 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर् 6 P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरन्नयनम् Mb. -3 To spread far and wide; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटम् Subhāṣ.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous. -Comp. **-अधर** *a.* one whose lower lip quivers; Mb.

प्रस्मि 1 Ā. To burst into laughter.

प्रस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness.

प्रस्यन्द् 1 Ā. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्यन्दः, -न्दनम् Flowing forth, exudation; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्यान्दिन् *a.* Shedding tears. *-m.* A shower of rain.

प्रस्रंसिन् *a.* Miscarrying; Suśr.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out. -2 To pour out, let flow. *-Caus.* Ā. To make water.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवे च शुचिर्वत्सः Ms. 5. 130; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्नवेन) अभिवर्षन्ती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing scum of boiling rice. **-वाः** (pl.) 1 Falling or gushing tears. -2 morbid matter in the body. **-वम्** A waterfall.

प्रस्रवणम् 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घटस्तनप्रस्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; नानामलप्रस्रवणैः Bhāg. 4. 6. 11; समाचिता प्रस्रवणैः समन्ततः Ṛs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine. **-णः** N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्राविन् *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk; ददर्श राजा जननीमिव स्वां गामग्रतः प्रस्रविणीं न सिंहम् R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 The overflowing scum of boiling rice. -Comp. **-करणम्** the urethra.

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्रुतिः Flowing forth, oozing out.

प्रस्व (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep; प्राजापत्यं विश्वकृतं प्रस्वापं नाम भारत Mb. 5. 183. 12.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापन *a.* Causing sleep, soporific; ओजस्तेजोद्युतिकरं प्रस्वापनमरातिनुत् (अस्त्रम्) Mb. 3. 41. 38. **-नम्** 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; प्रस्वापनं (गान्धर्वमस्त्रं) प्रायुङ्क्त R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a Pāṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः 1 Excessive perspiration. -2 An elephant.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रस्वृ 1 P. To lengthen or prolate a tone in uttering.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay; प्राघानिषत रक्षांसि येनाशानि वने मम । न प्रहण्मः कथं पापं वद पूर्वापकारिणम् Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गदाप्रहततनुः -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.); see प्रहत.

प्रहणनम् Killing, slaughter. -2 A kind of amorous sport.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14; Me. 66. -3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned. -Comp. **-मुरज** *a.* having drums beaten; resounding with the beating of drums; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः स्निग्धपर्जन्यघोषम् Me. 66.

प्रहतिः *f.* A stroke, blow.

प्रहणे (ने) मिः The moon.

प्रहस् 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरम् R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock; हसन्तं प्रहसन्त्येता रुदन्तं प्ररुदन्ति च Subhāṣ. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनम् 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनम् U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it :— भाणवत्संधिसंध्यङ्गलास्याङ्गाङ्कैर्विनिर्मितम् । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निन्द्यानां कविकल्पितम् ॥ 533 *et seq. e. g.* कन्दर्पकेलि.

प्रहसन्ती 1 A kind of jasmine (यूथिका or वासन्ती q. v.). -2 A large firepan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. **–तम्** 1 Laughter, mirth. –2 Displaying bright gaudy colours; Jātakam.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. –2 Ridicule, derision. –3 Irony, satire. –4 A dancer, an actor. –5 N. of Śiva. –6 Appearance, display; प्रालम्बाद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 2. 29. –7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास. –8 Splendour of colours.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासिन् *a.* 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. –2 Joking, jesting, –3 Smiling with; उन्मीलत्कुटजप्रहासिषु गिरेरालम्ब्य सानूनितः Māl. 9. 15. –4 Shining, resplendent; विकीर्णसप्तर्षिबलिप्रहासिभिः Ku. 5. 37. –5 Satirical. *–m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. –2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39; मोदमेतौ प्रहास्येते Rām. –2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहुः शूलपट्टिशान् Bk. 14. 23. –3 To depart from. *–Pass.* 1 To be forsaken or neglected. –2 To be lost, to perish. –3 To vanish, cease, disappear. –4 To be vanquished, to succumb.

प्रहा Ved. 1 A good throw at dice. –2 Gain, advantage.

प्रहाणम् Abandoning, omitting, quitting; क्लेशप्रहाणमिह लब्धसबीजयोगाः Śi. 4. 55. –2 Abstraction, speculation, meditation. –3 Exertion.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. –2 Deficiency, want. –3 Cessation, disappearance. –4 Destruction; स त्वं जगत्त्राणखलप्रहाणये Bhāg. 9. 5. 9.

प्रहापणम् 1 Abandonment; न्याय्याया अपि ते लक्ष्म्याः कुर्वन्त्याशु प्रहापणम् Bk. 9. 104. –2 Departure.

प्रहीण *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned; धनं प्रहीणमाजहुः Bhāg. 1. 12. 33. –2 Cast off, worn out (as a garment). –3 Ceased, vanquished. **–णम्** Destruction, removal, loss. **–Comp. –जीवित** *a.* dead, slain. **–दोष** *a.* sinless.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. –2 To throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशात्तस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. –3 To send, despatch; हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुराङ्गनां प्रजिघाय R. 8. 79; 11. 49; 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104. –4 To turn the eyes towards.

प्रहाय्यः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहिः A well

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. –2 Extended, stretched out. –3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. –4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). –5 Appointed. –6 Appropriate, suitable. –7 Imbedded (as nails). –8 Turned towards, cast upon (as eyes, mind). –9 Sent away, expelled; इयमद्य निशा पूर्वा सौमित्रे प्रहिता वनम् Rām. 2. 46. 2 (com. gives प्रहिता = प्राप्ता). **–तम्** A sauce, condiment. **–Comp. –आत्मन्** *a.* resolute.

प्रहितंगम *a.* Going on an errand or mission.

प्रहुतः, –तम् An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajñas to be performed by a householder; cf. अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहुतमेव च। ब्राह्मयं हुतं प्राशितं च पञ्चयज्ञान् प्रचक्षते Ms. 3. 73; Bhāg. 7. 15. 49. It also means दर्शेष्टि (बलिहरण); Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 2.

प्रहुतिः *f.* Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रहृ 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat; लत्तया प्रहरति 'kicks'; दयापरोऽभूः प्रहरन्नपि त्वम् R. 5. 58; Ku. 3. 70; Bk. 9. 7. –2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.); आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि Ś. 1. 11; R. 2. 62; 7. 59; 11. 84; 15. 3. –3 To attack, assault. –4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). –5 To seize upon. –6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहोच्चारितानि गामानयेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणम् T. S. **–Comp. –कुटुम्बी** a species of plant. **–विरतिः** the end of a watch (at 9 o'clock in the forenoon).

प्रहरकः 1 A watch; प्रहरकमपनीय स्वं निदिद्रासतोच्चैः Śi. 11. 4. –2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणम् 1 Striking, beating. –2 Casting, throwing. –3 Assailing, attacking. –4 Hurting. –5 Removing, expelling. –6 A weapon, missile; या (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेन्द्रस्य V. 1; Bhāg. 4. 26. 2; R. 13. 73; Mk. 5. 12; नानाशस्त्रप्रहरणाः Bg. 1. 9; Māl. 8. 9. –7 War, battle, fight. –8 A covered litter or car. –9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणकलिका *f.* N. of a metre with each quarter of fourteen syllables; ननभनलघुगैः प्रहरणकलिका V. Ratna.

प्रहरणीयम् A missile, weapon.

प्रहरत् *m.* A warrior; रामः प्रहरतां वरः Mb. 3. 83. 31.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. –2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. –2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. –3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; मतकल्पः प्रहारार्तो जीवन्नपि विशुद्ध्यति Y. 3. 248. –2 Wounding, killing. –3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; प्रहारमूर्च्छापगमे रथस्थाः R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहार; तलप्रहार &c. –4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. –5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; लत्ताप्रहार. –6 Shooting. –7 A battle (रण); प्रहारे च पराक्रान्तः शूरः पञ्चत्वमागतः

Rām. 4. 23. 12. -3 A Necklace. -Comp. -आर्त *a.* wounded by a blow. (-र्तम्) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणम् A desirable gift.

प्रहारिन् *m.* A good fighter, champion.

प्रहृत *p. p.* 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. -**तम्** A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न प्रहृष्येत् प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20; 11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice beforehand, anticipate pleasure. -*Caus.* 1 To gladden, exhilarate, delight. -2 To encourage, inspirit; प्रहर्षयेद्बलं व्यूह्य तांश्च सम्यक् परीक्षयेत् Ms. 7. 194.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ; तं विचिन्तयतः शापं प्रहर्षः समजायत Mb. 1. 125. 20.

प्रहर्षणम् 1 Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -2 The attainment of a desired object. -**णः** The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष(र्षि)णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre; see App. म्नौ ज्रौ गस्त्रिदशयतिः प्रहर्षणीयम् V. Ratna.

प्रहर्षित *p. p.* 1 Stiffened (as reed). -2 Made desirous of sexual intercourse. -3 Greatly delighted.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -Comp. -**आत्मन्, चित्त, मनस्** *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. -**रूप** *a.* looking pleased. -2 of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टक. A crow.

प्रहेणकम् 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. -2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance; भूमौ प्रहेलया पश्चाज्जारहस्तोऽङ्गनारिव Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः *f.*, **प्रहेलिका** A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विदग्धमुखमण्डन:— व्यक्तीकृत्य कमप्यर्थं स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात्। यत्र बाह्यान्तरावर्थौ कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or शाब्दी; तरुण्यालिङ्गितः कण्ठे नितम्बस्थलमाश्रितः। गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is ईषदूनजलपूर्णकुम्भः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितान्तरक्ताप्यसितैव नित्यम्। यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कान्तेति निवेदयाशु॥ (where the answer is सारिका), of the latter. Daṇḍin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रह्रासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रह्लाद् 1 Ā. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. -*Caus.* To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रह्लन्न *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्लत्तिः *f.* Pleasure, delight; also **प्रह्लन्तिः** P. VI. 4. 95 com.

प्रहा(ह्ला)दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 A species of rice. -4 N. of a son of the demon Hiraṇya-Kaśipu. [According to the Padma Purāṇa, he was a Brāhmaṇa in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiraṇya-Kaśipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Viṣṇu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlāda, by the favour of Viṣṇu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Viṣṇu filled all space and was omni-present, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiraṇya-Kaśipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Viṣṇu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlāda struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiraṇya-Kaśipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Viṣṇu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiraṇya-Kaśipu to pieces. Prahlāda succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्लादक *a.* Causing pleasure, refreshing.

प्रहा(ह्ला)दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; प्रह्लादनं ज्योतिरजन्यनेन R. 13. 4. -**नम्** Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चन्द्रः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; प्रह्वानतीव क्वचिदुद्ब्रतिश्रितः Śi. 12. 56. -2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रह्वोऽस्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37; तमाराध्य गुरुं भक्त्या प्रह्वप्रश्रयसेवनैः Vivekachūḍāmaṇi. -3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्वेष्वनिर्बन्धरुषो हि सन्तः R. 16. 80; प्रह्वग्रीवः पुरोवर्ती Śiva B. 24. 6; शिवाय प्रेषयामास प्रह्वभावमुपाश्रयन् Śiva B. 29. 14. -4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. -Comp. -**अञ्जलि** *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्वणम् Bowing down in reverence.

प्रह्वयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तदौद्धत्यं क्वापि व्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति माम् U. 6. 11.

प्रह्वल् 1 P. To quake, tremble; Bk.

प्रह्लिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रह्वायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रा 2 P. (प्राति) To fill; अप्रासीदिषुभिर्मुखम् Bk.

प्रा *f.* Matted hair; Nigh. Ratna.

प्रांशु *a.* [प्रकृष्टः अंशवोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्महाभुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. –2 Long, extended; Ś. 2. 15. **–शुः** A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. **–Comp. –प्राकार** *a.* having long walls.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.); सफलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्प्रभातात्ततो मम Bk. 8. 106; प्राक्सृष्टेः केवलात्मने Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; Ś. 5. 22. –2 At first, already; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलेन्द्रे R. 7. 34. –3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टम् Ms. 1. 71; प्राक्पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसम् H. –4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामान् प्राक्पर्वतः. –5 In front. –6 As far as, up to; प्राक्कडारात्. –7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यम् Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकर्षिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकर्षिकः 1 A catamite. –2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाम्यम् 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. –2 Wilfulness. –3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Śiva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. –2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेमप्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229. **–Comp. –धरणी** the platform upon a wall. **–स्थ** *a.* One who is stationed on the rampart; एकः शतं योधयति प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Ms. 7. 74.

प्राकारीय *a.* 1 Fit for a wall. –2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. –2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यम् 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. –2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं चैव गच्छन्ति कृत्वा निष्कल्मषं तपः Mb. 12. 295. 28; प्राकाश्यं स्वगुणोदयेन गुणिनो गच्छन्ति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 94. –3 Brightness; Mb. 12. 313. 17. –4 Seeing all things; प्राकाश्यं श्रुतदृष्टेषु Bhāg. 11. 15. 4.

प्राकृत *a.* (**–ता, –ती** *f.*) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्यातामामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Śi. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). –2 Usual, common, ordinary. –3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभूयमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. –4 Insignificant, unimportant; trifling; Mu. 1. –5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.; प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakṛiti'; विमुञ्चन् प्राकृतान् ग्रामांस्तान् मुक्त्वाऽमृतमश्नुते Mb. 12. 204. 12. –6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. **–तः** 1 A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. कार्षापणं भवेद्दण्ड्यो यत्रान्यः प्राकृतो जनः Ms. 8. 336. –2 A kind of fever; वर्षाशरद्वसन्तेषु वाताद्यैः प्राकृतः क्रमात् Mādhava; (see **–ज्वरः**) **–तम्** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतम् Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays and are usually divided into 4 dialects :— शौरसेनी, माहाराष्ट्री, अपभ्रंश and पैशाची); तद्भवस्तत्समो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्मादृशजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. –2 Resolution or reabsorption into प्रकृति; the dissolution of the universe. –3 A particular ritual or यज्ञ; Bhāg. 10. 84. 52. **–Comp. –अरिः** a natural enemy, *i. e.* the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Śi. 2. 36. **–उदासीनः** a natural neutral; *i. e.* a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. **–ज्वरः** a common or ordinary fever. **–प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe. **–मानुषः** a common or ordinary man. **–मित्रम्** a natural ally; *i. e.* a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (*i. e.* whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतत्वम् 1 Original or natural state. –2 Vulgarity (of speech).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) [प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; क्षात्रं प्राकृतिकं तेजो ब्राह्मं यस्य विशिष्यते Mv. 7. 39. –2 Illusory. –3 Vulgar.

प्राक्तन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. –2 Old, ancient, early. –3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. **–नम्** (or **प्राक्तनकर्मन्**) *n.* Fate, destiny. **–Comp. –कर्मन्** *n.* any act formerly done, or done in a former state of existence. **–जन्मन्** *n.* a former birth.

प्राक्रमिक *a.* One who only commences a work (but does not carry it to completion); उपक्रम्य अपरिसमापयतस्तदनन्तरमेवैनं शिष्टा विगर्हेयुः. प्राक्रमिकोऽयं कापुरुष इति वदन्तः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 24; यो हि आरभ्धमेवंजातीयकं समापयति न तं शिष्टा विगर्हन्ते प्राक्रमिकोऽयमसंव्यवहार्य इति ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 15.

प्राखर्यम् 1 Sharpness. –2 Pungency. –3 Wickedness. –4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भी 1 Boldness, confidence. –2 Resoluteness, determination.

प्रागल्भ्यम् 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाध्वसत्वं प्रागल्भ्यम् S. D. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Proficiency, skill. -4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्य, नमःप्रागल्भ्य &c. -5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 'which has appeared'. -6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या शस्त्रं यथा कापुरुषस्य हस्ते (where प्रा° may mean 'boldness' also); प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाप्तुं वाणी बाणो बभूवेति Subhas.; प्रागल्भ्यमभ्यस्तगुणा च वाणी Māl. 3. 11. -7 Pomp, rank. -8 Resoluteness, determination. -9 Impudence. -Comp. -बुद्धिः boldness of judgment.

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्रागीत्यम् Celebrity, excellence.

प्रागुण्यम् Right position or direction.

प्राग्रम् The highest point. -Comp. -सर *a.* first, foremost; त्वमर्हतां प्राग्रसरः स्मृतोऽसि नः Ś. 5. 15. -हर *a.* chief, principal; विश्वावसुप्राग्रहरैः प्रवीणैः Ku. 7. 48; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्य *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent; यथा प्राग्र्यान् यथा ज्येष्ठान् Mb. 6. 64. 41.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः, प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिकः, प्राघूर्णः, प्राघूर्णकः, प्राघूर्णिकः A guest, visitor; चिरापराधस्मृतिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; श्रवणप्राघुणिकीकृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56; Pt. 3. 119.

प्राघूर्णिका Hospitable reception.

प्राङ्गम् A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्राङ्गणम् (**नम्**) 1 A court, courtyard. -2 A floor (as of the house). -3 A kind of drum.

प्राच्, प्राञ्च् *a.* (-ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. -3 Eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, previous, former. *-m.* (pl.) The people of the east. -2 Eastern grammarians. -Comp. -अग्र *a.* (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east. -अनुरागः (प्रागनुरागः) former affection. -अभावः (प्रागभावः) 1 antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production; प्रागभावस्तथा ध्वंसोऽप्यत्यन्ताभाव एव च। एवं त्रैविध्यमापन्नः संसर्गाभाव इष्यते॥ Bhāṣā. P. -2 (in law) non-possession of property (that may be possessed). -अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. -अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Māl. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. -आयत (प्रागायत) *a.* extending towards the east. -उक्तिः *f.* (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. -उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) *a.* north-eastern. -उत्पत्तिः (प्रागुत्पत्तिः) first appearance (of a disease). -उदञ्च् *a.* (प्रागुदञ्च्) north-eastern. -उदीची (प्रागुदीची) *f.* the north-east. -कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) *n.* 1 an action done in a former life. -2 a preliminary medical treatment. -3 a preliminary action in general. -कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. -कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कूल (प्राक्कूल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kuśa grass); प्राक्कूलान् पर्युपासीनः पवित्रैश्चैव पावितः Ms. 2. 75. (-लम्) the point of a blade of such Kuśa grass. -कृतम् (प्राक्कृतम्) an act done in a former life. -केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form. -गामिन् *a* (प्राग्गामिन्) 1 going before, preceding. -2 a precursor, forerunner. -3 going eastward. -चरणा *a.* (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. -चिरम् (प्राक्चिरम्) *ind.* in due or good time, before too late. -जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) *n.*, -जातिः (प्राग्जातिः) *f.* a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्राग्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2 (pl.). the people of this country (-षम्) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern. -देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. -द्वार, -द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्राङ्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्नोऽपि पुनर्लेखयते यदि। सोऽभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते॥ -पदम् (प्राक्पदम्) the first member of a compound. -प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. -फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -फ (फा) ल्गुनी (प्राक्फल्गुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). °भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -फाल्गुनः, -फाल्गुनेयः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. -भक्तम् (प्राग्भक्तम्) taking medicine before meals. -भवः (प्राग्भवः) a previous life. -भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1 the front. -2 the fore-part. -भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; प्राग्भारेषु शिखण्डिताण्डवविधौ मेघैर्वितानायते Māl. 9. 15. -2 the front part, fore-part or end (of anything); कन्दत्फेरवचण्डडात्कृतिभृतप्राग्भारभीमैस्तटैः Māl. 5. 19. -3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; तिमिरप्राग्भारमुच्चाटयन्......विजयते ज्ञानप्रदीपो हरः Bh. 3. 129; Māl. 5. 29. -भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1 previous existence. -2 excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्राङ्मुख) *a.* 1 turned towards or facing the east; तां प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीम् Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -रूपम् (प्राग्रूपम्) Previous symptom (of disease). -लग्नम् (प्राग्लग्नम्) horoscope. -वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; श्लाघ्यस्त्यागोऽपि वैदेह्याः पत्युः प्राग्वंशवासिनः R. 15. 61. (प्राचीनस्थूणो यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'); केचिद् बभञ्जुः प्राग्वंशं पत्नीशालां तथाऽपरे Bhāg. 4. 5. 14. -2 a former dynasty or generation. -वचनम् (प्राग्वचनम्) anything formerly decided; statement by the ancient authorities;

प्रागिदं वचनं प्रोक्तम् अतः प्राग्वचनं विदुः Mb. –वृत्तम् = प्राङ्न्यायः q. v. –वृत्तान्तः (प्राग्वृत्तान्तः) a former event. –शिरस्, –स, –शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. –संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. –सवनम् (प्राक्सवनम्) a morning libation or sacrifice. –स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (*–f.*) a river.

प्राची The east; तनयमचिरात् प्राचीवार्कं प्रसूय च पावनम् Ś. 4. 19; यत्रैव भानुस्तु वियत्युदेति प्राचीति तां वेदविदो वदन्ति. **–Comp.** –पतिः an epithet of Indra. –प्रमाणम् length (opp. to breadth). –मूलम् the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 91.

प्राचीन *a.* [प्राच् भवार्थे ख] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. –2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. –3 Old, ancient. –नः,–नम् 1 A fence, wall. –2 The eastern country; प्राचीनवाहिनीं चैव नदीं भृशमकर्दमाम् Rām. 4. 27. 16. –नम् *ind.* 1 In front. –2 Eastward (abl.) –3 Before. **–Comp.** –अग्र *a.* = प्रागग्र q. v. –आवीतम् the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. –आवीतिन्, –उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; सव्ये प्राचीनआवीती निवीती कण्ठसज्जने Ms. 2. 63. –कल्पः a former *kalpa* q. v. –गाथा an ancient story or tradition. –तिलकः the moon. –पनसः the Bilva tree. –बर्हिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. –मतम् an ancient opinion, a belief sanctioned by antiquity. –मूल *a.* having roots turned eastward.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. –2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. –3 Prior, preceding, previous. –4 Ancient, old. –च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. –2 The people of this country. **–Comp.** –पदवृत्तिः a term applied to the rule according to which ए remains in particular cases unchanged before अ –भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India. –वृत्तिः a kind of metre.

प्राच्यक *n.* Eastern, easterly.

प्राचण्ड्यम् 1 Vehemence, passion. –2 Fierceness, horrible look; प्राचण्ड्यं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mal. 3. 17.

प्राचार *a.* Contrary to ordinary institutes and observances.

प्राचार्यः 1 The teacher of a teacher. –2 A former teacher.

प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. –2 A female falcon.

प्राचीरम् An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्यम् 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. –2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः A patronymic of Manu. –2 Of Dakṣa. –3 Of Vālmīki.

प्राछ् *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राट्-ड्) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राट्. **–Comp.** –विदाकः (प्राड्विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; प्राड्विवाकोऽनुयुञ्जीत विधिना तेन सान्त्वयन् Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; यत्रापवर्तते युग्यं वैगुण्यात् प्राजकस्य तु । तत्र स्वामी भवेद्दण्ड्यो हिंसायां द्विशतं दमम् ॥ Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः, –नम् A whip, goad; त्यक्तप्राजनरश्मिरङ्कितततुः पार्थाङ्कितैर्मार्गणैः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Gārhapatya fire, q. v; प्राजहितस्य वियमानत्वात् Ms. 12. 1. 4; प्राजहित इति गार्हपत्यस्य पूर्वाचार्यसंज्ञा ŚB.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्रजापतिर्देवताऽस्य यक्] 1 Sacred to Prajāpati; सर्वदैवत्यं प्रीक्षितं प्राजापत्यमालभन्त Bri. Up. 1. 2. 7; Mb. 12. 60. 44. –2 Born of Prajāpati (Brahmā); जहुः परिग्रहव्रीडां प्राजापत्यास्तपस्विनः Ku. 6. 34. –3 Belonging to Prajāpati; प्राजापत्योपनीतं तदन्नं प्रत्यग्रहीन्नृपः R. 10. 52. –त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति वाचानुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां धर्मं सह या दीयतेऽर्थिने । स कायः (*i. e.* प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड् वंश्यान्सहात्मना ॥ Y. 1. 60. –2 N. of the confluence of the Gaṅgā and Yamunā (प्रयाग); (also *n.*). –3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pauṣa. –4 N. of Viṣṇu. –5 A kind of fast or penance; (त्र्यहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं सायं त्र्यहमद्यादयाचितम । त्र्यहं परं च नाश्नीयात् प्राजापत्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥); प्राजापत्यं चरेत् कृच्छ्रमब्दमेकं समाहितः Ms. 11. 105. –6 The heaven of the manes (पितृलोक). –7 A descendant of प्रजापति; द्वया ह प्राजापत्या देवाश्चासुराश्च Bri. Up. 1. 3. 1. –त्यम् 1 Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic; also प्राजापत्या. –2 Generative energy, procreative power. –3 A particular sacrifice (for appointing a daughter to raise issue in default of male heirs).

प्राजिकः, –प्राजिन् *m.* A hawk.

प्राजित् *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; हाहाकारं प्राजितुः प्रत्यनन्दत् Śi. 18. 7.

प्राजेशम् The constellation Rohiṇī.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (–ज्ञा, –ज्ञी *f.*) [प्रज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. –2 Wise, learned, clever; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. –ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14; देवद्विजगुरुप्राज्ञपूजनं शौचमार्जवम् ब्रह्मचर्यमहिंसा च शारीरं तप उच्यते ॥ Bg. 17. 14. –2 A kind of parrot. –3 Intelligence dependent on individuality; Vedāntasāra. –4 Supreme Being (Almighty); अयं पुरुषः प्राज्ञेनात्मना

संपरिष्वक्तो न बाह्यं किंचन वेद नान्तरम् Bri. Up. 4. 3. 21. **–ज्ञा** 1 Intelligence, understanding. –2 A clever or intelligent woman. **–ज्ञी** 1 A clever or learned woman. –2 The wife of a learned man. –3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). **–Comp. –कथा** a story about a wise man. **–मन्य, –मानिन्** or **प्राज्ञंमानिन्** *a.* fancying oneself to be wise, conceited; न तु चिन्तयतश्चित्ते जनस्य प्राज्ञमानिनः Bu. Ch. 4. 52. **–मानः** respect for learned men.

प्राज्ञता, –त्वम् Wisdom, intelligence.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; तव भवतु बिडौजाः प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु Ś. 7. 34; R. 13. 62; Śi. 14. 25. –2 Great, large, important; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18; अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तृणमिव परित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5. –3 Lofty.

प्राञ्जलः *a.* 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. –2 Straight, erect.

प्राञ्जलिः *a.* [प्रसृतौ अञ्जली येन] Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्राञ्जलिक, प्राञ्जलिन् See प्राञ्जलि.

प्राण् 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, inhale air. –2 To live, be alive; यदहं पुनरेव प्राणिमि K. 35, प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थम् Bk. 4. 38. –3 Ved. To blow (as the wind).

प्राण् *m.* = प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. –2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; 12. 54; (हृदि प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नाभिसंस्थितः। उदानः कण्ठदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः॥). –3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); अपाने जुह्वति प्राणं प्राणेऽपानं तथापरे। प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा प्राणायामपरायणाः॥ Bg. 4. 29. –4 Wind, air inhaled. –5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्राणसार q. v.; युद्धातिथ्यं प्रदास्यामि यथाप्राणं निशाचर Rām. 3. 50. 28; Bhāg. 8. 2. 29; सर्वप्राणप्रवणमघवन्मुक्तमाहत्य वक्षः Mv. 1. 45. –6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). –7 The Supreme Spirit; इमानि भूतानि प्राणमेवाभिसंविशन्ति Bri. Up. 1. 11. 5. –8 An organ of sense; स्पृष्ट्वैतानशुचिर्नित्यमद्भिः प्राणानुपस्पृशेत्। गात्राणि चैव सर्वाणि नाभिं पाणितलेन तु॥ Ms. 4. 143; मरीचिमिश्रा ऋषयः प्राणेभ्योऽहं च जज्ञिरे Bhāg. 1. 6. 31. –9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न भूपतेः H. 2. 90; अर्थपतेर्विमर्दको बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. –10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius; inspiration. –11 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. –12 Digestion. –13 A breath as a measure of time. –14 Gum-myrrh. –15 Life, living (जीवन); दैवं च दैवसंयुक्तं प्राणश्च प्राणदश्च ह। अपेक्षापूर्वकरणादशुभानां शुभं फलम्॥ Mb. 12. 36. 14. –16 Food (अन्न); अनास्तिकानां भूतानां प्राणदाः पितरश्च ये Mb. 12. 12. 4. –17 N. of Brahmā, Viṣṇu and other gods. **–Comp. –अतिपातः** killing a living being, taking away life. **–अत्ययः** loss of life. **–अधिक** *a.* 1 dearer than life. –2 superior in strength or vigour. **–अधिनाथः** a husband. **–अधिपः** the soul. **–अन्तः** death; capital punishment; अब्राह्मणः संग्रहणे प्राणान्तं दण्डमर्हति Ms. 8. 359. **–अन्तिक** *a.* 1 fatal, mortal. –2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. –3 dangerous. –4 capital (as a sentence); अज्ञानात् वारुणीं पीत्वा संस्कारेणैव शुद्ध्यति। मतिपूर्वमनिर्देश्यं प्राणान्तिकमिति स्थितिः॥ Ms. 11. 146. (**–कम्**) murder. **–अपहारिन्** *a.* fatal, destructive to life. **–अपानम्, –नौ** air inhaled and exhaled; प्राणापानान्तरे देवी वाग्वै नित्यं प्रतिष्ठिता Mañjūṣā. **–अयनम्** an organ of sense; (सुप्तिमूर्च्छोपतापेषु प्राणायनविघाततः। नेहतेऽहमिति ज्ञानं मृत्युप्रज्वारयोरपि॥ Bhāg. 4. 29. 72. **–आघातः** destruction of life, killing a living being; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. **–आचार्यः** a physician to a king. **–आत्मन्** *m.* the vital or animal soul. **–आद** *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. **–आबाधः** injury to life; प्राणाबाधयुक्तास्वापत्सु Kau. A. 1. 8. **–आयामः** restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. **–आहुतिः** *f.* an oblation to the five Prāṇas. **–ईशः, –ईश्वरः** 1 a lover, husband; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो हि ननु मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67; बाला लोलविलोचना शिव शिव प्राणेशमालोकते Bv. 2. 57. –2 wind. **–ईशा, –ईश्वरी** a wife, beloved, mistress. **–उत्क्रमणम्, –उत्सर्गः** departure of the soul, death. **–उपहारः** food. **–कर** *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits; सद्यो मांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम्। क्षीरमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यः प्राणकराणि षट्॥ Chāṇakya. **–कर्मन्** *n.* Vital function. **–कृच्छ्रम्, –बाधा** peril of life, a danger to life. **–ग्रहः** the nose. **–घातक** *a.* destructive to life. **–घोषः** the sound from the ears when the fingers are put therein; छिद्रप्रतीतिश्छायायां प्राणघोषानुपश्रुतिः Bhāg. 10. 42. 29. **–घ्नः** *a.* fatal, life-destroying. **–चयः** increase of strength. **–छिद्** *a.* 1 murderous. –2 destructive. **–छेदः** murder. **–त्यागः** 1 suicide; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्वभिरुचिः H. 1. –2 death. **–द** *a.* life-giving. (**–दम्**) 1 water. –2 blood. (**–दः**) 1 Viṣṇu. –2 Brahmā. –3 Terminalia Tomentosa (Mar. ऐन). **–दा** Terminalia Chebula (Mar. हिरडा). **–दक्षिणा** gift of life; प्राणदक्षिणां दा 'to grant one his life'. **–दण्डः** capital punishment. **–दयितः** a husband. **–दातृ** *a.* 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. **–दानम्** 1 resigning life. –2 the gift of life, saving one's life. **–दुरोदरम्, –द्यूतम्** fighting for life. **–दह्** *a.* Sustaining or prolonging the breath. **–द्रोहः** an attempt upon any body's life. **–धार** *a.* living, animate. (**–रः**) a living being. **–धारणम्** 1 maintenance or support of life. –2 vitality. –3 a means of supporting life. **–नाथः** 1 a lover, husband. –2 an epithet of Yama. **–निग्रहः** restraint of breath, checking the breath. **–पतिः** 1 a lover, husband. –2 the soul; बुद्धिं समाच्छाद्य च मे समन्युरुद्भूयते प्राणपतिः शरीरे Mb. 3. 269. 4. –3 a physician. **–पत्नी** the voice. **–परिक्रयः** staking one's life. **–परिक्षीण** *a.* one whose life is drawing to a close. **–परिग्रहः** possession of life, life, existence.

-प्रद, -दायक, -दायिन् *a.* restoring or saving life. -प्रयाणम् departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. -भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (*-m.*) a living being; अन्तर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद R. 2. 43. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -मोक्षणम् 1 departure of life, death. -2 suicide. -यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. -यात्रा 1 support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिण्डपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भगवतीम् Māl. 1. -2 the act of breathing. -यात्रिक requisite for subsistence; प्राणयात्रिकमात्रः स्यात् Ms. 6. 57. -योनिः 1 the Supreme Being. -2 wind. (*-f.*) the source of life. -रन्ध्रम् 1 the mouth. -2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. -2 danger to life. -वल्लभा a mistress, wife. -विद्या the science of breath or vital airs. -विनाशः, -विप्लवः loss of life, death. -वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. -व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. -शरीरः the Supreme Being: स क्रतुं कुर्वीत मनोमयः प्राणशरीरः Ch. Up. -संयमः suspension of breath. -संशयः, -संकटम्, -संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. -सद्मन् *n.* the body. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-मः) a husband, lover. (-मा) a wife; नूनं प्राणसमावियोगविधुरः स्तम्बेरमस्ताम्यति Māl. 9. 33. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) बिभर्ति Ś. 2. 4. -हर, -हारिन् *a.* causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यसि Gīt. 7. -2 capital. -हारक *a.* fatal. (-कम्) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणथ *a.* Strong, powerful. -थः 1 Breathing. -2 Air, wind. -3 A sacred bathing place. -4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water. -नम् 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing.

प्राणन्तः Air, wind.

प्राणन्ती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणमय *a.* Living, breathing. **-Comp.** -कोशः the vesture of the vital airs; कर्मेन्द्रियैः पञ्चभिरञ्चितोऽसौ प्राणो भवेत् प्राणमयस्तु कोशः Vivekachūḍāmaṇi; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः Ś. I. 1. -2 Strong, powerful; प्राणवान् विक्रमी चैव शौर्येण महतान्वितः Mb. 1. 128. 28.

प्राणा *f.* N. of Garuḍa's mother-in-law; L. D. B.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *n.* Breathing, living, alive. *-m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः Ś. 1. 1; Me. 5. -2 A man, power, vigour; देवस्त्रियो रसां नातीः प्राणिभिः पुनराहरत् Bhāg. 9. 20. 31. **-Comp.** -अङ्गम् a limb of an animal. -जातम् a whole class of animals. -द्यूतम् gambling with fighting-animals, (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (-य्यी *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणीत्यम् Debt.

प्रातर् *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. **-Comp.** -अनुवाकः the hymn with which the प्रातःसवन begins; one of the Vedic Anuvākas in the Soma-yāga; प्रातरनुवाकं जाग्रदुपासीत Kāty. ŚS.; पुरा प्रातरनुवाकस्योपाकरणाज्जघनेन गार्हपत्यस्योदङ्मुख उपविश्य स वासवं सामाभिगायति Ch. Up. 2. 24. 3. -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः, -भोजनम् morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98; मृगान् पञ्चाशतं चैव प्रातराशं ददामि ते Mb. 3. 267. 13. -आशिन् *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यम्, -कृत्यम् (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.). -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -गेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. -चन्द्रः (प्रातश्चन्द्रः) the moon in the morning. °द्युति *a.* pale. -त्रिवर्गा (प्रातस्त्रिवर्गा) the river Ganges. -दिनम् forenoon. -दोहः morning milk. -प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. -भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. -भोजनम् morning meal, breakfast. -संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1 the morning twilight. -2 the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवः, -सवनम् (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of *Soma*. -स्नानम् (प्रातःस्नानम्) morning ablution. -होम morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Relating to the morning; matutinal. -नम् early morning.

प्रातस्तराम् *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रविम् Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. -2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकामिन् A servant or messenger.

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवृत्तः Mv. 5. प्रातिकूलिकता Opposition, hostility.

प्रातिकूल्यम् Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (-नी *f.*) 1 Suitable against an adversary. -2 Suitable for everybody, popular.

प्रातिज्ञम् The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदैवसिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिनिधिकः A substitute; Kāty. ŚS.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (-क्षी *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. -2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यम् Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद *a.* (-दी *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. -2 Produced in, or belonging to, the day called प्रतिपद् q. v.

प्रातिपथिकः A wayfarer.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. **-कः** Fire. **-कम्** The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवद्-धातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकम् P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Common to all men; (सर्वपुरुषसाधारण); मध्ये राज्ञामहं तत्र प्रातिपौरुषिकान् गुणान्। तव संकीर्तयिष्यामि...Mb. 5. 74. 30. -2 Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (-भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. -2 Intellectual, mental. **-भम्** Genius or vivid imagination, intuition, divination; ... प्रभोः प्रातिभदर्पणः। प्रतिबिम्बित-मात्मानं यत्र पश्यति भारती Dharmābhyudayamahākāvya 1. 1; प्रातिभं त्रिसरकेण गतानां वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः Śi. 10. 12; Mb. 5. 63. 2.

प्रातिभाव्यम् Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; श्रेणी-प्रातिभाव्येनातिष्ठत् Dk.; Ms. 8. 159. -2 Opposition (विरोध); न दुर्बलः प्रातिभाव्यं करोति Mb. 5. 33. 110.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. -2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोमिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोम्यम् 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; क्षत्तृवैदेहकौ तद्वत् प्रातिलोम्येऽपि जन्मनि (स्पर्शादियोग्यौ) Ms. 10. 13. -2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling; दुःशासनः प्राति-लोम्यान्निनाय सभामध्ये श्वशुराणां च कृष्णाम् Mb. 5. 29. 39.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्मकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). -2 A next-door neighbour (निरन्तरगृहवासी Kull.); Ms. 8. 392.

प्रातिशाख्यम् A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Śākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prātiśākhyas, one for the Śākala branch of Ṛigveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda.)

प्रातिश्रुत्क *a.* Existing in the echo; यश्चायमध्यात्मं श्रौत्रः प्रातिश्रुत्कः Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 6.

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. -2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहन्त्रम् Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यम् 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. -2 Working miracles. -3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Śantanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रातीप्यम् Hostility.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a.* Perceptible to the eyes, capable of direct perception.

प्रात्यन्तिकः 1 A prince of the Pratyantas, q. v. -2 A neighbouring chief.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. -2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

प्रात्यहिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैक्ष). -2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. -2 Former, previous. -3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यम् Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यम् Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated; प्रादक्षिण्यं चिकीर्षन्तः पृथिव्या योगधर्मिणः Mb. 17. 1. 46.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्); प्रादुश्चकर्थ यदिदं पुरुहूत-रूपम् Bhāg.

प्रादुरस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15; प्रादुःष्यात् क इव जित पुरः परेण Śi. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. -2 To arise, come to light. -3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वपुः प्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. –2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. –3 Becoming audible. –4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणम् Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यम् Manifestation.

प्रादेशः, –शम् 1 The span of the thumb and fore finger also a measure of 12 Aṅgulas; अङ्गुष्ठतर्जनीयुक्तं प्रादेशमिति कीर्तितम् Suprabhedāgama 30. 21; यस्त्वेतमेवं प्रादेशमात्रमभिविमानमात्मानं वैश्वानरमुपास्ते Ch. Up. 5. 18. 1. –2 A spot, place, region. **–Comp. –मात्र** *a.* just a little, for giving an idea; प्रादेशमात्रं भवतः प्रदर्शितम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 20.

प्रादेशनम् A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Having precedents, precedented. –2 Limited, local. –3 Significant. **–कः** The owner of a district. **–Comp. –गुणः** the authorised function or meaning of a word.

प्रादेशिन् *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (**–षी** *f.*), **प्रादोषिक** *a.* (**–की** *f.*), Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकम् A destructive weapon, any war-implement; सूर्येन्दुवाय्वग्न्यगमं त्रिधामभिः परिक्रमन् प्राधनिकैर्दुरासदम् Bhāg. 3. 8. 31; 7. 10. 65.

प्राधानिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Most eminent or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. –2 Relating to or derived from Pradhāna, q. v.

प्राधान्यम् 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. –2 Ascendancy, supremacy. –3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि दिव्या ह्यात्मविभूतयः। प्राधान्यतः कुरुश्रेष्ठ नास्त्यन्तो विस्तरस्य मे॥ Bg. 10. 19.)

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brāhmaṇa); मारुतापूरितगुहाः प्राधीता इव पर्वताः Rām. 4. 28. 10.

प्राध्ययनम् Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रकृष्टोऽध्वा अच् समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. –2 Bent, inclined. –3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). –4 Favourable. –5 Being on a journey. **–ध्वः** 1 A carriage. –2 Start, precedence. –3 A long way or journey. –4 Bond, tie. –5 A joke, sport. **–ध्वम्** *ind.* 1 Favourably, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुङ्क्ते R. 13. 43. –2 Crookedly.

प्रान्तः [प्रकृष्टोऽन्तः] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8. –2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); ईषत्तिर्यग्वलनविषमं कूणितप्रान्तमेतत् Mal. 4. 2; ओष्ठ°, नयन°. –3 Boundary, extremity. –4 Extreme verge, end; यौवनप्रान्त Pt. 4. –5 A point, tip. –6 The back part. **–Comp. –ग** *a.* living close by. **–दुर्गम्** a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. **–निवासिन्** *a.* dwelling near the boundaries. **–भूमिः** final place or term. **–भूमौ** *ind.* finally, at last. **–विरस** *a.* tasteless in the end. **–वृत्तिः** the horizon. **–शून्य** *a.* see प्रान्तरशून्य. **–स्थ** *a.* one who inhabits the borders.

प्रान्ततः *ind.* Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रान्तरम् [प्रकृष्टमन्तरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. –2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. –3 A forest, wilderness. –4 The hollow of a tree. –5 The country intervening between two villages. **–Comp. –शून्यः** a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.).

प्राप् 5 P. To get, obtain, gain, acquire; अतिथिं नाम काकुत्स्थात् पुत्रं प्राप कुमुद्वती R. 17. 1. –2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाह्रदं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमम्, नदीम्, वनम् &c.; प्राप्यावन्तीन् Me. 30. –3 To stretch, extend. –4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; जटायुः प्राप पक्षीन्द्रः परुषं रावणं वदन् Bk. 5. 96. –5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तावज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति Ś. B. –6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, दण्ड &c.); स शतं प्राप्नुयाद्दण्डम् Ms. 8. 225. –7 To suffer, endure; न वधं प्राप्नुयान्नरः Ms. 8. 364. –8 To be changed into (in gram.). –9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). *–Caus.* 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपत्नीः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिं सिन्धवो नगनिम्नगाः Śi. 2. 104; वसतिं प्रिय कामिनां प्रियास्त्वदृते प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; Ve. 3. 7; R. 14. 45, 60. –2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसून् प्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived'. –3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). –4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप *a.* Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c.; as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक (**–पिका** *f.*) [प्राप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Leading to, conveying. –2 Procuring, providing with. –3 Establishing, making valid. –4 Obtaining. **–कः** Bringer, procurer.

प्रापणम् 1 Reaching, extending to. –2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. –3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. –4 Procuring. –5 Reference. –6 Elucidation, explanation.

प्रापित *p. p.* 1 Conveyed, conducted. –2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. –3 Caused to obtain. –4 Procured, got. –4 Brought before (the king); commenced (as a law-suit); न च प्रापितमन्येन ग्रसेदर्थं कथंचन Ms. 8. 43.

प्रापिपयिषु *a.* Wishing to cause to reach; प्रतीतस्तर्कि मामतिभरमधः प्रापिपयिषुः Śi. 5. 69.

प्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. –2 Reached, attained to. –3 Met with, found. –4 Incurred, suffered, endured; सभार्येण सराष्ट्रेण यत् प्राप्तं तत्र तत्त्वतः (संप्रपश्यति) Rām. 1. 3. 3. –5 Arrived, come, present. –6 Completed. –7 Proper, right. –8 Following from a rule. –9 Described (as a symptom). –10 Fixed, placed. –11 (In gram.) Following from a rule, valid. –Comp. –अनुज्ञ *a.* one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. –अपराध *a.* guilty of an offence. –अर्थ *a.* successful. (–र्थः) an object gained. –अवसर *a.* 1 finding occasion or opportunity. –2 timely, seasonable. (–रः) a fit or suitable time. –उदय *a.* one who has attained rise or exaltation. –कर्मन् *n.* that which results or follows from a preceding rule. –कारिन् *a.* doing what is right. –काल *a.* 1 opportune, seasonable, suitable; see अप्राप्तकाल. –2 marriageable. –3 fated, destined. (–लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (–लम्) *ind.* seasonably, opportunely, timely; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् Pt. 1. 63. –क्रम *a.* fit, proper, suitable. –जीवन *a.* revived, restored to life. –दोष *a.* guilty. –पञ्चत्व *a.* resolved into the five elements, *i. e.* dead; cf. पञ्चत्व. –प्रसव *a.* 1 delivered of a child. –2 near her confinement; प्राप्तप्रसवमात्मानं गङ्गादेव्यां विमुञ्चति U. 7. 2. –बीज *a.* sown. –बुद्धि *a.* 1 recovering, regaining one's consciousness. –2 instructed, enlightened. –भारः a beast of burden. –भाव *a.* 1 wise. –2 handsome. –वः a young bullock. –मनोरथ *a.* one who has obtained his desired object. –यौवन *a.* being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. –रूप *a.* 1 handsome, beautiful. –2 wise, learned. –3 charming, attractive. –4 fit, proper, worthy. –वर *a.* fraught with blessings. –व्यवहार *a.* come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). –श्री *a.* one who owes his rise (to another); इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नेत एवार्हति क्षयम् Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 244. –सूर्य *a.* having the sun (vertical).

प्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्य°, यशः°, सुख° &c.; अप्राप्तस्यैव या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग उच्यते Bhāṣā. P. –2 Reaching or attaining to. –3 Arrival, coming to. –4 Finding, meeting with. –5 Range, reach. –6 A guess, conjecture. –7 Lot, share, portion. –8 Fortune, luck. –9 Rise, production. –10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis, q. v.). –11 Union, collection (संहति). –12 The result of actions done in a former life. –13 Fate, destiny; पक्षिणां तदपि प्राप्त्या नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 127. –14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). –15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखागम). –16 (In Rhet.) A conjecture based on the observation of a particular thing. –17 (In astrol.) N. of the 11 th lunar mansion. –Comp. –आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपायापायशङ्काभ्यां प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिसंभवा S. D. 6. –समम् a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be got or obtained. –2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्तव्यमर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 110. –3 To be reached, attainable. –4 To be met with or found. –5 Proper, fit, suitable. –Comp. –कारिन् (प्राप्यकारिन्) *a.* effective (only) when touched. –रूप (प्राप्यरूप) *a.* rather easy to attain.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आब्धादिव प्रापणिकादजस्रम् Śi. 4. 11; Mb. 12. 88. 14.

प्राबल्यम् 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. –2 Power, force, might. –3 Validity (of a rule).

प्राबा (वा) लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्राबोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, daybreak. –2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभञ्जनम् The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभञ्जनिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat. –2 Of Bhīma; आयूंषि त्वक्षु निर्भिद्य प्राभञ्जनिरमोचयत् Bk.

प्राभवम् Superiority, supremacy, predominance; अकलितमहिमप्राभवौ युद्धभूमौ Mv. 6. 38.

प्राभवत्यम् Supremacy; authority, power; अनिच्छतः प्राभवत्याद्राज्ञा दण्ड्यः शतानि षट् Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prabhākara', a follower of that school of Mīmāṁsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतम्, प्राभृतकम् 1 A present, gift. –2 An offering to a deity or to a king (*Nazerānā*); अहरहश्च नवनवानि प्राभृतान्युपहरन्ती Dk. 2. 2; 2. 8. –3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. –2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). –3 Authentic, credible. –4 Relating to a प्रमाण, q. v. –कः 1 One who accepts proof. –2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician. –3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यम् 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. –2 Credibility, authenticity. –2 Proof, evidence, authority. –Comp. –वादिन् *a.* one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यम् 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. –2 Madness, frenzy. –3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यम् 1 Debt. –2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क *a.* (–की *f.*) Charming, enchanting, delightful; अहो प्रामोदिकं रूपम् U. 6. 20 (v. l.)

प्रायः [प्र-अय् घञ्, इ-अच् वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. –2 Seeking death by fasting, fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आस्, उपविश् &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below; प्रायोपविष्टं गङ्गायां परीतं परमर्षिभिः Bhāg. 1. 3. 43. –3 The largest portion, majority, plurality; majority of cases. –4 Excess, abundance, plenty. –5 A condition of life. [*N. B.*— At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (*a*) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्रायौ 'about to fall'; मृतप्रायः 'almost dead, a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (*b*) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरम् U. 1; शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (*c*) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनम्, अमृतप्रायं वचनम् &c.] **–Comp. –उपगमनम्, –उपवेशः, –उपवेशनम्, –उपवेशनिका** sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. **–उपेत** *a.* abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. **–उपविष्ट, –उपवेशिन्** *a.* fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. **–दर्शनम्** an ordinary phenomenon. **–भव** *a* 1 common, usually met with. –2 executing; युगहदौघमध्येन ब्रह्मप्रायभवेन च । धात्रा सृष्टानि भूतानि कृष्यन्ते यमसादनम् ॥ Mb. 12. 235. 17 (com. ब्रह्मप्रायभावेन ब्रह्मकार्यभूतेन).

प्रायणम् 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement –2 The path of life. –3 Voluntary death; पुत्रे राज्यं समासृज्य कुर्वीत प्रायणं रणे Ms. 9. 323. –4 Taking refuge, refuge; प्रायणं हि सतामहम् Bhāg. 11. 11. 48; 6. 5. 31. –5 Death; मनुष्येषु प्रायणान्तमोङ्कारमभिध्यायीत Praśna Up. 5. 1. –6 A kind of food (prepared in milk); प्रायणं भगवत्प्रोक्तं भुञ्जते वाऽग्रभोजनम् Mb. 12. 335. 25.

प्रायणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. **–यम्** The first. **–यः** 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice; त्वं प्रायणीयोदयनीयदंष्ट्रः Bhāg. 3. 13. 37. –2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायत्यम् Purity, cleanliness, piety, pious disposition or preparation (of any rite); अप्रायत्यादात्मनस्ते दोषान् मौहूर्तिकादुत Bhāg. 3. 14. 37.

प्रायशस् *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आम्राबन्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यङ्गनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तम्, –प्रायश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; न संसर्गं व्रजेत् सद्भिः प्रायश्चित्तेऽकृते द्विजः Ms. 11. 47; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्रायो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमितीर्यते ॥ Hemādri). –2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक *a.* 1 Expiating, expiatory. –2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तिन् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय *a.* Expiatory; प्रायश्चित्तीयतां प्राप्य Ms. 11. 47.

प्रायश्चेतनम् Atonement, expiation; प्रायश्चेतनमादिशन्तु गुरवो रामेण दान्तस्य मे Mv. 4. 25.

प्रायस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वगुणेषूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यान्त्यापदः Bh. 2. 90; प्रायः समापन्नविपत्तिकाले धियोऽपि पुंसां मलिनीभवन्ति H. –2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तव प्राज्ञाप्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवितम् Mb. –3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वङ्गनानां विनोदाः Me. 89; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनान्तरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. –2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, –प्रायात्रिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey; सर्वमाज्ञापयामास प्रायात्रिकमरिन्दम Mb. 3. 253, 27.

प्रायिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुध् 4 Ā. To fight; उन्मूर्धानः संनिपत्यापरान्तैः प्रायुध्यन्त स्पष्टदन्तध्वनीभाः Śi. 18. 32.

प्रायुद्धेषिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रायुस् *n.* Increased vitality, longer life

प्रायोक्त्र *a.* Relating to an employer.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Applied, used. –2 Applicable. **–Comp. –धूमः** a Kind of sternulatory; Suśr.

प्रायोज्य *a.* Belonging to necessary things.

प्रारभ् 1 Ā. 1 To begin, commence; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरभ्.

प्रारब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. **–ब्धम्** 1 What is begun, an undertaking; विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति Bh. 1. 27. –2 Fate, destiny. **–Comp. –कर्मन्, –कार्य** *a.* one who has commenced a work.

प्रारब्धिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. –2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारम्भेऽपि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Māl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49.

-2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20.

प्रारम्भणम् Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह. *-a.* Accustomed to rise or ascend.

प्रार्च् 1 P. To sing, praise, commend; Bhāg. *-Caus.* To honour, worship; Bk.

प्रार्जयितृ *a.* One who grants; Nir. 10. 10.

प्रार्णम् A chief debt; P. VI. 1. 89.

प्रार्थ् 10 Ā. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवन्तं प्रार्थयन्ते Ś. 2. 16-17. -2 To demand in marriage. -3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विघ्नवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः Ś. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7. 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयध्वं तथा सीताम् Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against. -7 To have recourse to.

प्रार्थक *a.* (-र्थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. -कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनम्, -ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धन्ते धनपतिपुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेयं खलु प्रार्थना Ś. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना Ś. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामन्तःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् Ś. 2 (the object is expressed by the loc.; as in शकुन्तलायां प्रार्थना). -4 N. of a Mudrā; प्रसृताङ्गुलिकौ हस्तौ मिथः श्लिष्टौ च संमुखे। कुर्यात् स्वहृदये सेयं मुद्रा स्यात् प्रार्थनाभिधा Tantrasāra. -Comp. -भङ्गः refusal of a request. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. -2 To be wished or desired. -यम् The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयितृ *m.* 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियम् Ś. 3. 13; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते Ś. 2.

प्रार्थित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; तत्प्रार्थितं जवनवाजिगतेन राज्ञा R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; न दृश्यते प्रार्थयितव्य एव ते भविष्यति प्रार्थितदुर्लभः कथम् Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. -2 Wishing, desiring; मन्दः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यताम् R. 1. 3. -3 Attacking, assailing.

प्रार्थ्य *a.* 1 To be desired or wished for. -2 Desirable.

प्रार्ध् 1 Ā. To attain; Buddh.

प्रालम्ब *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down; प्रालम्बद्विगुणि... चामरप्रहासः Ve. 2. 28. -म्बः 1 A kind of pearl-orn... ment. -2 A female breast. -म्बम् A garland wo... round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालम्बमुत्... यथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालम्बेषु K. ...

प्रालम्बकम् See प्रालम्बम्.

प्रालम्बिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेयम् Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew; ईशाचलं प्राले... प्लवनेच्छया Gīt. 1; प्रालेयशीनमचलेश्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अधिरो... Śi. 4. 64; Me. 41; Ki. 11. 4; Ve. 2. 7; Bhāg. 10. 65. 2... -Comp. -अद्रिः, -भूधरः, -शैलः 'the snowy mountai... the Himālaya; Me. 59. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः 1 the moo... -2 camphor. -लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रावट: Barley.

प्रावणम् A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावार्तिक *a.* (The क्रम or order) which is followe... in the first round (*i. e.* while performing the first ... a series of acts to be done with reference to severa... persons or things). Hence °क्रमन्यायः is the rule accord... ing to which when a series of acts are to be performe... with reference to several persons or things, the firs... act may be performed in any order one likes, but th... subsequent acts are to be performed in the very orde... in which the first act is performed. This is discusse... and established by जैमिनि and शबर in MS. 5. 1. 8-12... For, thus it is that a uniform अङ्गप्रधानप्रत्यासत्ति i... achieved.

प्रावादुकः An opponent in philosophical discussion.

प्रावालिकः A vendor of coral.

प्रावास *a.* (-सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यम् Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वत्सेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणम् A garment, covering; especially an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयम् An upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle; ('द्वौ प्रावारोत्तरासङ्गौ समौ बृहतिका तथा'); ययुर्विन्ध्यं शरन्मेघैः प्रावारैः

वैरिव Bk. 7. 53; Mb. 1. 1. 133; also प्रावारक; Mk. 8. 2. -2 N. of a district. -Comp. -कीटः a kind of white nt or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लम्बशाविशालं प्रावारकं सूत्रशतैर्हि युक्तम् Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुप्रेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृत *p. p.* 1 Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. -2 Put on (as a garment). -3 Filled with. -तः, -तम् A veil, mantle, wrapper (-*f.* also).

प्रावृतिः *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. -3 Corresponding to a former mode of action. -कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यम् R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृट् प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 117. -Comp. -अत्ययः (प्रावृडत्ययः) end of the rainy season. -कालः (प्रावृट्कालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृषः, -षा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रावृषिक, -प्रावृषीण *a.* (-षिकी *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. -कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season. -जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृषेण्य *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to, the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिह प्रावृषेण्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36; प्रावृषेण्यपयोवाहव्यूहस्तनित...Rām. champū. -2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). -3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). -ण्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -ण्यम् Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -ष्यम् Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेण्यम् A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (-ना *f.*) To be given or done on entering. -नम् A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). -2 In the habit of entering. -3 Auspicious for entrance.

प्राव्रज्यम्, -प्राव्राज्यम् 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagrancy, wandering habit.

प्राश् 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; वैश्योऽद्भिः प्राशिताभिस्तु Ms. 2. 62. -3 To enjoy, sport with. -4 To drink.

प्राश् *f.* Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; घृतप्राशो विशोधनम् Ms. 11. 143; धूम° &c. -2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनम् 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. -2 Causing to eat, or taste; मन्त्रवत् प्राशनं चास्य हिरण्यमधुसर्पिषाम् Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.

प्राशनीय *a.* Eatable, serving as food. -यम् Food.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. -तम् 1 An offering of rice and water to the manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणम् Ms. 3. 74. -2 Eating.

प्राशित्रम् 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. -2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. (This vessel is shaped like cow's ear); प्राशित्रमास्ये ग्रसने ग्रहास्तु ते Bhāg. 3. 13. 36. -3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यम् Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशा Ardent desire, longing for.

प्राशास्त्रम् 1 The office of a Praśāstṛi. -2 Government, rule.

प्राशु *a.* Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. -शुः 1 Eating. -2 One who eats Soma. -3 An enemy of Vṛitra.

प्राश्निक *a.* Containing questions. -कः 1 An examiner. -2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; विनिर्वर्त्य रणोत्साहं मुहूर्तं प्राश्निको भव Rām. 3. 27. 4; Bhāg. 10. 61. 33; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्तरः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यम् M. 1.

प्राश्लिष्ट *a.* N. of a kind of स्वरित.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; समुल्लसत्प्रासमहोर्मिमालम् Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion. -5 A particular position of a planet.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.

प्रासनम् 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक *a.* Armed with a dart. -कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle; Mb. 13. 64. 19.

प्रासंगिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानाम् U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught-ox.

प्रासर्पिकम् A gift; स्याद् वा प्रासर्पिकस्य धर्ममात्रत्वात् MS. 10. 2. 37 (where शबर paraphrases प्रासर्पिकस्य by दानस्य). This is to be distinguished from दक्षिणा (q. v.).

प्रासहा *f.* N. of Indra's wife; इन्द्रस्य प्रिया जाया वावाता प्रासहा नाम Ait. Br. 3. 22.

प्रासादः [प्रसीदत्यस्मिन् प्र + सद् आधारे घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीयति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 66. -2 A royal mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4 A raised platform for spectators. -5 Terrace; ततो दुर्योधनगृहं प्रासादैरुपशोभितम् Mb. 12. 44. 6. -Comp. -अङ्गनम् the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहणम् entering or going up into a palace. -कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. -गर्भः an inner apartment in a palace. -तलम् the surface or flat roof of a palace. -पृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace; अथ प्रासादपृष्ठे सुखोपविष्टानां राजपुत्राणां......H. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. -प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. -मण्डना a kind of orpiment. -शायिन् *a.* sleeping in a palace. -शिखरः, -शृङ्गम् the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret; प्रासादशिखरस्थोऽपि काकः किं गरुडायते Pt.

प्रासादीय *a.* Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुट्याम् Sk.

प्रासादिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Given as a favour. -2 Kind, friendly, amiable; अहो प्रासादिकं रूपम् U. 6. 20. -3 Beautiful, lovely. -का A chamber on the top of a palace.

प्रासादिवारिकः A kind of attendant in a monastery; Buddh.

प्रासूतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminīvilāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनम् 'prefatory remarks.' -2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. -3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अप्रास्ताविकी महत्येषा कथा Māl. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यम् Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. -2 Favourable to a departure. -कम् Preparations for departure.

प्रास्थिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Weighing a *Prastha*, q. v. -2 Bought for a *Prastha*. -3 Containing a *Prastha*. -4 Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्रवण *a.* (-णी *f.*) Derived from a spring.

प्राह् (Only in perfect tense as प्राह) 1 To announce, declare. -2 To call, name.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राहवनीय *a.* Worthy to be received as a guest; Bhddh.

प्राहारिकः A police officer, watchman.

प्राहुणः A guest,

प्राह्णः The forenoon; नारायणः प्राह्ण उदात्तशक्तिः Bhāg. 6. 8. 20.

प्राह्णेतन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon; P. IV. 3. 23.

प्राह्णेतराम्, -तमाम् *ind.* Very early in the morning.

प्रिय *a.* [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बन्धुप्रियाम् Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām; R. 3. 29. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6. -2 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमण्डना Ś. 4. 9.; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. -2 Dear, expensive. -5 Ved. Customary, familar, usual. -यः 1 A lover, husband; स्त्रीणामाद्यं प्रणयवचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु Me. 28. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A son-in-law (जामाता); Ms. 3. 119 (com.). -या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुशीले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Gīt. 10. -2 A woman in general. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 News, information. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 A kind of jasmine. -यम् 1 Love. -2 Kindness, service, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1. 16; मत्प्रियार्थं यियासोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; प्रियचिकीर्षवः Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 193, 365. -3 Pleasing or gladsome news; विवेश भुवमाख्यातुमुरगेभ्य इव प्रियम् R. 12. 91; प्रियनिवेदयितारम् Ś. 4. -4 Pleasure; प्रियं प्राप्तो दशाननः Rām. 7. 23. 15. -यम् *ind.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner. -प्रियेण *ind.* Willingly. -Comp. -अतिथि *a.* hospitable. -अन्नम् dear food or provisions. -अन्नत्वम् dearth, scarcity; Bri. S. -अपायः absence or loss of a beloved object. -अप्रियः *a.* pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (-यम्) service and disservice, favour and injury. -अम्बुः the mango tree. (-*a.*) fond of water. -अर्थम् *ind.* as a favour. -अर्ह *a.* 1 deserving love or kindness; U. 3. -2 amiable. (-र्हः) N. of Viṣṇu. -असु *a.* fond of life. -आख्य *a.* announcing good news. -आख्यानम्, -आख्यानिकम् agreeable news; Pratimā. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* amiable, pleasant, agreeable. -आधानम् a friendly office; आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतम् Mv. 5. 59. -आलापिन् *a.* speaking kindly or agreeably. -आसु *a.* fond of life. -उक्तिः *f.*, -उदितम् a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. -उपपत्तिः *f.* a happy or pleasant occurrence. -उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress;

प्रियोपभोगचिह्नेषु पौरोभाग्यमिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -एषिन् *a.* 1 desirous of pleasing or doing service. -2 friendly, affectionate. -कर *a.* giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन् *a.* acting in a kind or friendly manner. (-*n.*) the action of a lover. -कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. -कलह *a.* quarrelsome. -काम *a.* friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. -कार *a.* 1 acting kindly, doing good to, -2 favourable, suitable. -कारक, -कारिन् *a.* acting or treating kindly. (-*m.*) a friend, benefactor; प्रियकारक भद्रं ते Pt. 4. 76. -कृत् *m.* 1 one who does good, a friend, benefactor. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -जनः a beloved or dear person. -जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife, a gallant. -जीव *a.* living long, long-lived. (-वः) Colasanthes Indica (Mar. टेंटू). -जीविता love of life. -तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -दत्ता a mystical name of the earth; Mb. -दर्श *a.* pleasant to look at; प्रियदर्शो दीर्घभुजः कथं कृष्ण युधिष्ठिरः Mb. 5. 90. 21. -दर्शन *a.* pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5.; R. 1. 47; Ś. 3. 9; एवमुक्तोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः Ś. 6. (-नः) 1 a parrot. -2 a kind of date tree. -3 N. of a prince of the Gandharvas; अवेहि गन्धर्वपतेस्तनूजं प्रियंवदं मां प्रियदर्शनस्य R. 5. 33. -4 A plant growing on trees and stones (Mar. दगडफूल). (-नम्) the sight of a beloved object; अमृतं प्रियदर्शनम् Pt. 1. 128. (-नी) a bird, Gracula religiosa. -दर्शिन् *a.* looking kindly upon anything. (-*m.*) an epithet of king Aśoka. -देवन *a.* fond of gambling. -धन्वः an epithet of Śiva. -निवेदनम् good tidings. -पुत्रः a kind of bird. -प्रश्नः a kind inquiry (about welfare). -प्रसादनम् propitiation of a husband. -प्राय *a.* exceedingly kind or courteous; प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (-यम्) eloquence in language. -प्रायस् *n.* a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. -प्रेप्सु *a.* wishing to secure one's desired object. -भावः feeling of love; प्रियभावः स तु तया स्वगुणैरेव वर्धितः U. 6. 31. -भाषणम् kind or agreeable words. -भाषिन् *a.* speaking sweet words. -मण्डन *a.* fond of ornaments; नादत्ते प्रियमण्डनापि भवतां स्नेहेन या पल्लवम् Ś. 4. 9. -मधु *a.* fond of liquor. (-धुः) an epithet of Balarāma. -रण *a.* warlike, heroic. -वक्तृ *a.* flattering, a flatterer. -वचन *a.* speaking kind or agreeable words. (-नम्) kind, coaxing or endearing words; प्रियवचनकृतोऽपि योषितां दयितजनानुनयो रसादृते (प्रविशति हृदयं न) V. 2. 22. -वयस्यः a dear friend. -वर्णी the plant called प्रियङ्गु. -वस्तु *n.* a beloved object. -वाच् *a.* speaking kindly, affable in address. (-*f.*) kind or agreeable words. -वादिका a kind of musical instrument. -वादिन् *a.* speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (-नी) a kind of bird. (Mar. मैना, साळुंकी). -श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa; प्रगायतः स्ववीर्याणि तीर्थपादः प्रियश्रवाः Bhāg. 1. 6. 34. -संवासः the society of a beloved person. -सखः 1 a dear friend. -2 the Khadira tree. (-खी *f.*) a female friend, a lady's confidante. -सत्य *a.* 1 a lover of truth. -2 pleasant though true. -संदेशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. -2 the tree called चम्पक. -संप्रहार *a.* fond of litigation. -समागमः union with a beloved object or person. -सहचरी a beloved wife -साहस *a.* adventurous. -सुहृद् *m.* a dear or bosom friend. -स्वप्न *a.* fond of sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81. -हित *a.* at once agreeable and salutary.

प्रियंदद *a.* Giving what is pleasant.

प्रियंवद *a.* Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; तदप्यपाकीर्णमतः प्रियंवदां वदन्त्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -दः 1 A kind of bird. -2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; 'प्रियको रोमभिर्युक्तो मृदूच्चसुणैर्घनैः' Vaijayantī; विचलितैः परितः प्रियकव्रजैः Śi. 4. 32. -2 The tree called नीप, कदम्ब; उद्यानमुज्जिहानायाः प्रियका यत्र पादपाः Rām. 2. 71. 12. -3 The creeper प्रियङ्गु. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of bird. -6 Saffron. -की The skin of the प्रियक deer; Rām. 3. 43. 36. -कम् A flower of the *asana* tree; उन्निद्रप्रियकमनोरमं रमण्याः संरेजे सरसि वपुः प्रकाशमेव Śi. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनन्दत् R. 14. 48. -2 Agreeable. -3 Amiable.

प्रियङ्गुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); प्रियङ्गुश्यामाङ्गप्रकृतिरपि Māl. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक.) -2 Long pepper. -3 A plant and its perfume (Mar. गव्हला); Mb. 13. 104. 87. -4 A kind of millet (राजिका; Mar. राळा); दश ग्राम्याणि धान्यानि भवन्ति व्रीहियवास्तिलमाषा अणुप्रियङ्गवो गोधूमाश्च खल्वाश्च खलकुलाश्च Bṛi. Up. 6. 3. 13. -गु *n.* 1 Saffron. -2 mustard seed. -Comp. -द्वीपम् N. of a country; Buddh.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. -मः A lover, husband; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31, 72. -मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वम् 1 Being dear, dearness. -2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्णु, -प्रियंभावुक *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyal; see पियाल; Bhāg. 8. 2. 11. -ला A vine.

प्रियीय Denom. P. (प्रियीयति) To think a person to be another's mistress; H. Yog.

प्री I. 9 U. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68;

सन्तुः पितॄन् पिप्रियुरापगासु Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104; 7. 64. –2 To be pleased, take delight in; कच्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवासे Mb. –3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. –4 To be cheerful or gay. –*Caus.* (प्रीणयति–ते) To please, satisfy &c. -II. 4 Ā. (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः Śi. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. –2 To feel affection for, love; स्वभावतस्ते प्रीयन्ते नेतरः प्रीयते जनः Mb. 12. 138. 54. –3 To assent, be satisfied. -III. 1 P. To please, gratify &c. -IV. 10 U. (प्राययति–ते) To please; L. D. B.

प्री *a.* kind, delighted (as घृतप्री).

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. –2 Old, ancient. –3 Previous.

प्रीणन *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. –नम् 1 Pleasing, satisfying. –2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted; प्रीणितश्चापि भवति महतोऽर्थानवाप्य हि Mb. 12. 253. 10.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; 1. 81; 12. 94. –2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. –3 Content. –4 Dear, beloved. –5 Kind, affectionate. –तम् 1 Jest, mirth. –2 Delight, pleasure. **–Comp.** –आत्मन्, –चित्त, –मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीता A symbolic expression for the sound (ष); Rām. Up.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिन्] *f.* Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; निहत्य धार्तराष्ट्रान् नः का प्रीतिः स्याज्जनार्दन Bg. 1. 36; Bhāg. 10. 23. 32. भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45; 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 64. –2 Favour, kindness. –3 Love, affection, regard; प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. –4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; द्यूत°, मृगया°. –5 Friendliness, amity. –6 Conciliation. –7 A symbolical expression for the letter ध. –9 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (स चानङ्गवती वेश्या कामदेवस्य सांप्रतम्। पत्नी, सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुता ॥ Matsya P.). –10 Longing (अभिलाषा); प्रीतिरेषा कथं रामो राजा स्यान्मयि जीवति ॥ एषा ह्यस्य परा प्रीतिर्हृदि संपरिवर्तते। Rām. 2. 1. 36-37. –11 N. of a श्रुति. –12 The 2nd of the 27 astrological Yogas. **–Comp.** –कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. –कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. –च्छेदः destruction of joy; Mk. –जुषा N. of the wife of अनिरुद्ध. –तृष् *m.* N. of cupid. –द *a.* inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (–दः) a jester or buffoon in a play. –दत्त *a.* given through affection. (–दत्तम्) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage; प्रीत्या दत्तं तु यत् किंचित् श्वश्र्वा वा श्वशुरेण वा। पादवन्दनिकं चैव प्रीतिदत्तं तदुच्यते ॥ Katyāyana. –दानम्, –दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तदवसरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Māl. 4; R. 15. 68. –धनम् money given through love or friendship. –पात्रम् an object of love, any beloved person or object. –पुरोग *a.* affectionate, loving. –पूर्वम्, पूर्वकम् *ind.* kindly, affectionately. –प्रमुख *a.* friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. –भाज् *a.* 1 enjoying friendship, loved. –2 Contented; स्तनभरनमिताङ्गीरङ्गनाः प्रीतिभाजः Ki. 6. 47. –मनस् *a.* 1 delighted in mind, pleased, happy. –2 kind, affectionate. –मय *a.* arising from love or joy. –युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. –रसायनम् 1 a collyrium made of love; मित्रं प्रीतिरसायनं नयनयोः H. 183. –2 Any nectar-like beverage causing joy. –वचस् *n.*, –वचनम् a friendly or kind speech. –वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (–नः) an epithet of Viṣṇu; प्रियकृत् प्रीतिवर्धनः Viṣṇusahasranāma. –वादः a friendly discussion. –विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). –श्राद्धम् a sort of Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the manes of both parents. –संयोगः relation of friendship. –संगतिः friendly alliance. –स्निग्ध *a.* moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् *a.* 1 Full of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. –2 Pleased, satisfied. –3 Content, glad. –4 Favourable.

प्रीः *f.* (= प्रीतिः q. v.); L. D. B.

प्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

प्रु 1 Ā. (प्रवते) 1 To go, move. –2 To jump, spring. –*Caus.* To extend, reach as far as.

प्रुष् I. 1 P. (प्रोषति, प्रुष्ट) 1 To burn, consume. –2 To reduce to ashes. –II. 9 P. (प्रुष्णाति) 1 To become wet or moist. –2 To pour out, sprinkle. –3 To fill.

प्रुषित *a.* 1 Sprinkled, wetted. –2 Burning.

प्रुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

प्रुष्वः 1 The rainy season. –2 The sun. –3 A drop of water (Sk.). –4 Head. –*a.* Hot.

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2 P. 1 To go forward. –2 To arrive at, reach. –3 To go out of, depart from; धीराः प्रेत्यास्माल्लोकादमृता भवन्ति Ken. –4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेत्य 'after death'; see प्रेत्य below.

प्रेत *p. p.* [प्र-इ-क्त] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. –तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. –2 A ghost, evil spirit; प्रेतान् भूतगणांश्चान्ये यजन्ते तामसा जनाः Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. –3 The inhabitant of hell (नारक); शुश्रुवुर्दारुणा वाचः प्रेतानामिव भारत Mb. 6. 46. 19. –4 The manes (पितर); प्रथिता प्रेतकृत्यैषा पित्र्यं नाम विधुक्षये। तस्मिन् युक्तस्यैति नित्यं प्रेतकृत्यैव लौकिकी ॥ Ms. 3. 127. **–Comp.** –अधिपः an epithet of Yama. –अन्नम् food offered to the manes. –अयनः

N. of a particular hell. –अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man. °धारिन् an epithet of Śiva. –आवासः a burial-ground, cemetery. –ईशः, –ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. –उद्देशः an offering to the manes. –कर्मन् *n.*, –कृत्यम्, –कृत्या obsequial or funeral rites; Ms. 3. 127. –कायः a corpse. –कार्यम् see प्रेतकर्मन्; तस्य स प्रेतकार्याणि कृत्वा सर्वाणि भारत Mb. 3. 138. 7. –गत *a.* dead. –गृहम् a cemetery. –गोपः the keeper of the dead. –चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. –धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. –नदी the river वैतरिणी. –नरः a goblin, ghost. –निर्यातकः, –निर्हारकः a man employed to carry dead bodies; प्रेतनिर्यातकश्चैव वर्जनीयाः प्रयत्नतः Ms. 3. 166. –पक्षः 'the fort-night of the manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada when offerings in honour of the manes are usually performed; cf. पितृपक्ष. –पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. –पतिः Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). –पात्रम् a vessel used in a Śrāddha ceremony. –पुरम् the city of Yama. –भावः death. –भूमिः *f.* a cemetery. –मेधः a funeral sacrifice. –राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी). –राजः an epithet of Yama. –लोकः the world of the dead; प्रेतलोकं परित्यज्य आगता ये महालये Ulkādānamantra. –वनम् a cemetery. –वाहित *a.* possessed by a ghost. –शरीरम् the body of the departed spirit. –शुद्धिः *f.*, –शौचम् purification after the death of a relative. –श्राद्धम् an obsequial offering made to a departed ralative during the year of his death. –हारः 1 one who carries a dead body. –2 a near relative.

प्रेतिः *f.* 1 death, dying. –2 Departure, flight. –3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world; न च तत् प्रेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति प्रेत्य चानुत्तमं सुखम् Ms. 2. 9, 26. –Comp. –जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. –भाज् *a.* enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world. –भावः the condition of soul after death; कथं मे प्रेत्यभावेऽपि न तैः स्यात् सह संगमः Mb. 1. 36. 12. –भाविक *a.* relating to प्रेत्यभाव; see पारलौकिक; प्रेत्यभाविकमीहन्ते ऐहलौकिकमेव च Mb. 14. 37. 17.

प्रेक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; तमायान्तं प्रेक्ष्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. –2 To look on, be a spectator; युष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणानाम् Ve. 3. –3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer; प्रकृतिं पश्यति पुरुषः प्रेक्षकवदवस्थितः सुस्थः Sāṅ. K. 65.

प्रेक्षणम् 1 Viewing, seeing. -2 A view, look, appearance. –3 The eye; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 84. –4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. –5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. –6 A place where public exhibitions are held; Ms. 9. 264. –Comp. –आलम्भम् looking at and touching (women); स्त्रीणां च प्रेक्षणालम्भम् Ms. 2. 179. –कूटम् the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकम् A show, spectacle (as opp. to reality).

प्रेक्षणिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible, apparent. –2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; R. 14. 9. –3 To be considered or regarded. –यम् A show, spectacle.

प्रेक्षणीयकम् A show, sight, spectacle; प्रेक्षणीयकमिव क्षणमासन् ह्रीविभङ्गुरविलोचनपाताः (सुरतान्ताः); Śi. 10. 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. –2 A look, view, sight, appearance. –3 Being a looker-on. –4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. –5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. –6 Intellect, understanding. –7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation; सा तस्मै सर्वमाचष्ट...... प्रत्युक्तं च यवक्रीतं प्रेक्षापूर्वं तथात्मना Mb. 3. 136. 7. –8 The branch of a tree. –9 Splendour; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपलाद्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. –Comp. –अ(आ)गारः, –रम्, –गृहम्, –स्थानम् 1 a theatre, or play-house. –2 a council-chamber. –कारिन् *a.* wise, prudent, circumspect; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः Ki. 18. 28. –पूर्वम् *ind.* with deliberation. –प्रपञ्चः, –विधिः a stage-play. –समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. –तम् A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) 1 Looking at, viewing. –2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. –3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in मृगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय q. v.

प्रेङ्ख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. –*Caus.* To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेङ्खः, –ङ्खम् A swing; also प्रेङ्खेङ्खनम् Swinging; या दोहनेऽवहनने मथनोपलेपप्रेङ्खेङ्खनार्भरुदितोक्षणमार्जनादौ Bhāg. 10. 44. 14.

प्रेङ्खण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; वनान्तप्रेङ्खणः पापः Bk. 9. 106. –णम् 1 Swinging. –2 A swing –3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sūtradhāra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it:—गर्भावमर्शरहितं प्रेङ्खणं हीननायकम्। असूत्रधारमेकाङ्कमविष्कम्भप्रवेशकम्। नियुद्धसंफेटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितम्॥ 547; *e. g.* वालिवध. °कारिका a female dancer.

प्रेङ्खा 1 A swing. –2 Dancing. –3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. –4 A kind of building or house. –5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेङ्खित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेङ्खोल् 10 U. (प्रेङ्खोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेङ्खोलः, प्रेङ्खोलनम् 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating; पौरस्त्यझञ्झानिलप्रङ्खोलस्खलितेन्द्रनील......Mal. 9. 17. -2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेत्य &c. See under प्र.

प्रेत्वन् *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining; Nir. 7. 17. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption; Nir. 6. 32.

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for; अफलप्रेप्सुना कर्म यत् तत् सात्त्विकमुच्यते Bg. 18. 23. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m., n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमनिच् प्रादेशः एकाचकत्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Love, affection; तत् प्रेम हेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11; Me. 46; अद्वैतं प्रेम सुमानुषस्य कथमप्येकं हि तत् प्राप्यते U. 1. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. *-m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. **-Comp.** **-अश्रु** *n.* a tear of joy or affection. **-आर्द्र** *a.* overflowing with love. **-ऋद्धिः** *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. **-पर** *a.* affectionate, loving. **-पातनम्** 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). -3 rheum. **-पात्रम्** 'an object of love', any beloved person or thing. **-बन्धः, -बन्धनम्** a bond or tie of affection. **-भावः** affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (**-णी** *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (**-सी** *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय q. v.). *-m.* 1 A lover, husband; प्रेयसः परमां प्रीतिमुवाह प्रेयसी रहः Bhāg. 9. 18. 47. -2 A dear friend; निष्णातश्च समागमोऽपि विहितस्त्वत्प्रेयसः कान्तया, संप्रीतौ नृपनन्दनौ यदपरं प्रेयस्तदप्युच्यताम् ॥ Mal. 10. 24. *-m., -n.* 1 Flattery. -2 The desired fruit of 'heaven' etc. but not a means to salvation; श्रेयश्च प्रेयश्च मनुष्यमेतस्तौ संपरीत्य विविनक्ति धीरः Kath. -3 Good service, welfare; प्रेयो विधास्यन्ति वाम् Mal. 6. 19. **-सी** A wife, mistress; Bhāg. 9. 18. 47.

प्रेयोऽपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेर् *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. -2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth; यात्रायै प्रेरयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24 (v. l.). -3 To incite, instigate, set on. -4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यत् प्रेरयन्त्या तया Ś. 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch. -7 To utter. -8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (**-रिका** *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणम्, -णा 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion. -3 Throwing, casting; स्त्रीमूढानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 70. -5 Sending, despatching. -6 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. -7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरयितृ, प्रेरितृ *a.* 1 One who urges or sends. -2 A ruler.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted; अवश्यं मन्यते भक्ष्यं स्त्रीवाक्यप्रेरितो नरः Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना Ś. 1. 23. -6 Touched. **-तः** An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेत्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. *-f.* (प्रेत्वरी) A river.

प्रेष् I. 4. P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. *-Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; प्रैषिषद् राक्षसः प्रासम् Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमृषयः प्रेषिताः स्युः Ś. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -6 To invite, summon. -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

प्रेषः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषक *a.* 1 Despatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेषणम्, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission. **-Comp.** **-अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of the commands, chief of the administration. **-कृत्** *a.* one who executes a commission; पुष्पाहारः प्रेषणकृत् कचस्तातेन दृश्यते Mb. 1. 76. 44.

प्रेषित *p. p.* 1 Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. **-ष्यः** 1 A servant, menial, slave; प्रेष्यः प्रतीपोधिकृतः प्रमादी त्याज्या अमी यश्च कृतं न वेत्ति Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. **-ष्या** A female servant, hand-maid. **-ष्यम्** 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. **-Comp.** **-जनः** servants taken collectively. **-भावः** capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; प्रेष्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दक्षमा सती M. 5. 12. **-वधूः** 1 the wife of a servant. -2 a female servant, hand-maid. **-वर्गः** the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). **-ष्ठः** A lover, husband; (उपदेववरस्त्रियः) विमानयानाः सप्रेष्ठाः Bhāg. 4. 3. 6. **-ष्ठा** 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि (Second person, sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). **-Comp.** **-कटा** a rite in which no mats are allowed. **-कर्दमा** a rite in which no impurity is allowed. **-द्वितीया** a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. **-वाणिजा** a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gaṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रैयम् Being kind, kindness, love.

प्रैयकम् A variety of चर्म; Kau. A. 2.11.29.

प्रैयरूपकम् Beauty; प्रैयरूपकविशेषनिवेशैः N. 5.66.

प्रैषः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रैषणिक *a*. Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रैष्यः A servant, menial, slave; Ku. 6.58. **-ष्या** A female servant. **-ष्यम्** Servitude, slavery; प्रैष्यं पापीयसां यातु सूर्यं च प्रति मेहतु Rām. 2.75.22. **-Comp.** **-भावः** the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude; जङ्गमं प्रैष्यभावे वः Ku. 6.58.

प्रोक्ष् 6 P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणात्यये तथा श्राद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1.179; Ms. 5.27. -3 To slay, kill. -*Caus*. To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणम् 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; आद्भिस्तु प्रोक्षणं शौचं बहूनां धान्यवाससाम् Ms. 5.118; Y. 1.184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice; -5 A vessel for holy water. **-णी, प्रोक्षणिः** *f*. Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water; याभिरद्भिर्हविषः पुरोडाशानां च प्रोक्षणं कृतं ताः प्रोक्षण्यः Karka. (Used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water', in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयम् Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -3 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोचण्ड *a*. Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोचल् 1 P. To start, set out on journey.

प्रोचाटना 1 Driving away, removal. -2 Destruction; P. R.

प्रोचारित *a*. Sounding loudly.

प्रोचैस् *ind*. 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छल् 1 P. To spurt out, gush or flow forth.

प्रोच्छून *a*. 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्जासनम् Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्जासितम् *p. p.* Killed, slaughtered; प्रोज्जासितारिरनुजेन समं स रामः Rām. Ch. 2.62.

प्रोज्झ् 6 P. = उज्झ् q. v.

प्रोज्झनम् Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्झित *p. p.* 1 Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided; धर्मः प्रोज्झितकैतवोऽत्र Bhāg. -2 Free from, wanting.

प्रोञ्छनम् 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; पृच्छयसे तदपि येन विवेकप्रोञ्छनाय विषये रससेकः N. 5.36. -2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रोड्डीन *a*. Flown up or away.

प्रोढ, प्रोढि See प्रौढ, प्रौढि.

प्रोण्ठः A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत *p. p.* [प्र-वे-स्यूतौ-क्त संप्रसारणम्] 1 Sewn, stitched; तटाभिघातादिव लग्नपङ्के धुन्वन् मुहुः प्रोतघने विषाणे Ku. 7.49. -2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; प्रासप्रोतप्रवीरोल्बणरुधिरपरा...... Mv. 6.33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; शूले प्रोतः पुराणर्षिरचौरश्चौरशङ्कया Mb. 1.63.92; शल्यप्रोतं प्रेक्ष्य सकुम्भं मुनिपुत्रं तापादन्तःशल्य इवासीत् क्षितिपोऽपि॥ R. 9.75. -5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोतान् *i. e.* (चन्द्रकिरणान्) बिसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 19. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1.35. -7 Joined, connected; मयि सर्वमिदं प्रोतं सूत्रे मणिगणा इव Bg. 7.7. **-तम्** A garment, woven cloth. **-Comp.** **-उत्सादनम्** 1 an umbrella. -2 a cloth house, tent. **-घन** *a*. immersed in clouds. **-शूल** *a*. put on a spit, impaled.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कट *a*. Very great. **-Comp.** **-भृत्यः** A favourite servant; a high official.

प्रोत्कण्ठ *a*. Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोत्क्रुष्टम् A loud noise or uproar.

प्रोत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* Winnowed, threshed.

प्रोत्तान *a*. Stretched out widely.

प्रोत्ताल *a*. Very loud; P. R.

प्रोत्तुङ्ग *a*. Very high or lofty.

प्रोत्थित *a*. 1 Come forth, sprouted. -2 Sprung from, issued.

प्रोत्फलः A species of tree resembling the fan-palm.

प्रोत्फुल्ल *a*. 1 Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणम् Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal, ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An inciter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनम् Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोत्सृप् 1 Ā. To fall out of joint; Bhāg.

प्रोथ् 1 U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); पुप्रोथास्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 To subdue, overpower. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोथ *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षान्तमुदकान्तं च प्रियं प्रोथमनुव्रजेत् Tv. -थः, -थम् 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; चलाचलप्रोथतया महीभृते स्ववेगदर्पानिव वक्तुमुत्सुकम् N. 1. 60; Śi. 11. 11; 12. 73; विपुलप्रोथललाट-कटपुरस्कम् Bu. Ch. 5. 73. -2 The snout of a hog; निघ्नन् प्रोथेन पृथिवीं विलिखंश्चरणैरपि Mb. 3. 167. 19. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रोदर *a.* Big-bellied.

प्रोद्गत *a.* Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्गीर्ण *a.* Cast out; Buddh.

प्रोद्घुष् 1 P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्घुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोद्घोषणम्, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोद्दीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; प्रोद्दीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88 (v. l.)

प्रोद्धारः Lifting up, bearing.

प्रोद्बोधः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोद्विग्न *p. p.* Terrified, alarmed.

प्रोद्वीचि *a.* Waving, fluctuating.

प्रोन्नत *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; यो बलात् प्रोन्नतं याति निहन्तुं सबलोऽप्यरिः। विमदः स निवर्तेत शीर्णदन्तो गजो यथा॥ Pt. 1 238, 340.

प्रोन्नमित *p. p.* Raised up, erected.

प्रोन्माथिन् *a.* Destroying, annihilating.

प्रोन्मील् 1 P. 1 To bloom, blossom. -2 To come to light, appear. -*Caus.* 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मीलनम् Disclosing &c.

प्रोर्णु 2 U. To cover completely, envelop.

प्रोल्लाघित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Robust.

प्रोल्लासिन् *a.* Shining, resplendent.

प्रोल्लेखनम् Scratching; marking.

प्रोषः Burning, combustion.

प्रोषधः Fasting; cf. पोषध.

प्रोषित *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country; जीवत्सु पाण्डुपुत्रेषु दूरमप्रोषितेषु च। पाञ्चालराजतनया वहते यदिमां दशाम् Ve. 1. 18; प्रोषिते मलिना कृशा Kāśikhaṇḍa. -Comp. -भर्तृका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D. :— नानाकार्यवशाद् यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः। सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका॥ 119. -मरणम् dying in a foreign country.

प्रोष्य-पापीयान् *a.* Sinful on account of one's living away from home; राघवः प्रोष्य-पापीयान्, जहीहि तमकिञ्चनम् Bk. 5. 91.

प्रो (प्रौ) ष्ठः 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ष्ठी also). -Comp. -पदः the month भाद्रपद; कुर्यादापरपक्षीयं मासि प्रौष्ठपदे द्विजः। श्राद्धं पित्रोर्यथावित्तं तद्वन्धूनां च वित्तवान् Bhāg. 7. 14. 19. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा; these are double stars. 'चत्वार एकमभिकर्म देवाः प्रौष्ठपदास इति यान् वदन्ति' Ts.; गुणवन्तोऽनुरूपाश्च रुच्या प्रौष्ठपदोपमाः Rām. 1.18.16. (-दी) The full-moon of भाद्रपद; प्रौष्ठपद्यां प्रौर्णमास्यां हेमसिंहसमन्वितम्। ददाति यो भागवतं स याति परमां गतिम्॥ Bhāg. 12. 13. 13. -पाद *a.* born under the above Nakṣatra; P. VII. 3. 18.

प्रोष्ण *a.* Burning hot, scorching.

प्रो (प्रौ) ह *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -2 An elephant's foot or ankle; आकुञ्चितप्रोहनिरूपितक्रमं करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनम् Śi. 12. 5. -3 A knot, joint. -4 A part of the elephant's body especially between the shoulders; Mātaṅga L. 5. 5, 8, 12; 6. 10.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ *a.* [प्र+वह्-क्त वा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); प्रौढपुष्पैः कदम्बैः Me. 25; प्रौढताली-विपाण्डु &c. Māl 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रौढसुहृदो निशीथस्य यौवनश्रीः Māl. 8; Śi. 11. 39;

Mv. 6.4. –3 Thick, dense, pitchy : प्रौढं तमः कुरु कृतज्ञतयैव भद्रम् Mal 7. 8; Si. 4. 62. –4 Grand, mighty, strong, magnificent ; प्रौढं विक्रान्तमासीद् वन इव भवतां शूरशून्ये रणेऽस्मिन् Ve. 5. 37. –5 Violent, impetuous. –7 Proud ; अब्रदानाद्सुतं काले प्रौढेन मुनिना कृतम् Mv. 2. 3. –8 Luxuriant. –9 Married. –10 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp). –11 Raised or lifted up. –12 Controverted, discussed. –13 Large, great. –15 Occupied, engaged; कान्तया सपदि कोऽप्युपगूढः प्रौढपाणिरपनेतुमियेष Si. 10. 73. –ढा A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्भवेद्बाला त्रिंशता तरुणी मता। पञ्चपञ्चाशता प्रौढा भवेद् वृद्धा ततः परम्॥ Ratimañjarī. –Comp. –अङ्गना a bold woman; see above. –आचारः bold or confident behaviour. –उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. –जलदः a dense cloud. –दोर्दण्डः a strong and long arm. –पाद *a.* one whose feet are raised on a bench ; शयानः प्रौढपादश्च (नाधीयीत) Ms. 4. 112. –पुष्प *a.* having full-grown blossoms; त्वत्संपर्कात् पुलकितमिव प्रौढपुष्पैः कदम्बैः Me. 25. –प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour. –प्रिया a bold or confident mistress. –ब्राह्मणम् = ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणम्. –मनोरमा N. of a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी and other works. ˚कुचमर्दनम् a com. on this work. –यौवन *a.* advanced in youth, in the prime or bloom of youth. –वादः an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रौढ (ढि) त्वम् Sublimity or felicity; यत्प्रौढित्वमुदारता च वचसां यच्चार्थतो गौरवम् Mal. 1. 7. –2 Confidence. –3 Arrogance.

प्रौ (प्रो) ढिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection ; एवं वीक्ष्य तवाविवेकमपि च प्रौढिं परामुन्नतेः Jagannātha. –2 Growth, increase. –3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity ; प्रौढिप्रकर्षेण पुराणरीतिव्यतिक्रमः श्लाघ्यतमः पदानाम् Vikr. 1. 15. –4 Boldness, audacity; प्रासपाशधनुर्बाणधारिणः प्रौढिकारिणः Śiva B. 26. 30. –5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. –6 Controversy, discussion. –7 Zeal, exertion, enterprize. –8 Earnestness, profundity (of character); हास्यप्रौढिमजानन्त्याः करुणः सोऽन्वकम्पत Bhāg. 10. 60. 25. –Comp. –वादः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. –2 a bold assertion.

प्रौढीभू 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. –2 To increase.

प्रौण *a.* Clever, learned, skil[illegible]l.

प्रौक्त *a.* Having the sense [illegible].

प्रौष्ठपदः = प्रोष्ठपद q. v.

प्लकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अधोङ्गभेद).

प्लक्ष् 1 U. To eat, consume.

प्लक्षः [प्लक्ष्यते कीटैः प्लक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The Indian fig-tree; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं बिभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71; कपित्थैः किंशुकैः प्लक्षैः Parnal. 4. 62. –2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world; प्लक्षो जम्बूप्रमाणो द्वीपः ख्यातिकरो हिरण्मय उत्थितो यत्राग्निरुपास्ते सप्तजिह्वः Purāṇam. –3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. –4 The space at the side of a door. –Comp. –जाता, –समुद्रवाचका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. –तीर्थम्, –प्रस्रवणम्, –राज् *m.* the place where the Sarasvatī rises. –द्वारम् a back-door, a side-entrance; Matsya P. 261. 15.

प्लाक्षम् The fruit of प्लक्ष.

प्लिह् 1 Ā. (प्लेहते) To go, move.

प्ली 9 P. (प्लीनाति) To go, move.

प्लीहन् *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (प्लिहन् also); Y. 3. 94; Mv. 5. 19. –Comp. –अरिः N. of the fig-tree. –उदरम् enlargement of the spleen. –उदरिन् *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लीहा The spleen.

प्लु 1 Ā. (प्लवते, प्लुत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्त इति Mv. 1; क्रोशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्लवन्ते R. 16. 60; प्लवन्ते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽम्भसि यथा प्लवाः Subhāṣ. –2 To cross in a boat. –3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. –4 To leap, jump, spring; यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13; 15. 46. –5 To plunge into, bathe. –6 To fly or haste away. –7 To blow (as the wind). –8 To fade away, disappear. –9 To soar, hover about. –10 To skip. –11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). –*Caus.* (प्लावयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. –2 To remove, wash away. –3 To bathe. –4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; यैः प्लावयिष्यन्ति समन्ततोऽमी Si. 3. 74; 7. 74. –5 To cause to reel or fluctuate. –6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel). –*With* अभि 1 to over-flow. –2 to overwhelm, overcome.

प्लव *a.* [प्लु अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. –2 Jumping, leaping. –3 Ved. Superior, excellent. –वः Swimming, floatin[illegible]. –2 Flood, swelling of a river. –3 A jump, leap; [illegible]oing by leaps or jumps; ते रथैर्देवधिष्ण्याभैर्हयैश्च तरलप्लवै[illegible] Bhāg. 10. 82. 7. –4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नावश्चारुरुहुस्त्वन्ये प्लवैस्तेरुस्तथापरे Rām. 2. 89. 20 (com. प्लवा वेणुतृणादिनिर्मिताः); नाशयेच्च शनैः पश्चात् प्लवं सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 42; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. –5 A frog; हंसक्रौञ्चप्लवाकीर्णं सारसैः संप्रसादितम् Rām. 3. 35. 18. –6 A monkey; दधि हत्वा बकश्चापि प्लवो मत्स्यानसंस्कृतान् Mb. 13. 111. 99. –7 A declivity, slope. –8 An enemy. –9 A sheep. –10 A man of a low tribe, a Chaṇḍāla. –11 A net or snare for catching fish. –12 The fig-tree. –13 The Kāraṇḍava bird, a kind of duck. –14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (= कुलक q. v.). –15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. –16 Returning, return. –17 Urging on, inciting. –18 Sound; L. D. B. –19 A kind of aquatic bird; Ms. 5. 12. –20 N. of a संवत्सर. –Comp. –कुम्भः a pitcher used as a support in swimming; स्मरयौवनयोः खलु

द्वयोः प्लवकुम्भौ भवतः कुचावुभौ N. 2. 31. –गः 1 a monkey; स सेतुं बन्धयामास प्लवगैर्लवणाम्भसि R. 12. 70. –2 a frog. –3 an aquatic bird, the diver. –4 the शिरीष tree. –5 N. of the sun's charioteer. °इन्द्रः Hanumat; Bhāg. °राजः The monkey chief Sugrīva; राघवप्लवगराजयोरिव प्रेम युक्तमितरेतराश्रयम् Ki. 13. 57. (–गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. –गतिः a frog.

प्लवकः [प्लु बाहु° अक] 1 A frog. –2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. –3 The holy fig-tree. –4 A Chāṇḍāla, an outcast. –5 A monkey.

प्लवङ्गः 1 An ape, a monkey. –2 A deer. –3 The fig-tree. –4 N. of a संवत्सर.

प्लवत्वम् (In astrol.) The position of a canstellation in the quarter ruled by its planetary regent; Brit. S.

प्लवङ्गमः 1 A monkey; एवमुक्तस्तु भीमेन स्मितं कृत्वा प्लवङ्गमः Mb. 3. 150. 2; संचेरुरात्मान इवापरं क्षणात् क्षमारुहं देहमिव प्लवङ्गमाः Si. 12. 55. –2 A frog. –Comp. –इन्दुः an epithet of Hanumat.

प्लवन [प्लु-ल्युट्] *a.* Inclined, stooping down; प्रागुदक्प्लवनां भूमिं कारयेत् यत्नतो नरः Matsya. P. –नम् 1 Swimming. –2 Bathing, plunging into; आनन्दमन्दममृतप्लवनादिवाभूत् Māl. 1. 19. –3 Flying. –4 Jumping, leaping. –5 A great flood, deluge. –6 A declivity. –7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

प्लवाका A float, raft.

प्लविक *a.* [प्लवेन तरति ठन्] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लावः [प्लु-घञ्] 1 Flowing over. –2 Jumping, leaping, काचिच्च दर्दुरप्लावैर्विविधैरुपहासकैः Bhāg. 10. 18. 15. –3 Filling to, overflowing. –4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); भस्माद्भिः कांस्यलोहानां शुद्धिः प्लावो द्रवस्य तु Y. 1. 190 (see Mitā. thereon). –5 Submersion.

प्लावनम् [प्लु णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing; ablution. –2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. –3 A flood, deluge. –4 Prolation (of a vowel).

प्लावयितृ *a.* One who causes to swim or cross (a boatsman); गुरुः प्लावयिता तस्य ज्ञानं प्लव इहोच्यते Mb. 12. 326. 23.

प्लावित *p. p.* [प्लु णिच् क्त] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow. –2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. –3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; गलन्मधुप्लावितदूरवर्त्मनि Si. 12. 26; विविक्तेऽस्मिन्नगे भूयः प्लाविते जह्नुकन्यया Ki. 11. 36. –4 Covered with, smeared. –5 Lengthened, prolated (as a vowel); प्लावितेन स्वरेणोच्चैराजुहावाकुलेन्द्रियः Bhāg. 6. 1. 29. –तम् 1 Inundation, flood. –2 A song in which the vowels are prolated.

प्लाविन् *a.* [प्लु-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. –2 Promulgating. –*m.* A bird.

प्लुत *p. p.* [प्लु-क्त] 1 Swimming, floating. –2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. –3 Leaped, jumped. –4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel); अशूद्रविषये प्रत्यभिवादे यद्वाक्यं तस्य टेः प्लुतः स्यात् Sk.; यान्तोऽन्यतः प्लुतकृतस्वरमाशु दूराद्युद्राहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Si. 5. 15. –5 Covered with, filled with; मन्थायस्तार्णवाम्भःप्लुतकुहर... Ve. 1. 22. –6 Bathed in; (see प्लु). –तम् 1 A jump, leap, spring; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ś. 1. 7. –2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. –3 Bounding, vaulting. –4 A flood, deluge. –Comp. –गतिः a hare. (–*f.*) 1 going by leaps. –2 a gallop, bounding motion. –भेदः (in music) a kind of measure.

प्लुतिः *f.* [प्लु-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. –2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मण्डूकप्लुति. –3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. –4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लुष् I. 1, 4, 9 P. (प्लोषति, प्लुष्यति, प्लुष्णाति, प्लुष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe, sear; Ṛs. 1. 22; रामस्तुष्यतु मे वाऽथ पापां प्लुष्णातु वाऽनलः Bk. 20. 34. –II. 9 P. (प्लुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. –2 To anoint. –3 To fill.

प्लुक्षिः 1 Fire. –2 The burning of a house. –3 Oil.

प्लुषः Burning, combustion.

प्लुषिः A species of noxious insect; यद्वैव समः प्लुषिणा समो मशकेन Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 22.

प्लुष्ट *p. p.* Scorched, burnt, singed; पटुतरदवदाहात् प्लुष्ट सस्यप्ररोहाः Ṛs. 1. 22.

प्लोषः Burning, combustion (also प्रोष); स्वपक्षाभ्यां प्लोषादविकल्मरक्षत् करुणया Mv. 5. 5; Viṣnupāda S. 46.

प्लोषण *a.* (–णी *f.*) [प्लुष्-ल्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तार्तीयीकं पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Māl. 1 (v. l.). –णम् Burning, scorching (प्रोषणम् also).

प्लुस् 4 P. (प्लुस्यति) 1 To burn. –2 To share.

प्लेव् 1 Ā. (प्लेवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लोतः 1 A bandage. –2 Cloth.

प्लोतिः Thread, connection; Buddh.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat, devour; बह्विव पापं कुरुते सर्वमेव तत्संप्साय शुद्धः पूतोऽजरोऽमृतः संभवति Bṛi. Up. 5. 14. 8.

प्सा 1 Food. –2 Hunger.

प्सात *p. p.* 1 Eaten. –2 Hungry.

प्सानम् 1 Eating. –2 Food.

प्सुर *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful. –2 Having a shape or form.

फ

फ a. Obvious, evident. फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. –2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. –3 Fruitfulness. –4 An increaser. –5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). –6 Increasing, expanding. –7 Swelling. –8 Gain. फा 1 Useless or idle speech (*n.* also). –2 Heat. –3 Increase. –4 An increaser. फम् 1 An angry speech. –2 Blowing into, puffing up. –3 Bubbling, boiling.

फक्क् 1 P. (फक्कति, फक्कित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. –2 To act wrongly, behave ill. –3 To swell. –4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फक्कः A cripple.

फक्किका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; a grammatical proposition; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका विषमा कुण्डलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. –2 A preiudice, preconceived opinion. –3 A sophistical argument, sophism. –7 A trick, fraud. –8 Logical exposition.

फञ्जिका Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा).

फञ्जी Clerodendrum Siphonantus (Mar. भारंग, धमासा).

फट् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय फट्; सविसर्गं फडन्तं तत्सर्वदिक्षु विनिर्दिशेत् Bhāg. 6. 8. 10.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा (फणा v. l.); विषं भवतु मा भूद् वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. –2 A tooth. –3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फडिङ्गा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण् 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुरुजुर्मेजिरे फेणुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. –2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फण्). –*Caus.* (फाणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid.).

फणः, –णा [फण्-अच्] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणं (फणां) कुरुते Ś. 6. 31; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13. 12; Ku. 6. 68; वहति भुवनश्रेणिं शेषः फणाफलकस्थिताम् Bh. 2. 35. –2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also फणम् in this sense). –णः Ved Scum. –Comp. –आटोपः the expanded hood (v. l. for फटाटोप); Pt. 1. 204. –करः a serpent. –धरः 1 a serpent. –2 N. of Śiva. –भरः A serpent; L. D. B. –भृत् *m.* 1 a serpent. –2 the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nāgas); also eight. –मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; वसुधान्तनिःसृतमिवाहिपतेः पटलं फणामणिसहस्ररुचाम् Śi. 9. 25. –मण्डलम् the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमण्डलम् R. 1[?] [?]8; तत्फणामण्डलोदर्चिर्मणिद्योतितविग्रहम् 10. 7.

फण (णा) वत् *m.* A snake in general.

फणिन् *m.* [फणा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Ṛs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. –2 An epithet of Rāhu. –3 An epithet of Patañjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. –Comp. –इन्द्रः, –ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of the serpent-demon Śeṣa. –2 of Ananta, the lord of serpents. –3 of Patañjali. –केस (स) रः = नागकेशर. –खेलः a quail. –तल्पगः an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Śeṣa as his couch). –पतिः 1 an epithet of Śeṣa or of Vāsuki. –2 of Patañjali. –प्रियः wind. –फेनः opium. –भाष्यम् Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patañjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). –भुज् *m.* 1 a peacock. –2 an epithet of Garuḍa. –मुखम् a kind of spade used by house-breakers; Dk. 2. 2. –लता, –वल्ली betel-pepper.

फणिका Ficus Oppositifolia (Mar. काळा उंबर, बोखाडा).

फणिकाराः N. of a people; cf. कर्णिकाराः.

फणिज्झकः Marjoram.

फणिर्जकः A kind of aromatic herb; Mātaṅga L. 8. 8 (according to the commentator it is तुलसी-भेद, prob. Mar. श्वेतमरवा).

फण्डः The belly.

फत्कारिन् *m.* A bird.

फरम् A shield; cf. फलक.

फरुण्डः Green onion.

फरुबकम् 1 A betel-box. –2 Spittoon.

फर्फरायते Den. Ā. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle; गण्डूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb.

फर्फरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended; Uṇ. 4. 20. –कम् 1 A young shoot or branch. –2 Softness. –का A shoe.

फल् I. 1 P. (फलति, पफाल, अफालीत्, फलिष्यति, फलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; परोपकाराय द्रुमाः फलन्तिः Subhāṣ; विधातुर्व्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मौर्यस्यैव फलन्ति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मन्त्रीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Śi. 2. 89. –2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तवेति R. 13. 59; 15 78; यदा न फेलुः क्षणदाचराणाम् (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; नैवाकृतिः फलति नैव कुलं न शीलम् Bh. 2. 96, 116. –3 To result, produce results or consequences; फलितमस्माकं कपटप्रबन्धेन H. 1; फलितं नस्तर्हि

भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Mal. 6; Ki. 18, 25; खलः करोति दुर्वृत्तं नूनं फलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. –4 To become ripe, ripen. –5 To fall to the lot of, befall. –6 To be useful. –II. 1 P. (फलति, फुल्ल or फुल्त in the first sense, and फलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य मूर्धानमासाद्य पफालासिवरो हि सः Mb. –2 To shine back, be reflected; इह नवशुककोमला मणीनां रविकरसंवलिताः फलन्ति भासः Ki. 5. 38. –3 To go.

फलम् [फल्-अच्] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलम् Ś. 7. 30; R. 4. 43; 1. 49. –2 Crop, produce; कृषिफलम् Me. 16. –3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 80; फलेन ज्ञास्यसि Pt. 1; न नवः प्रभुराफलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33; अनिष्टमिष्टं मिश्रं च त्रिविधं कर्मणः फलम् Bg. 18. 12. –4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); फलमस्योपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य माम् R. 12. 37. –5 A deed, act (opp. words); ब्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कण्ठेन निजोपयोगिताम् N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. –6 Aim, object, purpose; परेङ्गितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य फलम् Ki. 2. 21, 'with what object in view; Me. 56. –7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलम् Bv. 2. 61. –8 Profit or interest on capital. –9 Progeny, offspring; तस्यापनोदाय फलप्रवृत्तावुपस्थितायामपि निर्व्यपेक्षः (त्यक्ष्यामि) R. 14. 39. –10 A kernel (of a fruit). –11 A tablet or board (शारिफल). –12 A blade (of a sword). –13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; barb; आरामुखं क्षुरप्रं च गोपुच्छं चार्धचन्द्रकम्। सूचीमुखं च भल्लं च वत्सदन्तं द्विभल्लकम्॥ कर्णिकं काकतुण्डं च तथान्यान्यप्यनेकशः। फलानि देशभेदेन भवन्ति बहुरूपतः॥ Dhanur. 64-5; फलयोगमवाप्य सायकानाम् Mu. 7. 10; Ki. 14. 52. –14 A shield. –15 A testicle; अकर्तव्यमिदं यस्माद् विफलस्त्वं भविष्यसि Rām. 1. 48. 27. –16 A gift. –17 The result of a calculation (in Math.) –18 Product or quotient. –19 Menstrual discharge. –20 Nutmeg. –21 A ploughshare. –22 Loss, disadvantage. –23 The second (or third) term in a rule-of-three sum. –24 Correlative equation. –25 The area of a figure. –26 The three myrobalans (त्रिफला). –27 A point on a die. –28 Benefit, enjoyment; ईश्वरा भूरिदानेन यल्लभन्ते फलं किल Pt. 2. 72. –29 Compensation; यावत् सस्यं विनश्येत् तु तावत् स्यात् क्षेत्रिणः फलम् Y. 2. 161. –30 A counterpart (प्रतिबिम्ब); तन्मायाफलरूपेण केवलं निर्विकल्पितम् Bhāg. 11. 24. 3. –31 Shoulder-blade; तस्यां स फलके खड्गं निजघान ततोऽङ्गदः Rām. 6. 76. 10. –Comp. –अदनः = फलाशनः q. v.; a parrot. –अधिकारः a claim for wages. –अध्यक्षः Mimusops Kauki (Mār. खिरणी). –अनुबन्धः succession or sequence of fruits or results. –अनुमेय *a.* to be inferred from the results or consequences; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. –अनुसरणम् 1 rate of profits. –2 following or reaping consequences. –अन्तः a bamboo. –अन्वेषिन् *a.* seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). –अपूर्वम् The mystic power which produces the consequences of a sacrificial act. –अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. –अपेत *a.* useless, unfertile, unproductive. –अम्लः a kind of sorrel. (–म्लम्) tamarind. °पञ्चकम् the five sour fruits : bergumot (जम्बीर), orange (नारिङ्ग), sorrel (आम्लवेतस), tamarind (चिञ्चा) and a citron (मातुलुङ्ग, Mar. महाळुंग). –अशनः a parrot. –अस्थि *n.* a cocoa-nut. –आकाङ्क्षा expectation of (good) results; see फलापेक्षा. –आगमः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः Ś. 5. 12. –2 the fruit season, autumn. –आढ्य *a.* full of or abounding in fruits. (–ढ्या) a kind of plantain. –आरामः a fruit-garden, orchard. –आसक्त *a.* 1 fond of fuits. –2 attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). –आसवः a decoction of fruit. –आहारः feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal. –इन्द्रः a species of Jambū (Rājajambū). –उच्चयः a collection of fruits. –उत्तमा 1 a kind of grapes (having no stones). –2 = त्रिफला. –उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 production of fruit. –2 profit, gain. (–त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written फलोत्पति in this sense). –उत्प्रेक्षा a kind of comparison. –उदयः 1 appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलोदयकर्मणाम् R. 1. 5; 8. 22. –2 profit, gain. –3 retribution, punishment. –4 happiness, joy. –5 heaven. –उद्गमः appearance of fruits; भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलोद्गमैः Ś. 5. 12 (v. l.). –उद्देशः regard to results; see फलापेक्षा. –उन्मुख *a.* about to give fruit. –उपगम *a.* bearing fruit. –उपजीविन् *a.* living by cultivating or selling fruits. –उपभोगः 1 enjoyment of fruit. –2 partaking of reward. –उपेत *a.* yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. –काम *a.* one who is desirous of fruit; धर्मवाणिजका मूढा फलकामा नराधमाः। अर्चयन्ति जगन्नाथं ते कामं नाप्नुवन्त्युत॥ (मल. त. Śabda. ch.) –कामना desire of fruits or consequences. –कालः fruit-season. –केसरः the cocoanut tree. –कोशः, –षः, कोशकः the scrotum (covering of the testicles). –खण्डनम् frustration of fruits or results, disappointment. –खेला a quail. –ग्रन्थः (in astrol.) a work describing the effects of celestial phenomena on the destiny of men; Bri. S. –ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. –ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् *a.* (also फलेग्रहि and फलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यतां कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्यान्मनोरथतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Mal. 9. 39; भ्रूणुरात्मा फलेग्रहिः Ait. Br. (शुनःशेप legend); फलेग्रहीन् हंसि वनस्पतीनाम् Bk.; द्वितीयो ह्यवकेशी स्यात् प्रथमस्तु फलेग्रहिः Śiva B. 16. 27. (–*m.*) a fruit-tree. –ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. –चोरकः a kind of perfume (Mar. चोरओवा). –छदनम a house built of wooden boards. –तन्त्र *a.* aiming only at one's advantage. –त्रयम्, –त्रिकम् the three myrobalans (त्रिफला). –द, –दात्, –प्रद *a.* 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; फलदानां तु वृक्षाणां छेदने जप्यमृक्शतम् Ms. 11. 142; गतेऽपि वयसि ग्राह्या विद्या सर्वात्मना बुधैः। ...... अन्यत्र फलदा भवेद्॥ Subhāṣ. –2 bringing in gain or profit. –3 giving

a reward, rewarding. (-दः) a tree. -धर्मन् *a.* ripening soon and then falling on the ground, perishing; फलधर्मा महाराज फलधर्मा तथैव च ॥ निमेषादपि कौन्तेय यस्यायुरपचीयते Mb. 3. 35. 2-3. -निर्वृत्तिः *f.* final consequence or reward. -निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. -निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 production of fruit. -2 attainment of reward. -परिणतिः *f.*, -परिणामः, -पाकः (-फलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. -2 the fulness of cousequences. -पाकः Carissa Carandas (Mar. करवंद). -पाकान्ता, -पाकावसाना an annual plant; ओषध्यः फलपाकान्ताः Ak. -पातनम् knocking down or gathering fruit. -पादपः a fruit-tree. -पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree; एतस्मिन् फलपूरबीजनिकरभ्रान्त्या नितान्तारुणे संप्राप्तेषु शुकेषु पञ्जरशुका निर्गन्तुमुद्युञ्जते। Rām. Ch. 7. 86. -प्रजननम् the production of fruit. -प्रदानम् 1 the giving of fruits. -2 a ceremony at weddings. -प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. -प्रिया 1 the Priyaṅgu plant. -2 a species of crow. -प्रेप्सु *a.* desirous of attaining results. -बन्धिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. -भागः a share in any product or profit. -भागिन्, -भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit; दातॄन् प्रतिग्रहीतॄंश्च कुरुते फलभागिनः Ms. 3. 143. -भावना The acquisition of a result; success; सुपर्णा हि स्फुटभावना या सा पूर्वरूपं फलभावनायाः N. 14. 7. -भुज् *m.* a monkey; P. R. -भूमन् *m.* greater fruit; ऋतुवच्चानुमानेनाभ्यासे फलभूमा स्यात् MS. 11. 1. 29. -भूयस्त्वम् (see फलभूमन् above); यथा कर्मसु सौर्यादिषु फलं कर्मणा क्रियत इति कर्माभ्यासे फलभूयस्त्वमेवमिहापि ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 29. -भूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (*i. e.* heaven or hell). -भृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. -भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. -2 usufruct. -मत्स्या the aloe plant. -मुख्या a species of plant (अजमोदा). -मूलम् fruits and roots; फलमूलाशिनौ दान्तौ Rāmarakṣā 18. -योगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. -2 wages, remuneration. -3 a stage in the performance of a drama; सावस्था फलयोगः स्यात् यः समग्रफलागमः S. D. -राजन् *m.* a water-melon. -राशिः *m.* the 3rd term in the rule of three. -वन्ध्यः a tree barren of fruit. -वर्णिका jelly (?); Gaṇeśa P. 2. 149. -वर्तिः *f.* a coarse wick of cloth besmeared with some laxative and inserted into the anus for discharging the bowels, suppository. -वर्तुलम् a watermelon. -वल्ली a series of quotients. -विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. -वृक्षः a fruit-tree. -वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. -षाडवः the pomegranate tree. -शालिन् *a.* 1 bearing fruit, fruitful. -2 sharing in the consequences. -शैशिरः the Badara tree. -श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. -संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit. -संपद् *f.* 1 abundance of fruit. -2 success. -3 prosperity. -साधनम् a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. -2 a prosperous result. -स्थानम् the stage in which results are enjoyed; Buddh. -स्थापनम् the sacrament called सीमन्तोन्नयन; फलस्थापनात् मातापितृजं पाप्मानमपोहति Hārīta. -स्नेहः a walnut tree. -हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā. -हानिः loss of profit. -हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. -हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकम् 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39; द्यूत°, चित्र° &c. -2 Any flat surface; चुम्ब्यमानकपोलफलकाम् K. 218; धृतमुग्धगण्डफलकैर्विबभुः Śi. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. -3 A shield; Rām. 1. -4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. -5 The buttocks, hips. -6 The palm of the hand. -7 Fruit, result, consequence. -8 Profit, gain. -9 Menstruation. -10 The head of an arrow. -11 The pericarp of a lotus. -12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead). -13 A wooden seat; तवार्हते तु फलकं कूर्चं वाऽप्यथवा बृसी Mb. 5. 35. 15. -14 Bark (as material for clothes). -Comp. -परिधानम् putting on a bark-garment. -पुरम् N. of a town in the east of India; P. VI. 2. 101; cf. फलपुर. -पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). -यन्त्रम् an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarāchārya. -सक्थ *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. -2 Armed with a shield. -*m.* 1 A wooden bench. -2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also). -3 (also फलिः and फल्लकिन्) A kind of small fish (Mystus Kapirat); L. D. B.

फलतस् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनम् [फल्-ल्युट्] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. -2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing; अपुष्पाः फलवन्तो ये ते वनस्पतयः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47. -2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. -3 Containing the result or end of a plot. -*m.* A fruit-tree. -ती The plant called प्रियङ्गु.

फलसः (**शः**) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहकः A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलायोषित् *f.* A cricket; cf. फडिङ्गा.

फलिः *m.* 1 A kind of fish. -2 A bowl or cup.

फलिकः A mountain.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). -तः A fruit tree. -ता A menstruous woman. -तम् A sort of perfume (शैलेय).

फलिन् *a.* [फल अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); पुष्पिणः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तूभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. -2 Advantageous, profitable. -*m.* A tree; यथा प्रसूयमानस्तु फली दद्यात् फलं बहु Mb. 14 18. 2.

फलिन *a.* [फल्-इनच्] Fruitful, bearing fruit; ताम्बूलीपटलैः पिनद्धफलिनव्यानम्रपूगद्रुमाः Mal. 6. 19. **–नः** The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, –फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणम्, –फलीकारः 1 Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks. –2 husk, chaff, smallest grain etc; प्रजायामर्थप्रत्ययो धनदमिवाधनः फलीकरणम् Bhāg. 5. 3. 13; ईश्वरात् क्षीणपुण्येन फलीकारानिवाधनः Bhāg. 4. 9. 36.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्कः A stretched out, expanded body.

फल्गु *a.* [फल्-उ गुक् च Uṇ. 1. 18] 1 Pithless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1. –2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; 'फल्गु तुच्छमसारं च' Yādava.; तरीषु तत्रत्यमफल्गु भाण्डम् Śi. 3. 76. –3 Small, minute; नामरूपविभेदेन फल्ग्व्या च कलया कृताः Bhāg. 8. 3. 22. –4 Vain, unmeaning. –5 Weak, feeble, flimsy; फल्गूनि तत्र महतां जीवो जीवस्य जीवनम् Bhāg. 1. 13. 47. –6 Untrue. –7 Beautiful, lovely. **–ल्गुः** *f.* 1 The spring season. –2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree (Mar. बोखाडा). –3 N. of a river at Gayā. –4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus over one another at the Holi festival. –5 (du.) (In astrol.) N. of a नक्षत्र. **–Comp.** **–उत्सवः** the vernal festival, commonly called *Holi*. **–द** *a.* avaricious. **–वाक्** a falsehood, lie. **–वाटिका** the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्गुता, –त्वम् Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; न हि गणयति क्षुद्रो जन्तुः परिग्रहफल्गुताम् Bh. 2. 9.

फल्गुन *a.* 1 Red. –2 Born under the constellation फल्गुनी. **–नः** 1 The month of Phālguna. –2 N. of Indra. –3 Of Arjuna.

फल्गुनालः The month of Phālguna.

फल्गुनी N. of a constellation (पूर्वा and उत्तरा); मैत्रे मुहूर्ते शशलाञ्छनेन योगं गतासूत्तरफल्गुनीषु Ku. 7. 6. **–Comp.** **–भवः** the planet Jupiter.

फाल्गुनिकः The month of Phālguna; L. D. B.

फल्यम् A flower, bud.

फा *m.* (Nom. फास्) 1 Heat. –2 Idle talk.

फाट् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. –2 Flour mixed with curds (करम्भ).

फाणितम् Raw sugar; इक्षोः रसस्तु यः पक्वः किंचिद् गाढो बहुद्रवः। स एवेक्षुविकारेषु ख्यातः फाणितसंज्ञया ॥ Bhāva P.; condensed juice of sugarcane (Mar. काकवी); फाणितेषु मरिचावचूर्णना सा स्फुटं कटुरपि स्पृहावहा N. 14. 118. –2 A product of milk (गोरसविकार); भक्ष्यान् फाणितसंयुक्तान् दत्वा सौभाग्यमृच्छति Mb. 13. 64. 13.

फाण्ट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). **–ण्टः, –ण्टम्** An infusion, decoction; फाण्टमनायाससाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk.; फाण्टचित्रान्नपाणयः Bk. 9. 17. (see the commentary: यदच्छूतमपिष्टं कषायमुदकसंपर्कमात्राद्विभक्तरसम् ईषदुष्णं तदल्पप्रयाससाध्यत्वात् फाण्टमित्युच्यते ।); क्षुण्णद्रव्यफले सम्यक् जलमुष्णं विनिक्षिपेत्। पात्रे चतुष्पलमितं ततस्तु स्रावयेज्जलम्। सोऽयं चूर्णद्रवः फाण्टो भिषग्भिरभिधीयते Vaidyaka. **–ण्टम्** The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फाण्टकः A decoction, infusion.

फाण्डम् The belly.

फारी Black cumin (Mar. काळें जिरें).

फालः, –लम् 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. –2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमन्तभाग); द्विफालबद्धाश्चिकुराः शिरःस्थितम् N. 1. 16. –3 A sort of spade. –4 A bundle. –5 The forehead (for भाल). **–लः** 1 An epithet of Balarāma. –2 Of Śiva. –3 The citron tree. **–लम्** 1 A garment of cotton. –2 A ploughed field. **–Comp.** **–आहत** *a.* ploughed, tilled. **–कृष्ट** *a.* 1 tilled. –2 produced by cultivation; न फालकृष्टमश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 16. (**–ष्टम्**) a ploughed field. **–गुप्तः** N. of Balarāma.

फालखेला A quail.

फालिका A slice, piece; मृदुव्यञ्जनमांसफालिकाम् N. 16. 82. ताम्बूल° bits of betel; N. 20. 82.

फाल्गुनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). –2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:— उत्तराभ्यां फल्गुनीभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा। जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्गुनं विदुः॥ –3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. **–Comp.** **–अनुजः** 1 the month Chaitra. –2 the vernal season (वसन्तकाल). –3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

फाल्गुनालः = फाल्गुन.

फाल्गुनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्गुन; °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. –2 Useless or idle talk. –3 Anger.

फिट्सूत्रम् N. of a grammatical work by शान्तनवाचार्य.

फिङ्गकः The fork-tailed shrike; cf. कलिङ्ग.

फिरङ्गः 1 The country of the Franks (*i. e.* of Europeans). –2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis; also फिरङ्गामयः, –व्याधिः.

फिराङ्गिन् *m.* A Frank (*i. e.* a European).

फुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

फुक्कः A bird.

फुटः The expanded hood of a snake. **-Comp.** **-आटोपः** =फटाटोपः q. v.

फुट्टकम् A kind of cloth; Buddh.

फुट्टिका A sort of woven texture; Ks.

फुडुत् *ind.* An interjection.

फु (फू) त् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; फु (फू) त्कृ 1 To blow into (a liquid); बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यपि फूत्कृत्य भक्षयति H. 4. 103. -2 To scream aloud, cry, shriek. **-Comp.** **-कारः, -कृतम्, -कृतिः** *f.* 1 blowing into. -2 hissing, whizzing. -3 the hiss of a serpent. -4 sobbing. -5 screaming, a loud shriek, yell. फूत्काररन्ध्रम् the hole of a flute. **-कृत** *a.* 1 blown into &c. -2 blown up (as a bubble.) -3 screamed aloud. (**-तम्**) 1 the sound of a wind-instrument. -2 a loud cry, shriek, scream. **-कृतिः** 1 the blowing of a wind instrument. -2 blowing, hissing. -3 crying aloud.

फुप्फु *ind.* An onomatopoetic word. **-Comp.** **-कारक** *a.* panting, gasping.

फुप्फुसः, -सम् The lungs.

फुम्फुआ *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

फुराफुराय Den. Ā To tremble, flicker.

फुलिङ्गः Syphilis; cf. फिरङ्ग.

फुल्ल् 1 P. (फुल्लति, फुल्लित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; निष्पीडनस्फारफुल्लफणापीठः Māl. 5. 23.

फुल्ल *p. p.* (of फुल्ल्) 1 Expanded, opened, blown, पुष्पं च फुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कान्तिं प्रमदाजनानाम् Rs. 6. 6; फुल्लारविन्दवदनाम् Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; फुल्लासनाग्रविटपानिव वायुरुग्णान् R. 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -5 Puffed, inflated (as cheeks). -6 Loose (as a garment). **-ल्लम्** A full-blown flower. **-Comp.** **-तुवरी** alum. **-दामन** *n.* a kind of metre. **-नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन** *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); वीक्षन्तेऽन्यमितः स्फुटत्कुमुदिनीफुल्लोल्लसल्लोचनाः Pt. 1. 136. (**-नः**) a kind of deer. (**-नम्**) a large, full eye. **-फालः** the wind raised in winnowing corn. **-वदन** *a.* looking pleased or happy.

फुल्लनम् Inflating, filling with wind.

फुल्लिः (also फुल्तिः) *f.* 1 Blossoming, blooming. -2 Perfection, fullness.

फुल्लरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेञ्चकः A kind of bird.

फेत् (त्) कारः A shriek, howl (of a wind or something as animal, arrow &c); फेत्कारैर्हेषितैः शब्दैः सर्वमेवाकुलं बभौ Mb. 7. 154. 26.

फेनः, -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 52; R. 13. 11; Ms. 2. 61; फेनैर्जलानामुरस्य मूर्ध्नः Bk. 12. 58. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White cuttle-fish bone. **-Comp.** **-अग्रम्** a bubble. **-अशनिः** N. of Indra; cf. नमुचि. **-आहार** *a.* living on foam. **-गिरिः** N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. **-दुग्धा** a kind of small shrub (Mar. मोठी दुधी). **-धर्मन्** *a.* transient; प्रत्यक्षं मन्यसे कालं मर्त्यः सन् कालबन्धनः। फेनधर्मा महाराज फलधर्मा तथैव च ॥ Mb. 3. 35. 2. **-पिण्डः** 1 a mere bubble. -2 an empty idea, non-entity. **-वाहिन्** *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण (न) क 1 See फेन. -2 Ground rice boiled in water. **-का** A kind of pastry (फेणी).

फेण (न) पः An ascetic living on fruits etc., fallen down automatically; वैखानसा वालखिल्यौदुम्बराः फेनपा वने Bhāg. 3. 12. 43; फेनपानामृषीणां यो धर्मः Mb. 13. 141. 96.

फेणी, फेनिका *f.* A kind of sweetmeat; L. D. B.

फेनायितम् *p. p.* of a denominative from फेन, applied to an elephant's roar produced in the back of the mouth; Mātaṅga L. 2. 13.

फेनि (न) ल *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेनिलमम्बुराशिम् R. 13. 2. **-लः** A kind of tree (Mar. रिठा).

फेरः, फेरण्डः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; क्रन्दत्फेरवचण्डडात्कृति &c. Māl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal; गृहेषु येष्वतिथयो नार्चिताः सलिलैरपि। यदि निर्यान्ति ते नूनं फेरुराजगृहोपमाः ॥ Bhāg. 8. 16. 7.

फेल् 1 P. (फेलति) To go, move.

फेलम्, फेला, फेलिका, फेली (alos फेलकः, फेलिः according to L. D. B.) Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts.

फेला *f.* (or छेला) The vault of a foundation pit.

फेलुकः The scrotum.

ब

बः 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; बः पुमान् वरुणे सिन्धौ भगे तोये गते तु वा। गन्धने तन्तुसंताने पुंस्येव वपने स्मृतः ॥ Medinī.

बंह् 1 Ā. (बंहते, बंहित). To increase, grow. -*Caus.* 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

बंहिमन् *m.* Abundance, multitude; P. VI. 4. 157.

बंहिष्ठ *a.* 1 Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल q. v.). -2 Very low or deep.

बंहीयस् *a.* 1 More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (compar. of बहुल q. v.). -2 Very stout or fat.

बकः 1 The Indian crane; न प्रयत्नशतेनापि शुकवत् पाठ्यते बकः H. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhīma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Kriṣṇa. -5 N. of Kubera. -6 An apparatus for subliming metals or minerals. -की = पूतना q. v. अहो बकी यं स्तनकालकूटं जिघांसयापाययदप्यसाध्वी Bhāg. 3. 2. 23. -2 A female crane. -Comp. -चरः, -वृत्तिः, -व्रतचरः, -व्रतिकः -व्रतिन् *m.* 'acting like a crane', a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अधोदृष्टिर्नैष्कृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः। शठो मिथ्याविनीतश्च बकव्रतचरो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 4. 196. -चिञ्चिका, -चिञ्ची a kind of fish. -जित् *m.*, -निषूदनः epithets of 1 Bhīma. -2 of Krisna. -धूपः a kind of perfume. -पञ्चकम् the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kārtika (during which even the heron eats no fish). -यन्त्रम् a kind of retort. -व्रतम् 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy; ये बकव्रतिनो विप्राः Ms. 4. 197; see also 196 (बकव्रतचर). -सहवासिन् a lotus flower; Kuval.

बकबकाय Den. Ā. To croak.

बकाची A kind of fish.

बकाय Denom. P. To act like बक.

बकुर *a.* Horrible. -रः 1 Lightning; thunderbolt. -2 A wind instrument used in battle; अभि दस्युं बकुरेणा धमन्ता Ṛv. 1. 117. 21. (Naighantuka gives the first meaning.)

बकुलः 1 A kind of tree, Mimusops Elengi, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काङ्क्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or बकुलः) वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनाऽस्याः Me. 80; बकुलः सीधुगण्डूषसेकात् (विकसति); तव निश्वसितानुकारिभिर्बकुलैरर्धचितां समं मया R. 8. 64; (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. -लम् The fragrant flower of this tree; कृती मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54. -ली A kind of drug.

बकूलः The Bakula tree.

बकेरुका 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

बकोटः A crane.

बटुः A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चाणक्यबटुः &c.; see वटु. -2 A young Brahmacharin; अव्रता बटवोऽशौचाः Bhāg. 12. 3. 33. -Comp. -मात्रः a mere boy.

बटुकः 1 A boy, lad; see वटु. -2 A stupid fellow. -Comp. -भैरवः a form of Bhairava.

बटूकरणम् Investiture with the sacred thread.

बट्टलोहकम् Damasked steel.

बडि(लि)शम् (-शः, -शा, -शी) A fish-hook; स मीनोऽप्यज्ञानाद् बडिशयुतमश्नातु पिशितम् Bh. 3. 21; तांस्ते भक्षयतः कण्ठे यस्तप्तबडिशायते Bm. 1. 122. गरीयसेऽपकाराय तिमीनां बडिशं यथा Śiva B. 26. 45. -2 A surgical instrument.

बत *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं बत विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mal. 3. 18; अहो बत महत् पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयम् Bg. 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलम् Ś. 1. 10. -3 Addressing, calling; बत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तम् G. M.; R. 9. 47. -4 Joy or satisfaction; अपि बत मधुपुर्यामार्यपुत्रोऽधुनास्ते Bhāg. 10. 47. 21; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. -5 Wonder or surprise; वनजे नेति बलं बतास्ति सत्त्वे Ki. 13. 8; अहो बत महच्चित्रम् K. 154. -6 Censure. -7 Truth (सत्यार्थे); कल्याणी बत गाथेयं लौकिकी प्रतिभाति माम् Rām. 5. 34. 6. For the meanings of बत with अहो see under अहो.

बद् 1 P. To be steady or firm.

बदरः [बद् स्थैर्ये अरच्] 1 The jujube tree. -2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. -रा The cotton shrub. -रम् 1 The fruit of jujube; करबदरसदृशमखिलं भुवनतलं यत् प्रसादतः कवयः। पश्यन्ति सूक्ष्ममतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1; बदरामलकाम्रदाडिमानामपहृत्य श्रियमुन्नतां क्रमेण Bv. 2. 8. -2 The pod of the cotton shrub. -3 The berry used as a weight. -Comp. -कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. -पाचनम् N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये बदरिकाकारा बहिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 90. -2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring

hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyana. –Comp. –आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बदरिः *f.* The jujube tree.

बदरी The jujube tree; see बादरायण. –2 = बदरिका (2) above. –3 The cotton shrub. –Comp. –छदः a kind of perfume. –तपोवनम् the penance grove at Badarī; बदरीतपोवननिवासनिरतमवगात मान्यथा Ki. 12. 33. –नाथः N. of a temple at Badarī. –नारायणः N. of a sacred place. –पत्रम् a kind of perfume (नखरी). –फलम् a fruit of the jujube tree. –वनम् (–णम्) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. –वासा an epithet of Durgā. –शैलः a rocky eminence at Badarī.

बद्बम् A large number (according to Sāyaṇa 100 kotis, others 10,000 millions; 13084 according to Bhāg. com. 9. 20. 26).

बध् I. 1 A. (बीभत्सते; strictly the desiderative base of बध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); येभ्यो बीभत्समानाः U. 1. –II. 10 P. (बाधयति) To bind, check, restrain.

बधिर *a.* Deaf; ध्वनिभिर्जनस्य बधिरीकृतश्रुतेः Śi. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P., बधिरीकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also); बधिरिताशेषदिगन्तरालम् K.; Mv. 6. 30.

बधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बन्द् 1 P. To divide; L. D. B.

बन्दिन् See वन्दिन्. A bard, herald; धर्मच्छेदात् पटुतरगिरो बन्दिनो नीलकण्ठाः V. 4. 13.

बन्दिः, –न्दी *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement. –2 A prisoner, captive; मोक्ष्यते सुरबन्दीनां वेणीर्वीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61. –Comp. –ग्रहः taking prisoner, capture. –ग्राहः a house breaker, robber. –पालः a jailor. –शूला a harlot, prostitute. –स्थित *a.* imprisoned.

बन्ध् 9 P. (बध्नाति, बबन्ध, अभांत्सीत्, भंत्स्यति, बन्द्धुम्, बद्ध; *pass.* बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten; बन्द्धुं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धोऽपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57, 25; R. 7. 9; Bk. 9. 75. –2 To catch, capture, imprison, ensnare, make captive; कर्मभिर्न स बध्यते Bg 4. 14; बलिर्बबन्धे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. –3 To chain, fetter. –4 To check, stop, suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. –5 To put on, wear; न हि चूडामणिः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बबन्धुरङ्गुलित्राणि Bk. 14. 7. –6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.); बबन्ध चक्षूंषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. –7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.); दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. –8 To bind or fasten together (as hair); पूर्णप्रतिज्ञेन मया केवल बध्यते शिखा Mu. 7. 17. –9 To build, construct, form, arrange; बद्धोर्मिनाकवनितापरिभुक्तमुक्तम् Ki. 8. 57; छायाबद्धकदम्बकं मृगकुलम् Ś. 2. 6; तस्याञ्जलिं बन्धुमतो बबन्ध R. 16. 5; 4. 38; 11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7. 77. –10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.); तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रम् Vikr. 18. 107; श्लोक एवास्त्वयं बद्धः Rām. 1. 2. 31. –11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.); काले खलु समारब्धाः फलं बध्नन्ति नीतयः R. 12. 69; Ku. 5. 60 (v. l.) Ś. 6. 3. –12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. –13 To punish, chastise. –14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). –15 To shut, close, stop. –16 To oppress, overpower. –17 To join, unite. –18 To produce, cause, effect. –19 To strike (as root). –20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बन्ध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* भ्रुकुटिं बन्ध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown; मुष्टिं बन्ध् to clench the fist; अञ्जलिं बन्ध् to fold the hands together in supplication; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बन्ध् to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बन्ध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of; सेतुं बन्ध् to construct or build a bridge; वैरं बन्ध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity; सख्यं, सौहृदं बन्ध् to form friendship; गोलं बन्ध् to form a globe; मण्डलं बन्ध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle; मौनं बन्ध् to maintain silence; परिकरं, कक्षां बन्ध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for any thing; see the compounds under बद्ध also). –*Caus.* To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c.; स सेतुं बन्धयामास प्लवगैर्लवणाम्भसि R. 12. 70.

बद्ध *p. p.* [बन्ध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. –2 Chained, fettered. –3 Captured, caught. –4 Confined, imprisoned. –5 Put or girt on. –6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. –7 Formed, built; शरबद्धमिवाभाति द्वितीयं भास्वदम्बरम् Rām. 6. 107. 24. –8 Cherished, entertained. –9 Combined, united. –10 Firmly rooted, firm. –11 Shut, stopped, closed. –12 Inlaid, studded. –13 Composed (as verses). –14 Formed, contracted; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं मैनाकमम्भोनिधिबद्धसख्यम् Ku. 1. 20. –15 Manifested, displayed. –16 Entangled, involved. –17 Congealed, clotted (as blood). –18 Effected, caused, formed, produced; बद्धं जालकम् Ś. 1. 29; 2. 6; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. –19 Possessed, preserved; बद्धं सन्तं मन्यते लब्धमर्थम् Mb. 5. 92. 23. –Comp. –अङ्गुलित्र, –अङ्गुलित्राण *a.* having a finger-guard fastened. –अञ्जलि *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. °पुट *a.* forming a cup with the hollowed hands. –अनुराग *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. –अनुशय *a.* 1 feeling repentant. –2 of a fixed resolve. –अम्बु *n.* water derived from a current. –अवस्थिति *a.* constant. –आदर *a.* attaching great value to. –आनन्द *a.* joyful. –आयुध *a.* accoutred with arms. –आशङ्क *a.* one whose

suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. –उत्सव *a.* enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. –उद्यम *a.* making united efforts. –कक्ष, –कक्ष्य *a.* see बद्धपरिकर. –कदम्बक *a.* forming groups; छायाबद्धकदम्बकं मृगकुलं रोमन्थमभ्यस्यतु Ś. 2. 6. –कलापिन् *a.* one who has his quiver tied on. –केसर *a.* 1 forming hair. –2 having the filaments formed. –कोप, –मन्यु, –रोष *a.* 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. –2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. –गुदम् a kind of obstruction of the bowels; निरुध्यते तस्य गुदे पुरीषं, निरेति कृच्छ्रादपि चाल्पमल्पम्। हृन्नाभिमध्ये परिवृद्धिमेति तस्योदरं बद्धगुदं वदन्ति॥ Bhāva. P. –ग्रह *a.* insisting on something. –चित्त, –मनस् *a.* having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. –जिह्व *a.* tongue-tied. –तूणीर *a.* equipped with a quiver. –दृष्टि, –नेत्र, –लोचन *a.* having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at; ग्रीवाभङ्गाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यन्दने बद्धदृष्टिः Ś. 1. 7. –धार *a.* continuously or incessantly flowing. –निश्चय *a.* firmly resolved, resolute. –नेपथ्य *a.* attired in a theatrical dress. –परिकर *a.* having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; *i. e.* ready, prepared. –पुरीष *a.* having the bowels constipated. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made a vow or promise. –2 firmly resolved. –प्रतिश्रुत् *a.* resonant with echoes. –भाव *a.* having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); दढं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. –भूः *f.* 1 the lowest floor. –2 ground prepared for the site of a house. –3 pavement. –मण्डल *a.* ranged in circles. –मुष्टि *a.* 1 having a closed fist. –2 close-fisted, covetous. –मूत्र *a.* obstructing the urine. –मूल *a.* deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Śi. 2. 38. –मौन *a.* holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अदृश्यत त्वच्चरणारविन्दविश्लेषदुःखादिव बद्धमौनम् R. 13. 23. –राग *a.* having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; गल्लस्थलेषु मदवारिषु बद्धरागमत्तभ्रमद्भ्रमरपादतलाहतोऽपि Pt. 1. 123. –वसति *a.* fixing an abode. –वाच् *a.* tongue-tied, maintaining silence. –वेपथु *a.* seized with tremour. –वैर *a.* one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. –शिख *a.* 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). –2 one who is still in childhood, young. –सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. –स्नेह *a.* forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बन्धः [बन्ध्-घञ्] 1 A tie, bond (in general) (आशाबन्ध &c.). –2 A hair-band, fillet; रतिविगलितबन्धे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः (सति) V. 4. 22; Ś. 1. 29. –3 A chain, fetter. –4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment; बन्धं चानिच्छता घोरं त्वयासौ पुरुषर्षभ Rām. 5. 21. 19; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्निगृह्णीयात् प्रयत्नतः। निरोधनेन बन्धेन विविधेन वधेन च॥ Ms. 8. 310. –5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; गजबन्ध R. 16. 2. –6 (*a*) Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबन्धो महाकाव्यम् S. D. 6. (*b*) Building, erecting. –7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबन्धे विरोधम् Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. –8 Connection, union, intercourse. –9 Joining or folding together, combining; प्रासादवातायनदृश्यबन्धैः साकेतनार्योऽञ्जलिभिः प्रणेमुः R. 14. 13; अञ्जलिबन्धः &c. –10 A bandage, ligature. –11 Agreement, harmony. –12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; मनसिजतरुपुष्पं रागबन्धप्रवालम् (यौवनम्) R. 18. 52. –13 Bondage, confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world'); बन्धं मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बन्धोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान् कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7. –14 Result, consequence. –15 A position, posture in general; आसनबन्धधीरः R. 2. 6; पर्यङ्कबन्धस्थिरपूर्वकायम् Ku. 3. 45, 59. –16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimañjarī to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). –17 A border, frame-work. –18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape; *e. g.* खड्गबन्ध, पद्मबन्ध, मुरजबन्ध (*vide* K. P. 9 *ad loc.*). –19 A sinew, tendon. –20 The body. –21 A deposit, pledge. –22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). –23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. –Comp. –करणम् fettering, imprisoning. –कर्तृ *m.* a binder, fetterer. –तन्त्रम् a complete army containing the four necessary elements, *i. e.* elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. –नृत्यम् a kind of dance. –पारुष्यम् forced or unnatural construction of words. –मुद्रा impression or mark of fetters. –स्तम्भः a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephat) is tied.

बन्धकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. –2 A catcher. –3 A band, tie, rope, tether. –4 A dike, bank, dam. –5 A pledge, deposit. –6 A posture of the body. –7 Barter, exchange. –8 A violator, ravisher. –9 A promise. –10 A city. –11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds); ऋणं सदशबन्धकम् Y. 2. 76. –कम् 1 Binding, confinement. –2 Pawn, mortgage; L. D. B. –की 1 An unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबन्धक्या प्रयोजनम् Māl. 7; Ve. 2. –2 A harlot, courtezan; अतः परं स्वैरिणी स्याद्बन्धकी पञ्चमे भवेत् Mb. 1. 123. 77; बलात् धृतोऽसि मयेति बन्धकीधाष्टर्यम् K. 237; वैयात्यं प्रथयति बन्धकीव योषा Rām. Ch. 7. 58. –3 A female elephant. –4 A barren woman.

बन्धन *a.* 1 Binding, fettering. –2 Checking, stopping. –3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon; cf. निबन्धन. –नम् [बन्ध्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बन्धनम् Ku. 4. 8. –2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनम्रशाखाभुजबन्धनानि Ku. 3. 39; Pt. 5. 21; घटय भुजबन्धनम् Gīt. 10; R. 19. 17. –3 A bond, tie (fig. also); R. 12. 76; आशाबन्धनम् &c. –4 Fettering, chaining, confining. गजभुजङ्गमयोरपि बन्धनम् Bh. 2. 91. –5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. –6 Capturing, catching. –7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; as in

बन्धनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; वसुदेवस्य देवक्यां जातो भोजेन्द्रबन्धने Bhāg. 3. 2. 25; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबन्धनस्थम् Ś. 6. 20; द्विगुणं त्रिगुणं पश्चाद्यावज्जीवं तु बन्धनम् Śukra. 4. 80; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबन्धनम् Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); कृतं न कर्णार्पितबन्धनं सखे Ś. 6. 18.; U. 2. 9; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle; संधिविसंधिः प्रविकीर्णबन्धनो हतः क्षितौ वायुसुतेन राक्षसः Rām. 5. 47. 36; 5. 24. 40. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -19 (In phil.) Mundane bondage (opp. to liberation). -नम्, -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A chain, fetter. -5 A bondage. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः, -रम्, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रन्थिः 1 the knot of a bandage. -2 a noose. -3 a rope for tying cattle. -पालकः, -रक्षिन् *m.* a jailor. -वेश्मन् *n.* a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तम्भः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied. -स्थानम् a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बन्धनिकः A jailor, turnkey.

बन्धयितृ A binder; cf. Kull. on Ms. 8. 342.

बन्धित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बन्धित्रः [बन्ध-इत्र] 1 The god of love. -2 A leathern fan (चर्मव्यजन). -3 A spot, mole.

बन्धुः [बध्नाति मनः स्नेहादिना बन्ध्-उ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general; यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बन्धवो मे U. 3. 8; मातृबन्धुनिवासिनम् R. 12. 12; Ś. 6. 23; Bg. 6. 9; Ms. 2. 136. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother; प्रवासबन्धुः a brother-traveller; धर्मबन्धुः a spiritual brother; अनुमतगमना शकुन्तला तरुभिरियं वनवासबन्धुभिः Ś. 4. 10. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated:— आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general); as in बन्धुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp.; मकरन्दगन्धबन्धो Māl. 1. 38 'a friend of, (*i. e.*) charged with fragrance' &c.; 9. 13. -5 A husband; वैदेहिबन्धोर्हृदयं विदद्रे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बन्धुजीव q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; *i. e.* one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबन्धुनोऽद्भितो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; cf. क्षत्रबन्धु. -11 Connection, relationship, association in general; समुद्र एवास्य बन्धुः Bṛi. Up. 1. 1. 2; B. R. 3. 89. -12 A controller, governor; (नमः) गुणत्रयाभासनिमित्तबन्धवे Bhāg. 6. 4. 23. -13 (In astrol.) N. of the 3rd mansion. -Comp. -काम *a.* affectionate towards kinsmen. -कृत्यम् 1 the duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बन्धुकृत्यं प्रजानाम् Ś. 5. 8. -2 the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service; काचित् सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 116. -जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. -2 kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree; दृश्यन्ते बन्धुजीवाश्च श्यामाश्च गिरिसानुषु Rām. 4. 30. 62; बन्धुजीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभम् Gīt. 2; R. 11. 24. -दग्धः an abandoned wretch (हतक). -दत्तम् a kind of Strīdhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; बन्धुदत्तं तथा शुल्कमन्वाधेयकमेव च Y. 2. 144; बान्धवा भ्रातरो बन्धुदत्तप्रदेन कन्यादशायां यत् पितृभ्यां दत्तं तदुच्यते Day. B. -दायादः kinsman and heir; Ms. 9. 158. -*a.* entitled to inheritance by relationship. -प्रिय *a.* dear to friends or relations. -प्रीतिः *f.* 1 love of a relative; बन्धुप्रीत्या Me. 51 (v. l.). -2 love for a friend. -भावः 1 friendship. -2 relationship. -वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. -हीन *a.* destitute of relatives or friends.

बन्धुकः 1 The tree called बन्धुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -की An unchaste woman (see बन्धकी).

बन्धुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); प्रेयो मित्रं बन्धुता वा समग्रा Māl. 6. 18; 9. 21; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बन्धुत्वम् Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बन्धुदा An unchaste woman.

बन्धुमत् *a.* Having relations or kinsmen.

बन्धुर *a.* [बन्ध्-उरच्] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; प्रसकलकुचबन्धुरोद्धुरोरः Śi. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42; U. 6. 25; अयं रक्षोनाथः क्षितिधरशिरोबन्धुरतरे (रथे तिष्ठन्) Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बन्धुरगात्रि R. 13. 47; (= नम्राङ्गि). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; कथं नु तं बन्धुरकोमलाङ्गुलिम् Ś. 6. 12 (where it may mean 'undulating' also); समस्तशास्त्रस्मृतिबन्धुरे मुखे K. 3; बन्धुरा लावण्यधरा कन्धरा Dk. 1. 1. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil-cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बन्धुजीव tree. -राः -*m.* (pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रम् 1 A diadem. -2 A band, rope; पञ्चबन्धुरम् (रथम्) Bhāg. 4. 26. 1.

बन्धुरित *a.* Inclined, bent, curved.

बन्धुल *a.* [बन्ध्-उलच्] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. -लः 1 A bastard; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः परपुरुषैर्जनिताः पराङ्गनासु। परधननिरता गुणेष्ववाच्या गजकलभा इव बन्धुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the Vidūṣaka's question भोः के यूयं बन्धुला नाम). -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बन्धूक q. v.

बन्धूकः [बन्ध्-ऊक] N. of a tree; तवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबन्धूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Śi. 11.46; Ṛs. 3. 5. –कम् A flower of this tree; बन्धूकद्युतिबान्धवोऽयमधरः Gīt. 10; Ṛs. 3. 25.

बन्धूकृ 1 To make a friend of. –2 To bring into connection with.

बन्धूर *a.* [बन्ध्-ऊरच्] 1 Undulating, uneven. –2 Bent, inclined, bowed. –3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बन्धुर. –रम् A hole, chasm.

बन्धूलिः [बन्ध्-ऊलि] The बन्धुजीव tree.

बन्ध्य [बन्ध्-यत्] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; अवन्ध्यं यश्च बध्नाति बद्धं यश्च प्रमुञ्चति Y. 2. 243. –2 To be joined or bound together. –3 To be formed, built or constructed. –4 Detained, under arrest. –5 (= वन्ध्य) Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बन्ध्यश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75; अवन्ध्ययत्नाश्च बभूवुरत्र ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. –6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. –7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. **–Comp.** –फल *a.* useless, vain, idle.

बन्ध्या (= वन्ध्या) 1 A barren woman; न हि बन्ध्या विजानाति गुर्वीं प्रसववेदनाम् Subhāṣ. –2 A barren cow. –3 A kind of perfume (बाल). **–Comp.** –तनयः, –पुत्रः –सुतः, or दुहिता, –सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; *i. e.* a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एष बन्ध्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः; see खपुष्प.

बन्ध्रम् A bond, tie.

बब्बु (ब्बू) **लः** Acacia Arabica (Mar. बाभूळ).

बभसः A devourer; बभसोऽनसूरिर्महान्तमस्य महिमानमाहुः Ch. Up. 4. 3. 7.

बभ्रिः *m.* A thunderbolt; L. D. B.

बभ्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बभ्रु *a.* [भृ-कु द्वित्वम्; बभ्र्-उ वा Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish-brown; ज्वालाबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16; 19. 25; बबन्ध बालारुणबभ्रु वल्कलम् Ku. 5. 8. –2 Bald-headed through disease. –भ्रुः 1 Fire. –2 An ichneumon; सखिभिर्न्यवसत् सार्धं व्याघ्राखुवृकबभ्रुभिः Mb. 1. 140. 27. –3 The tawny colour. –4 A man with tawny hair. –5 N. of a Yādava; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यत् स दारानपाहरत् Śi. 2. 10. –6 An epithet of Śiva. –7 Of Viṣṇu. –8 The Chātaka bird. –9 A sweeper, cleaner. –10 N. of a country. –*n.* 1 A tawny or brown colour. –2 Any object of a brown colour. –भ्रूः *f.* A reddish-brown cow (कपिला); अजानन्नहनद्बभ्रोः शिरः शार्दूलशङ्कया Bhāg. 9. 2. 6. **–Comp.** –धातुः 1 gold. –2 red chalk (गैरिक), a kind of ochre. –वाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāṅgadā. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhiṣṭhira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Maṇipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvāhana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pāṇḍavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvāhana and upbraided him for his cowardice saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulūpī who happened to be then with Chitrāṅgadā; and having acknowledged Babhruvāhana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

बभ्रुकः N. of a constellation.

बम्ब् 1 P. (बम्बति) To go, move.

बम्भरः A bee.

बम्भराली A fly.

बरटः A kind of grain.

बर्करः 1 A he-goat; Nigh. Ratn. –2 A kid, any young animal. –3 Sport, joke.

बर्ब् 1 P. (बर्बति) To go, move.

बर्बटः, –टी A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बर्बटा, –टी A harlot, prostitute.

बर्बणा A blue fly.

बर्बरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow; तैस्ते यवनकाम्बोजा बर्बराश्चाकुलीकृताः Rām. 1. 54. 23. –2 A fool, block-head; शृणु रे बर्बर H. 2. –3 An elephant in the fourth year; Mātaṅga L. 5. 5. –रा A kind of fly. –रम् 1 Vermilion. –2 Gum-myrrh. –3 yellow sandal-wood. **–Comp.** –उत्थम्, –उद्भवम् White sandal-wood.

बर्बरीकम् 1 Curly hair; a mode of wearing the hair. –2 White sandal-wood.

बर्बुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बाभळ); उपसर्पेम भवन्तं बर्बुर वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24. –रः, रम् Water.

बर्सः Ved. A tip, point, knot; Ait. Br. 1. 13.

बर्स्वः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?)

बर्ह् I. 1 Ā. (बर्हते) 1 To speak. –2 To give. –3 To cover. –4 To hurt, kill, destroy. –5 To spread. –6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. II. 10 U. (बर्हयति-ते) To

hurt, injure. -2 To speak. -With नि to kill, destroy; निबर्हयन्तश्चान्योन्यं ते राक्षसवनौकसः Rām. 6. 90. 3; विलोकनेनैव तवामुना मुने कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Śi. 1. 29.

बर्हः, -र्हम् [बर्ह्-अच्] 1 A peacock's tail; दवोल्काहतशेषबर्हाः R. 16. 14; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10 (v. l.). -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); ज्योतिर्लेखावलयि गलितं यस्य बर्हम् Me. 46; Ku. 1. 15; Śi. 8. 11. -4 A leaf; आपाण्डुरं केतकबर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. **-चन्द्रकः, -नेत्रम्** the eye in a peacock's tail (Mar. मोरपीस). **-भारः** 1 a peacock's tail. -2 a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बर्हण, -बर्हस् *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful.

बर्हणम् A leaf.

बर्हिः Fire. *-n.* The Kuśa grass. -Comp. **-न्यायः** a rule of interpretation according to which an expression must be understood in its primary sense rathar than in its secondary sense. This is discussed and established by Jaimini and Śabara at MS. 3. 2. 1 and 2.

बर्हिण *a.* Adorned with peacock's feathers. **-णः** A peacock; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14; 19. 37. -Comp. **-वाजः** an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes; **-वासस्** *a.* (an arrow) provided with peacock's feathers; तस्योरसि निमग्नास्ते शरा बर्हिणवाससः Rām. 6. 67. 119; Mb. 7. 137. 6. **-वाहनः** an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बर्हिन् *m.* [बर्ह अस्त्यर्थे इनि] A peacock; R. 16. 64; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; 4. 10; प्रवृत्तनृत्तं कुलमद्य बर्हिणाम् Ṛs. 2. 6. *-n.* A kind of perfume. -Comp. **-कुसुमम्, -पुष्पम्** a kind of perfume. **-ध्वजा** an epithet of Durgā. **-यानः, -वाहनः** an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बर्हिष्ठ *a.* (superl. of बृहत्) Largest, strongest. **-ष्ठम्** A kind of fragrant grass.

बर्हिस् *m., n.* [बर्ह् कर्मणि इसि] 1 Kuśa grass; प्राक् कूले बर्हिष्यासीनो गङ्गाकुल उदङ्मुखः Bhāg. 12. 6. 10; नियमविधिजलानां बर्हिषां चोपनेत्री Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kuśa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation; ये बर्हिषो भागभाजं पराद्धः Bhāg. 4. 6. 5. *-m.* 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. *-n.* 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -4 A kind of perfume. -Comp. **-उत्थः, -केशः, -ज्योतिस्** *m.* an epithet of fire. **-मुखः (बर्हिर्मुखः)** 1 an epithet of fire. -2 a god (whose mouth is fire). **-शुष्मन्** *m.* an epithet of fire. **-सद् (बर्हिषद्)** *a.* seated on a layer of Kuśa grass. (*-m.*) 1 the manes (pl.); Ms. 3. 199. -2 a Pitṛi or deified progenitor.

बर्हिष्क *a.* Formed of or covered with, sacrificial grass; Mb. 13. 139. 14. **-ष्कम्** A sacrificial grass or its seat; बर्हिष्कान्तरिते नित्यं शयानोऽग्निगृहे सदा Mb. 13. 143. 40.

बार्हिष्मत् *m.* A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् I. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. -III. 10 U. (बलयति-ते) To live. -IV. 10 Ā. (बालयते) To describe. *-Caus.* (बालयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलम् [बल्-अच्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour; क्षत्रियाणां बलं युद्धम् Brav. P. -2 Force, violence; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops; भेदेभीष्मद्रोणं धृतराष्ट्रबलं कथम् Ve. 3. 24, 43; बलं भीष्मा (भीमा) भिरक्षितम् Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure, shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood, -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. -10 Force or power of articulalion; वर्णः स्वरः। मात्रा बलम्। साम संतानः। इत्युक्तः शीक्षाध्यायः T. Up. 1. 2. 1. -11 The deity of power (such as Indra); नमो बलप्रमथनाय Mb. 12. 284. 94. -12 The hand; कान्ते विष्णुर्बले शक्रः कोष्ठेऽग्निर्भोक्तुमिच्छति Mb. 12. 239. 8. -13 Effort (यत्न); विधिः शुक्रं बलं चेति त्रय एते गुणाः परे Mb. 12. 320. 110 (com. बलं वासनाविषयप्राप्त्यनुकूलो यत्नः). (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बाहुबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c.; बलात् 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलान्निद्रा समायाता Pt. 1; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gīt. 7.). **-लः** 1 A crow; Rām. 6. 54. 9. -2 N. of the elder brother of Kṛiṣṇa; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. **-अग्रम्** excessive strength or force. (**-ग्रः**) the head of an army. **-अङ्कः** the spring; 'वसन्त इष्यः सुरभिः पुष्पकालो बलाङ्कः' H. Ch. 156. **-अञ्चिता** the lute of Balarāma. **-अटः** a kind of beam. **-अधिक** *a.* surpassing in strength, of superior strengh or force. **-अधिकरणम्** the affairs of an army. **-अध्यक्षः** 1 a general or commander of an army; सेनापतिबलाध्यक्षौ सर्वदिक्षु निवेशयेत् Ms. 7. 189. -2 a war-minister. -3 An officer in charge of infantry. **-अनुजः** an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa. **-अन्वित** *a.* 1 endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -2 leading an army. **-अवलम्** 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; परात्मनोः परिच्छिद्य शक्त्यादीनां बलाबलम् R. 17. 59. -2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलाबलम् Śi. 6. 44. °अधिकरणम् a kind of न्यायभेद according to Jaimini. **-अभ्रः** an army in the form of a cloud. **-अरातिः** an epithet of Indra. **-अर्थिन्** *a.* desirous of power; राज्ञो बलार्थिनः षष्ठे (वर्षे उपनयनं कार्यम्) Ms. 2. 37. **-अवलेपः** pride of strength. **-अशः, -असः** 1 consumption. -2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). **-आढ्यः** a bean. **-आत्मिका** a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुण्डी). **-आलयः** a military camp; पूज्यमानो हरिगणैराजगाम बलालयम् Rām. 6. 112. 8. **-आहः** water. **-उत्कट** *a.* of mighty strength; न वध्यते ह्यविश्वस्तो दुर्बलोऽपि बलोत्कटैः Pt. 2. 44; 3. 115. **-उपपन्न, -उपेत** *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful;

एतां रामबलोपेतां रक्षां यः सुकृती पठेत् Rāmarakṣā. 10. –उपादानम् Recruitment of the army; Kau. A. –ओघः a multitude of troops, numerous army; लक्ष्मीं दधत् प्रतिगिरेरलघुर्बलौघः Śi. 5. 2. –कर, –कृत् a. strengthening. –कृत done by force or against free consent; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168. –क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. –चक्रम् 1 dominion, sovereignty. –2 an army, a host. –ज a. produced by power. (–जम्) 1 a city-gate, gate. –2 a field. –3 grain, a heap of grain; त्वं समीरण इव प्रतीक्षितः कर्षकेण बलजान् पुपूषता Śi. 14. 7. –4 war, battle –5 marrow, pith. –6 a pretty figure. (–जा) 1 the earth. –2 a handsome woman. –3 a kind of jasmine (Arabian). –4 a rope. –तापनः an epithet of Indra; अभिषिषेच मरन्दरसामृतैर्नवलताबलतापनरत्नभम् (अलिनम्) Rām. Ch. 4. 12. –दः an ox, a bullock. –दर्पः pride of strength. –देवः 1 air, wind. –2 N. of the elder brother of Kriṣṇa; see बलराम below. –बलदेवा (वी) f. N. of a medicinal herb which is also called त्रायमाण. It grows in the forests on the slopes of the Himālayas and in Persia. –द्विष् m., –निषूदनः epithets of Indra; बलनिषूदनमर्थपतिं च तम् R. 9. 3. –निग्रह a. weakening, enervating. –पतिः 1 a general, commander. –2 an epithet of Indra. –पुच्छकः a crow; Nigh. Ratn. –पृष्ठकः a kind of deer (Mar. रोहें). –प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. –प्रमथनी N. of a form of Durgā. –प्रसूः N. of Rohiṇī, mother of Balarāma. –भद्र a. strong, powerful. (–द्रः) 1 a strong or powerful man. –2 a kind of ox. –3 N. of Balarāma, q. v. below. –4 the tree called लोध्र. –5 N. of Ananta. (–द्रा) a maiden. –भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; Ś. 2. –भृत् a. strong, powerful. –मुख्यः the chief of an army. –रामः 'the strong Rāma', N. of the elder brother of Kriṣṇa. [He was the seventh son of Vasudava and Devakī; but transferred to the womb of Rohiṇī to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kaṁsa. He and his brother Kriṣṇa were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamunā river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastināpura along with its walls. As Kriṣṇa was a friend and admirer of the Pāṇḍavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadrā to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bhāratī war either with the Pāṇḍavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revatī. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Śeṣa and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu; see the quotation under हल]. –वर्जित a. infirm, weak. –वर्णिन् a. strong and looking well. –वर्धन a. invigorating, strengthening. –m. N. of स्थण्डिलाग्नि in उत्सर्जन or उपाकर्म. –विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. –व्यसनम् the defeat of an army. –व्यापद् f. decrease of strength. –शालिन् a. strong; बलशालितया यथा तथा वा धियमुच्छेदपरामयं दधानः Ki. 13. 12. –समुत्थानम् Recruiting a strong army; Kau. A. 1. 16; तमभियोक्तुं बलसमुत्थानमकरोत् Dk. 2. 8. –सूदनः an epithet of Indra. –सेना a strong army, an army, host. –स्थ a. strong, powerful. (–स्थः) a warrior, soldier. –स्थितिः f. 1 a camp; an encampment. –2 a royal camp. –हन्, –हन्तृ m. 1 an epithet of Indra; पाण्डुः स्मरति ते नित्यं बलहन्तुः समीपगः Mb. 15. 20. 17; –2 of Balarāma. –3 phlegm. –हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलकः A dream. –कम् A mixture of treacle and milk.

बलक्ष a. [बलं क्षाययस्मात् क्षै-क] White; द्विरदन्तबलक्षमलक्ष्यत स्फुरितभृङ्गमृगच्छवि केतकम् Śi. 6. 34. –क्षः The white colour. –Comp. –गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथानत्यर्जुनाब्जन्मसदृक्षाङ्को बलक्षगुः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gauḍīyas).

बलनम् Making strong, invigorating, strengthening.

बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate.

बलायते Den. Ā. To put forth strength.

बललः 1 An epithet of Indra. –2 Balarāma.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. –2 Stout, robust; बलवानपि निस्तेजाः कस्य नाभिभवास्पदम् H. 2. 132. –3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) –4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. –5 More important, of greater weight; लोकापवादो बलवान् मतो मे R. 14. 40. –6 Accompained by an army. –m. 1 N. of the 8th Muhūrta. –2 Phlegm; Gīrvāṇa. –ती Small cardamoms. –ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवन्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. –2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवत्तर्पितश्चाहं बलवान् भगवंस्त्वया Rām. 2. 92. 5; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः Ś. 1. 2; शीतार्तिं बलवदुपेयुषेव नीरैः Śi. 8. 62; Ś. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. –2 Superiority, excellence.

बला 1 N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9. (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला). –2 N. of medicinal herbs नागवेल and जयन्ती. –3 The earth; Gīrvāṇa. –Comp. –पञ्चकम् A pentad of the five medicinal herbs : बला,

महाबला, नागबला, अतिबला and राजबला. The Bhāvaprakāśa however, mentions बलाचतुष्टय; बलाचतुष्टयं शीतं मधुरं बलकान्तिकृत्। स्निग्धं ग्राहि समीरास्रपित्तास्रक्षतनाशनम्॥

बलती A turret at the top of a palace; L. D. B.

बलाकः, -का [Uṇ. 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यन्ते नयनसुभगं खे भवन्तं बलाकाः Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18, 19. **-का** A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; शापयन्त्रितपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः (अदूषितान्) R. 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome; चिन्ताशोकबलात्कृतम् Rām. 4. 1. 35.

बलायः Crataeva Roxburghii (Mar. वायवर्णी).

बलासः 1 A kind of disease. -2 Consumption, phthisis.

बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease).

बलासिन् *a.* Consumptive.

बलाहम् Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तरागामकालसंध्यामिव धातुमत्ताम् Ku. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Viṣṇu. -6 A kind of snake; अथ कम्बलाऽश्वतर-धृतराष्ट्र-बलाहकाः। इत्यादयोऽपरे नागास्तत्तत्कुलसमुद्भवाः॥ Abh. Ch. 1311.

बलिः [बल्-इन्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः Ś. 4. 21; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal of rice, grain, ghee &c. to all creatures, (also called भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajñas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the housedoor, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; Rām. 2. 3. 8; अवचितबलिपुष्पा वेदिसंमार्गदक्षा Ku. 1. 60; Me. 57; अवचितानि बलिकर्मपर्याप्तानि पुष्पाणि Ś. 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; also 'religious tax'; (cf. सीता, भागो, बलिः, करो ...... च राष्ट्रम्); Kau. A. 2. 6. 24; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307; प्रजिधाय बलिं तथा Śiva B. 29. 42; न चाजिहीर्षीद् बलिमप्रवृत्तम् Bu. Ch. 2. 44. -7 The handle of a *chowrie*. -8 N. of a celebrated demon; येन बद्धो बली राजा दानवेन्द्रो महाबलः Rakṣābandhanamantra. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlāda. He was a very powerlul demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Viṣṇu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kaśyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Pātāla and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gīt. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 59. Viṣṇu is said to still guard his door in Pātāla. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins*; cf. चिरजीविन्]. **-लिः** *f.* 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written वलि q. v.). -2 The fold of skin in stout persons or females. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. **-Comp. -करः** *a.* 1 paying tribute. -2 offering sacrifices. -3 producing wrinkles. **-करम्भः** a sacrificial cake. **-कर्मन्** *n.* 1 offering oblations to all creatures. -2 the act of worshipping. -3 payment of tribute. **-क्रिया** a line on the forehead; नतभ्रुवो मण्डयति स्म विग्रहे बलिक्रिया चातिलकं तदास्पदम् Ki. 8. 52. **-दानम्** 1 presentation of an offering to a deity. -2 offering oblations to all creatures. **-द्विष्, -ध्वंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः** epithets of Bāṇa, the son of Bali. **-पुष्टः** a crow; क्रमेण द्रष्टुं बलिपुष्टलोकः समापतत्याशु तमिस्ररूपः Rām. Ch. 6. 25. **-प्रियः** the *Lodhra* tree. **-बन्धनः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-भुज्** *m.* 1 a crow; अहो अधर्मः पालानां पीवां बलिभुजामिव Bhāg. 1. 18. 33. -2 a sparrow. -3 a crane. **-भृत्** *a.* tributary. **-भोजः, -भोजनः** a crow; द्वितीयो बलिभोजानां (पन्थाः) Rām. 4. 58. 25. **-मन्दिरम्, -वेश्मन्, -सद्मन्** *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. **-मुखः** a monkey. **-विधानम्** the offering of an oblation. **-व्याकुल** *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 87. **-षड्भागः** the sixth part as a tribute; अरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम् Ms. 8. 308. **-हन्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-हरणम्** an offering of oblations to all creatures. **-होमः** the offering of oblations.

बलिक *a.* One who takes his food every sixth day.

बलिन् *a.* [बलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; कुलध्वजस्तानि चलध्वजानि निवेशयामास बली बलानि R. 16. 37; Ms. 7. 174. -2 Stout, robust. *-m* 1 A buffalo. -2 A hog. -3 A camel. -4 A bull. -5 A soldier. -6 A kind

of jasmine. -7 The phlegmatic humour. -8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिन्, बलिभ See बलिन्-भ.

बलिंदमः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

बलिमत् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; बाष्पायमाणो बलिमन्निकेतमालेख्यशेषस्य पितुर्विवेश R. 14. 15. -2 Receiving taxes. -3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). -ष्ठः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीयस् *a.* (-सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. -2 More effective. -3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). -*adv.* Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलु भीतोऽस्मि Ś. 7.

बलूल *a.* Strong, powerful.

बल्य *a.* [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Giving strength. -ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. -ल्यम् Semen virile. -Comp. -आख्यपञ्चमूलम् the pentad of medicinal roots: Turmeric root; a species of Moonseed (Mar. गुळवेल); Dolichandrone Falcata (Mar. मेढशिंगी); Hemidesmus indicus (Mar. उपळसरी); and विदारीकंद (Mar. भुईकोहळा).

बलिवर्दः See बलीवर्द.

बलिशम्, बलिशिः, -शी A hook, a fish-hook.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof; eaves.

बलीनः A scorpion.

बली (री) वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः

बलीशः 1 A crow. -2 A crafty person (वञ्चकदृष्टिः); सर्वातिशङ्की पुरुषो बलीशः कृपणोऽथवा Mb. 12. 164. 6.

बल्कसम् Dregs or sediment left in the distillation of ardent spirits; Śat. Br.

बल्बलाकारः Stammering, stuttering.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुञ्जेष्वाक्रान्तवीरुन्निचयपरिचया बल्लवाः संचरन्तु Ve. 6. 2; Śi. 11. 8. -2 A cook. -3 The name assumed by Bhīma when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. -वी A cowherdess; निरीक्षितुं नोपरराम बल्लवीरभिप्रनृत्ता इव वारयोषितः Ki. 4. 17. -Comp. -युवतिः, -ती *f.* a young cowherdess (गोपी); हरिविरहाकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयम् Gīt. 4.

बल्वजः, -जा A kind of coarse grass; मुञ्जालाभे तु कर्तव्याः कुशाश्मन्तकबल्वजैः Ms. 2. 43.

बल्हिकाः, -बह्लीकाः (pl.) N. of a country (Balkh) and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karaṇa or astrological division of the day.

बष्कय *a.* 1 One year old, yearling; वत्से बष्कयेऽधि तन्तून् Rv. 1. 164. 5. -2 Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय (यि) णी (-णी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; इयद्विशद्बष्कयणीपयःप्लुतम् N. 16. 93. -2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat; अवन्त्यध्वर्यवश्चान्ये बस्तश्मश्रुर्गुरुर्मेतेन Bh. 4. 7. 5. -Comp. -कर्णः the Śāla tree. -गन्धा a shrubby basil. -मारम् *ind.* after the manner of the dying of a goat.

बस्तकम् Salt produced from the Sāmbara lake; Nigh. Ratn.

बस्तिः *f.* (q. v. वस्तिः) The abdomen, the lower belly; 'मूत्राशयपुटो बस्तिः' Ratnamālā; स्वर्णशुभ्रं वारणबस्तिकोश (राजश्रुतम्) Bu. Ch. 1. 66; अकूपारो बस्तिश्चरणमपि पातालमि... वै Viṣṇumahimna 23.

बस्तिकः A kind of arrow (the point of which remains in the body, while taking it out); Mb. 7. 189. 11 (com. बस्तिकः शल्यदण्डसन्धौ शिथिलस्तस्योद्धरणे शल्यं बस्तिमध्ये मज्जति दण्डमात्रं निःसरति).

बहल *a.* [बंह्-कलच् नलोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; असावस्याः स्पर्शो वपुषि बहलश्चन्दनरसः U. 1. 38; 3. 23; Śi. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27; प्रहारैरुद्गच्छद्दहनबहलोद्गारगुरुभिः Bh. 1. 36. -2 Thick, dense. -3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहलेत्तुङ्गलाङ्गूल Māl. 3. -4 Hard, firm, compact. -5 Harsh (as a sound). -लः A kind of sugar-cane. -ला Large cardamoms. -Comp. -गन्धः a kind of sandal. -त्वचः the white flowering *lodhra*. -वर्त्मन् *m.*, *n.* a disease of the eyes (as swollen eyelid).

बहलित *a.* Grown thick or strong.

बहिस् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R. 8. 14; 11. 29. -2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अन्तः); बहिर्गच्छ -3 Externally, outwardly; अन्तर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानाम् Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94 -4 Apart, separately. -5 Beside, except. -Comp. -अङ्ग *a.* outer, external. (-गम्) 1 an external part. -2 an outer limb. -3 property. -4 a stranger. -5 the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. -6 What is remotely related or connected; अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 29. -अर्थः an external object. -इन्द्रियम् an external organ or sense, an organ of action. -उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते Māl. 1. 24. -कुटीचरः a crab. -गीतम् a song accompanied by a stringed instrument. -गेहम् *ind.* out of doors, abroad. -चर *a.* outer, external, outward; बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. (-रः) a crab. -तपस् *n.* outward penance. -दृश् *a.* superficial

(in judgment). –देशः 1 a foreign country. –2 the outskirts of a village. –3 a place without a town or village. –द्वारम् an outer door. °प्रकोष्ठकम् a portico. –निःसारणम् expulsion. –पवमानम् a Sāma in the Somayāga; ते ह यथैवेदं बहिष्पवमानेन स्तोष्यमाणाः संरब्धाः Ch. Up. 1. 12. 4. –प्रज्ञ a. One whose knowledge is directed towards external objects; बहिष्प्रज्ञो विभुर्विश्वो ह्यन्तः प्रज्ञस्तु तैजसः Āgama. 1. –प्राणः 1 the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. –2 money; Bhāg. 5. 14. 5. –भव a. external. –भवनम् emanation. –भूत a. 1 expelled. –2 expired (time &c.). –3 inattentive, careless. –मनस् a. being outside the mind; external. –मनस्क a. out of mind. –मुख a. 1 turning one's face away from. –2 averse from, indifferent to. –3 greatly devoted to external things. –4 coming out of the mouth. (–खः) a god or deity. –यात्रा, –यानम् excursion, expedition abroad. –युति a. placed or fastened outside. –योगः 1 external meditation. –लम्ब a. obtuse-angled. (–म्बः) an obtuse-angled triangle. –लापिका a kind of enigma. –वर्तिन् a. being on the outside. –वासस् n. an outer or upper garment. –विकारः syphilis. –a. ind. free from change; बहिर्विकारं प्रकृतेः पृथग् विदुः Śi. 1. 33. –वृत्तिः f. an external aspect or appearance; अन्तर्विषमया ह्येता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः। गुञ्जाफलसमाकाराः स्वभावादेव योषितः॥ Pt. 4. 87. –व्यसनम् licentiousness, immorality, evil or lewd practices –व्यसनिन् a. dissolute, lewd. –संस्थ a. lying or situated outside (the town). –स्थ, –स्थित a. external, outer.

बहिष्क a. External, outer.

बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; राष्ट्रादेनं बहिष्कुर्यात् समग्रधनमक्षतम् Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. –2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणम् 1 An external organ. –2 Expulsion from. –3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion. –2 Excommunication.

बहिष्कार्य a. To be removed or excluded from; स साधुभिर्बहिष्कार्यो नास्तिको वेदनिन्दकः Ms. 2. 11, 103.

बहिष्कृत p. p. 1 Turned out, expelled. –2 Restraining or free from. –3 Become apparent, manifest.

बहिस्तात् ind. On the outside, abroad.

बहु a. (हु or ह्वी f.; compar. भूयस्; super. भूयिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन् बहु एतदपि Ś. 4. 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र Mu. 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. –2 Many, numerous; as in बह्वक्षर, बहुप्रकार. –3 Frequented, repeated. –4 Large, great. –5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकष्टको देशः &c. –ind. 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. –2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयम् Ku. 6. 20; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव Ś. 4. 7; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; येषां च त्वं बहुमतो भूत्वा यास्यसि लाघवम् Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84; 8. 12.) –Comp. –अक्षर a. having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). –अच्, –अच्क a. having many vowels, polysyllabic. –अनर्थ a. fraught with many evils. –अप्, –अप a. watery. –अपत्य a. 1 having a numerous progeny. –2 (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (–त्यः) 1 a hog. –2 a mouse, rat. (–त्या) a cow that has often calved. –अपाय a. exposed to many risks; स्वगृहोद्यानगतेऽपि स्निग्धैः पापं विशङ्क्यते मोहात्। किमु दुष्टबह्वपायप्रतिभयकान्तारमध्यस्थे॥ Pt. 2. 166. –अर्थ a. 1 having many senses. –2 having many objects. –3 important. –आशिन् a. voracious, gluttonous, बह्वाशी स्वल्पसन्तुष्टः सुनिद्रो लघुचेतनः। प्रभुभक्तश्च शूरश्च ज्ञातव्याः षट् शुनो गुणाः॥ Chāṇakya. –m. N. of a son of Dhṛitarāṣṭra. –उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. –उपयुक्त a. made to serve a manifold purpose; बहूपयुक्ता च बुद्धिः Dk. 2. 4. –उपाय a. effective. –ऋच् a. having many verses. (–f.) a term applied to the Ṛigveda. –ऋच a. having many verses. (–चः) one conversant with the Ṛigveda. (–ची) The wife of one who studies the Ṛigveda. Hence °ब्राह्मणम् means the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa which belongs to the Ṛigveda; बह्वृचब्राह्मणे श्रूयते ŚB. on MS. 6. 3. 1. –एनस् a. very sinful. –कर a. 1 doing much, busy, industrious. –2 useful in many ways. (–रः) 1 a sweeper, cleaner. –2 a camel. –3 the sun; बहुकरकृतात् प्रातःसंमार्जनात् N. 19. 13. (–री) a broom. –कारम् abundance; बहुकारं च सस्यानाम् Mb. 12. 193. 21. –कालम् ind. for a long time. –कालीन a. of a long standing, old, ancient. –कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. –क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. –क्षम a. patient; अतोऽत्र किंचिद्भवतीं बहुक्षमां द्विजातिभावादुपपन्नचापलः Ku. 5. 40. (–मः) 1 a Buddha. –2 a Jaina deified saint. –क्षारम् Soap; Nigh. Ratn. (–रः) a kind of alkali. –क्षीरा a cow giving much milk. –गन्ध a. strong-scented. (–न्धम्) cinnamon. –गन्धदा musk. –गन्धा 1 the Yūthikā creeper. –2 a bud of the Champaka tree. –गुण a. having many threads or qualities. –गुरुः One who has read much but superficially; sciolist. –गोत्रज a. having many blood relations. –ग्रन्थिः Tamarix Indica (Mar. वेळु?). –छल a. deceitful. –छिन्ना a species of Cocculus (Mar. गुळवेल). –जनः a great multitude of people. °हितम् the common weal. –जल्प a. garrulous, talkative, loquacious. –ज्ञ a. knowing much, well informed, possessed of great knowledge. –तन्त्रीक a. many-stringed (as a musical instrument). –तृणम् anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Śi. 2. 50; N. 22. 137. –2 abounding

in grass. –त्वक्कः, –त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. –द *a.* liberal, generous. –दक्षिण *a.* 1 attended with many gifts or donations. –2 liberal, munificent. –दर्शक, –दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, circumspect; कृत्येषु वाली मेधावी राजानो बहुदर्शिनः Rām. 4. 2. 23. –दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor; Ch. Up. –दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (–ग्धः) wheat. (–ग्धा) a cow yielding much milk. –दृश्वन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. –दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. –दोष *a.* 1 having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. –2 full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. –दोहना yielding much milk. –धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. –धारम् 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. –2 a diamond. –धेनुकम् a great number of milch-cows. –नाडिकः the body. –नाडीकः 1 day. –2 pillar; L. D. B. –नादः a conch-shell. –पत्नीकता polygamy. –पत्रः an onion. (–त्रम्) talc. (–त्री) the holy basil. –पद्, –पाद्, –पाद *m.* the fig-tree. –पुष्पः 1 the coral tree. –2 the Nimba tree. –पर्वन् *m.* (see –ग्रन्थिः). –प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (–रम्) *ind.* in many ways, manifoldly. –प्रकृति *a.* consisting of many primary parts or verbal elements (as a compound). –प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (–जः) 1 a hog. –2 the *munja* grass. –प्रज्ञ *a.* very wise. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. –2 (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint; बहुप्रतिज्ञं यत् कार्यं व्यवहारेषु निश्चितम्। कामं तदपि गृह्णीयाद् राजा तत्त्वबुभुत्सया Mitā. –प्रत्यर्थिक *a.* having many opponents. –प्रत्यवाय *a.* connected with many difficulties. –प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. –प्रपञ्च *a.* very diffuse or prolix. –प्रसूः the mother of many children. –प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. –फल *a.* rich in fruits. (–लः) the Kadamba tree. (–ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree. –बलः a lion. –बीजम् the fruit of Anona Reticulata (Mar. सीताफळ). (–जा) a kind of Musa (Mar. रानकेळ). –बोलक *a.* a great talker; Buddh. –भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. –भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. –भाष्यम् talkativeness, garrulity; उत्थानेन जयेत्तन्द्रीं वितर्कं निश्चयाज्जयेत्। मौनेन बहुभाष्यं च शौर्येण च भयं त्यजेत्॥ Mb. 12. 274. 11. –भुजा an epithet of Durgā. –भूमिक *a.* having many floors or stories. –भोग्या a prostitute. –भोजिन् *a.* voracious. –मञ्जरी the holy basil. –मत *a.* 1 highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected; येषां च त्वं बहुमतो भूत्वा यास्यसि लाघवम् Bg. 2. 35. –2 having many different opinions. –मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; कान्तानां बहुमतिमाययुः पयोदाः Ki. 7. 15. –मध्यग *a.* belonging to many; न निर्हारं स्त्रियः कुर्युः कुटुम्बाद्बहुमध्यगात् Ms. 9. 199. –मलम् lead. –मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (–नम्) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. –मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable; Kull. on Ms. 2. 117. –माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; परदेशभयाद्भीता बहुमाया नपुंसकाः। स्वदेशे निधनं यान्ति Pt. 1. 321. –मार्गः a place where many roads meet. –मार्गगा 1 N. of the river Ganges; नवुकं बहुमार्गगे मम पुरो निर्लज्ज वोढुस्तव Ratn. 1. 3. –2 a wanton or unchaste woman. –मार्गी a place where several roads meet. –मुख *a.* 1 much, excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्बहुमुखमनुरागम् Ś. –2 speaking variously. –मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. –मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (–र्तिः *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. –मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. –मूला Asparagus Racemosus (शतावरी). –मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. (–ल्यम्) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. –मृग *a.* abounding in deer. –रजस् *a.* very dusty. –रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. –रस *a.* juicy, succulent. (–सः) sugar-cane. –राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. (–शिः) *m.* a series of many terms. –रूप *a.* 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. –2 variegated, spotted, chequered; वैश्वदेवं बहुरूपं हि राज Mb. 14. 10. 30. (–पः) 1 a lizard, chameleon. –2 hair. –3 the sun. –4 N. of Śiva. –5 of Viṣṇu. –6 of Brahmā. –7 of the god of love. –रूपक *a.* multiform, manifold. –रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. –रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (*-m.*) a sheep. –लवणम् a soil impregnated with salt. –वचनम् the plural number (in gram.); द्व्येकयोर्द्विवचनैकवचने, बहुषु बहुवचनम्. –वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. –वादिन् *a.* garrulous. –वारम् *ind.* many times, often. –वारः, –वारकः Cordia Myxa (Mar. भोकर). –वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. –विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. –विघ्न *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. –विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. –वी (बी) जम् the custard apple. –वीर्य *a.* very powerful or efficacious. (–र्यः) N. of various plants (such as Terminalia Bellerica, Mar. बेहडा). –व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. –व्यापिन् *a.* far-spreading, wide. –व्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (–हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compouded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive; cf. अन्यपदार्थप्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पीताम्बर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. –शत्रुः a sparrow. –शल्यः a species of Khadira. –शस्त *a.* very good, right or happy. –शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. –शिख *a.* having many points. –शृङ्गः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –श्रुत *a.* 1 well-informed, very learned; तस्मिन् पुरवरे हृष्टा धर्मात्मानो बहुश्रुताः Rām. H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. –2 well-versed in the Vedas; गुरुं वा बाल-

वृद्धौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतम्। आततायिनमायान्तं हन्यादेवाविचारयन्॥ Ms. 8. 350. (-तिः) the occurrence of the plural in a text. -संख्याक *a.* numerous. -सत्त्व *a.* abounding in animals. -संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. -सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -साहस्र *a.* amounting to many thousands. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. -2 a cow. -सूतिः *f.* 1 a mother of many children. -2 a cow that often calves. -स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. -स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. -कः 1 The sun. -2 The sun-plant (अर्क). -3 A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, -त्वम् 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे Ś. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथास्तिथयः Ki. 12. 2. -थम् *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुया *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; ऋषिभिर्बहुधा गीतं छन्दोभिर्विविधैः पृथक् Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधाकृ 1 to multiply. -2 to make public, divulge.) -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. -गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बंहीयस् *superl.* बंहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact; वृक्षांश्च बहुलच्छायान् ददृशुर्गिरिमूर्धनि Mb. 3. 143. 3. -2 (*a*) Broad, wide, capacious; (*b*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदम्बुधराः Māl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं नु दुःखमतः परम् H. 1. 184; क्रियाविशेषबहुलां भोगैश्वर्यगतिं प्रति Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades; P. IV. 3. 33. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); प्रादुरास बहुलक्षपाछविः R. 11. 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशाङ्करेखा Ku. 7. 8; 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow; कस्मात् समाने बहुलाप्रदाने सद्भिः प्रशस्तं कपिलाप्रदानम् Mb. 13. 77. 9. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लम् 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लम् *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं छन्दसि. -Comp. -अश्वः N. of a king of Maithili dynasty. -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गन्धा cardamoms. -शितिमन् blackness of the dark half of the month; कुजायुजा बहुलपक्षशितिम्नि सीम्ना N. 21. 124.

बहुलिका (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलता, -त्वम् 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलित *a.* Augmented, increased.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; वलयार्पितासितमहोपलप्रभाबहुलीकृतप्रतनुरोमराजिना Śi. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणम् 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing, threshing.

बहुलीकारः A great zeal or care for.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed, threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide-spread; बहुलीभूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते Ś. 6; पौरेषु सोऽहं बहुलीभवन्तं...सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; पश्यन्तीनां न खलु बहुशो न स्थलीदेवतानां......अश्रुलेशाः पतन्ति Me. 108. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often-times; चलापाङ्गां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि बहुशो वेपथुमतीम् Ś. 1. 23; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

बह्वन्नम् = षड्रस (अन्न) Collection of various kinds of food; मुख्यानाम पुरस्ताद्द्वास्तयाऽपणबह्वन्नौ Bhāg. 4. 25. 49.

बह्वोदः = बहूदकः q. v.; Bhāg. 3. 12. 43.

बाकुलम् The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाड् 1 Ā. (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाढभींकरः N. of a grammarian.

बाडवः See वाडव.

बाडवेय See वाडवेय.

बाडव्य See वाडव्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाढ *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस् *superl.* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -ढम् *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes? (in answer

to questions); तां बाढमित्युपामन्त्र्य प्रविश्य गजसाह्वयम् Bhāg. 1. 8. 45; चाणक्यः—चन्दनदास एष ते निश्चयः । चन्दन०—बाढम् एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mv. 1; बाढमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. –2 Very well, be it so, good; Māl. 1. 15, 16. –3 Exceedingly, very much; वपुरादरातिशयशंसि पुनः प्रतिपत्तिमूढमपि बाढमभूत् Śi. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; Bṛi. Up. 3. 8. 2; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् Ku. 3. 66. –2 An aim or mark for arrows. –3 The feathered end of an arrow. –4 The udder of a cow. –5 The body (शरीर); ते प्रकाश्याभिवदन्ति वयमेतद्बाणमवष्टभ्य विधारयामः Praśna Up. 2. 2. –6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. –7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harṣavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; see App. II). He is the author of कादम्बरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Āryāsaptaśatī 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa :— जाता शिखण्डिनी प्राग् यथा शिखण्डी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यधिकमाप्तुं वाणी बाणो बभूवेति ॥; so हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). –8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. –9 A sound, voice. –10 Fire. –11 Lightning. –12 A form of Śiva. –13 The versed sine of an arc. **–णः, –णा** The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. **–णः, –णा, –णम्** a blue flowering Barleria **–नीलझिण्टी** (Mar. कोन्हांटी); अनाविलोन्मीलितबाणचक्षुषः Ki. 4. 28. Śi. 6. 46. **–Comp. –असनम्** a bow; स पार्थबाणासनवेगमुक्तैर्दृढाहतः पत्रिभिरुग्रवेगैः Mb. 8. 89. 86. °यन्त्रम् a kind of bow with a mechanical contrivance at one of its ends for tightening the string and letting off the arrow; Dk. 1. 1. **–आवलिः, –ली** *f.* 1 a series of arrows. –2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. **–आश्रयः** a quiver. **–गङ्गा** N. of a river said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa's arrow; सोमेशाद् दक्षिणे भागे बाणेनाभिविभिद्य वै । रावणेन प्रकटिता जलधारातिपुण्यदा । बाणगङ्गेति विख्याता या स्नानादघहारिणी ॥ Varāha P. **–गोचरः** the range of an arrow; अवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Māl. 1. 19/20. **–जालम्** a number of arrows. **–जित्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–तूणः, –धिः** a quiver; क्षीणबाणो विबाणधिः Mb. 8. 63; बबन्धाथ च बाणधी (du.) Bk. 14. 17; Ki. 18. 1. **–निकृत** *a.* pierced or wounded by an arrow. **–पत्रः** N. of a bird (कङ्क). **–पथः** the range of an arrow. **–पाणि** *a.* armed with arrows. **–पातः** 1 an arrowshot (as a measure of distance). –2 the range of an arrow. –3 a bed of arrows (बाणशय्या, शरतल्प); बाणपातान्तरे रामं पातितं पुरुषर्षभम् Rām. 6. 45. 25. °वर्तिन् *a.* being within the range of an arrow. **–पुरम्** Śoṇitapura, the capital of Bāṇāsura. **–मुक्ति** *f.*, **–मोक्षणम्** discharging or shooting an arrow. **–योजनम्** a quiver. **–रेखा** a long wound made by an arrow. **–लिङ्गम्** a white stone found in the river नर्मदा and worshipped as the लिङ्ग of Śiva. **–वारः** a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. **–वृष्टिः** *f.* a shower of arrows. **–संधानम्** the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः Ś. 3. 1. **–सिद्धिः** *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. **–सुता** an epithet of Uṣā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. **–हन्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

बाणिणी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (**–री** *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. –2 Made of cotton. –3 Coarse (opp. to सूक्ष्म). **–रः** The cotton shrub. **–रम्** 1 The jujube. –2 Silk. –3 Water. –4 A garment of cotton. –5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. **–रा** The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदर्यां भवः फक्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Śārīraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). **–Comp. –सूत्रम्** the Vedānta aphorisms. **–संबन्धः** (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation; अस्माकं बदरीचक्रं युष्माकं बदरीतरुः । बादरायणसंबन्धो यूयं यूयं वयं वयम् ॥ Subhāṣ.

बादरायणिः N. of Śuka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिः N. of a philosopher.

बादरिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 Ā. (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14; भूरिभारभराक्रान्तः स्कन्ध एष नु बाधति । न तथा बाधते स्कन्धो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhāṣ.; Me. 55; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 14. 45. –2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; गुणानुरागादिव सख्यमीयिवान् न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परम् Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. –3 To attack, assault, assail; स तदा लब्धतीर्थोऽपि न बबाधे निरायुधम् Bhāg. 3. 19. 4. –4 To wrong, violate. –5 To hurt, injure. –6 To drive away, repel, remove; उष्णेन बाध्यते शीतं शीतेनोष्णं प्रबाध्यते Mb. 12. 16. 12. –7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); न धर्ममर्थकामाभ्यां बबाधे न च तेन तौ R. 17. 57. *–Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. –2 To subdue, conquer. *–With* अभि 1 to hurt, injure. –2 to vex, harass, torment. **–आ** to vex, torment, injure. **–परि** to trouble, afflict; मोहान्मया सुतनु पूर्वमुपेक्षितस्ते यो बाष्पबिन्दुरधरं परिबाधमानः Ś. 7. 25. **–सम्** to trouble, torment.

बाधः, –धा [बाध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जृम्भते मदनबाधा V. 3. –2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति Ś. 1. –3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; न निषेध्योऽल्पबाधस्तु सेतुः कल्याणकारकः Y. 2. 156. –4 Danger, peril; नैवासौ वेद संहारं प्राणबाध उपस्थिते Bhāg. 1. 7. 27. –5 Resistance, opposition. –6 An objection. –7 Contradiction, refutation. –8 Suspension, annulment. –9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वाभास or

fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. -11 Sublation; बाधो नाम यदेवेदमिति निश्चितं विज्ञानं कारणान्तरेण मिथ्येति कथ्यते ŚB. on MS. 10. 1. 1. -धा Refutation. -Comp. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (-धिका *f.*) [बाध् ण्वुल्] 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annulling. -4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5 Hindering. -6 That which sublates; तद्धि बाधकं भवति यदबाधमानमप्रयोजनं भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 3. -कः A particular disease of women; (ऋतुकाले प्रजाजननशक्तिप्रतिरोधकः).

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2 Refuting, controverting. -नम् [बाध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; Ś. 1. -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspension. -4 Refutation, contradiction. -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Precluding. -ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधयितृ, -बाधितृ *m.* An injurer, opposer, annoyer.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested. -5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted. -7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile); साध्याभाववत् पक्षको बाधितः; *e. g.* वह्निरनुष्णः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubled. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3 To be annulled. -Comp. -बाधकता the condition of oppressed and oppressor. -रेतस् *a.* impotent; Kull. on Ms. 9. 79.

बाध्यत्वम्, बाध्यमानत्वम् Suspension, annulment.

बाधिर्यम् Deafness; बाधिर्यं प्राणमन्दत्वं यः पश्यति स मुच्यते Mb. 12. 288. 40.

बान्धकिनेयः A bastard.

बान्धवः [बन्धु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वाऽण्] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); बान्धवाः कुलमिच्छन्ति Subhāṣ; यस्यार्थास्तस्य बान्धवाः H. 1; Ms. 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal relation; Ms. 4. 179. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बान्धवो नास्ति लोके Subhāṣ. -4 A brother. -5 Friendly service (बन्धुकृत्य); पैतृष्वस्रेयप्रीत्यर्थं तद्गोत्रस्यात्तबान्धवः Bhāg. 1. 19. 35. -Comp. -जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्यात् पुरुषस्य बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

बान्धव्यम् Consanguinity, relationship.

बाभ्रव *a.* Belonging or relating to बभ्रु.

बाभ्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बाभ्रुक *a.* (-की *f.*) Brown, brownish.

बार्बटीरः 1 The kernel of the mango-fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बार्ह *a.* (-र्ही *f.*) [बर्ह-अण्] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail; Bhāg.

बार्हद्रथः, बार्हद्रथिः A patronymic of king Jarāsandha, q. v.

बार्हस्पत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्] Related to, descended from or sacred to, Bṛihaspati. -*m.* N. of a year; अद्य बार्हस्पतः श्रीमान् युक्तः पुष्येण राघव । प्रोच्यते ब्राह्मणैः प्राज्ञैः केन त्वमसि दुर्मनाः ॥ Rām.

बार्हस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to Bṛihaspti. -त्यः 1 A pupil of Bṛihaspati; Bhāg. 11. 23. 2. -2 A follower of Bṛihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 An infidel, materialist. -त्यम् 1 The constellation Puṣya. -2 Morality, ethics; the अर्थशास्त्र of Bṛihaspati. -त्याः N. of a school of the writers on the science of Government mentioned by Kauṭilya; Kau. A. 1. 15.

बार्हिण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [बर्हिन्-अण्] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोढरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so बालमन्दारवृक्षः Me. 77; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); बालार्कप्रतिमेवाप्सु वीचिभिन्ना पतिष्यतः R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing (as the moon); पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचन्द्रमाः R. 3. 22; Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant, unwise; अनर्थकुशला ह्येते बालाः पण्डितमानिनः Rām. 2. 100. 38. -6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). -लः 1 A child, an infant; बालादपि सुभाषितम् (ग्राह्यम्); Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth, young person. -3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात् Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A fool, simpleton; नीरसायां रसं बालो बालिकायां विकल्पयेत् Pt. 4. 91. -6 (*a*) A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's tail. -7 Hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्बालप्रियत्वं शिथिलं चमर्यः Ku. 1. 48. -8 An elephant five years old; 'पञ्चवर्षो गजो बालः पोतस्तु दशवार्षिकः' Vaijayantī. According to Mātaṅga L. (5. 2.) however it means an elephant in the first year. -9 A kind of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut. -Comp. -अग्रम् 1 the point of a hair. -2 A dove-cot; प्रासादबालाग्रकपोतपालिकायामुपविष्टः शृणोमि Mk. 1. 51/52. -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children. -अपत्यम् youthful progeny. -अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). -अरुण *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn; morning sun. -अर्कः the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100. -अवबोधः, -नम् instruction of the young; Pt. 1. -अवस्थ *a.* juvenile, young; भुवमधिपतिर्बालावस्थोऽप्यलं परिरक्षितुम् V. 5. 18. -अवस्था childhood. -आतपः morning sunshine. -आमयः a child's disease. -इन्दुः the new or waxing moon; बालेन्दुवक्राण्य-

विकाशभावाद् बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. –इष्टः the jujube tree. –उपचारः, –चरणम् (medical) treatment of children. उपवीतम् 1 a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. –2 The sacrificial cord. –कदली a young plantain tree. –काण्डम् the first book of the Rāmāyaṇa. –कुन्दः, –दम् a kind of young jasmine. (–दम्) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुन्दानुविद्धम् Me. 67. –कृमिः a louse. –कृष्णः Kriṣṇa as a boy. –केलिः, –ली f. child's play or amusement. –क्रीडनम् a child's play or toy. –क्रीडनकम् a child's toy. (–कः) 1 a ball. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. –खिल्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10; कतोश्च सन्ततिर्भार्या बालखिल्यानसूयत। षष्टिर्यानि सहस्राणि ऋषीणामूर्ध्वरेतसाम्॥ Mārk. P. –गर्भिणी a cow with calf for the first time. –गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd', an epithet of Kriṣṇa, as the boycowherd. –ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children; बालग्रहस्तत्र विचिन्वती शिशून् Bhāg. 10. 6. 7. –घ्नः a child-slayer, infanticide; Ms. 11. 190. –चन्द्रः, –चन्द्रमस् m. 1 the young or waxing moon; इह जगति महोत्सवस्य हेतुर्नयनवतामुदियाय बालचन्द्रः Māl. 2. 10. –2 a cavity of a particular shape; Mk. 3. 13. –चरितम् 1 juvenile sports. –2 early life or actions; U. 6. –चर्यः N. of Kārtikeya. (–र्या) the bahaviour of a child. –चुम्बालः a fish; Nigh. Ratn. –चूतः a young mango-tree; धत्तेचक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणत्कोकिले बालचूते Māl. 3. 12. –ज a. produced from hair. –जातीय a. childish, foolish, simple. –तनयः the Khadira tree. –तन्त्रम् midwifery. –तृणम् young grass. –दलकः the Khadira. –धनम् the property of a minor; Ms. 8. 149. –धिः (also वालधिः) a hairy tail; तुरंगमैरायतकीर्णवालधिः Śi. 12. 73; Ki. 12. 47. –नेत्र a. guided or steered by a fool. –पत्रः, –पत्रकः the Khadira tree. –पाश्या 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted. –2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. –पुष्पिका, –पुष्पी, –पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. –बोधः 1 instructing the young. –2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. –भद्रकः a kind of poison. –भारः a large bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काक्षपितचमरीबालभारो दवाग्निः Me. 55. –भावः 1 child-hood, infancy. –2 a hairy growth; एतद्भ्रुवौ जन्म तदाप युग्मं लीलाचलत्वोचितबालभावम् N. 7. 26. –3 inattention; Ms. 8. 118 (Kull.). –4 children (collectively). –5 recent rise (of a planet). –भृत्यः a servant from childhood. –भैषज्यम् a kind of collyrium. –भोज्यः pease. –मनोरमा N. of several grammars. –मरणम् (with Jainas) a fool's manner of dying (12 in number). –मित्रः a friend from boyhood. –मृगः a fawn. –मूलम् a young radish. –मूषिका a small mouse. –मृणालः a tender filament or fibre (of lotus); व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. –यज्ञोपवीतकम् the sacred thread worn across the breast. –राजम् lapis lazuli. –रोगः child's disease; अथ बालरोगाणां निदानानि लक्षणानि चाह धात्र्यास्तु गुरुभिर्भोज्यैर्विषमैर्दोषलैस्तथा...... Bhāva. P. –लता young creeper; अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10. –लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. –वत्सः 1 a young calf. –2 a pigeon. –वायजम् lapis lazuli. –वासस् n. a woollen garment. –वाह्यः a young or wild goat. –विधवा a child-widow. –वैधव्यम् child-widowhood. –व्यजनम् a *chowrie* or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yāk or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia); यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वन्ति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13; R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. –व्रतः an epithet of a Buddha saint Mañjughoṣa. –सखि m. a friend from childhood. –संध्या early twilight. –सात्म्यम् milk. –सुहृद् m. a friend of one's youth. –सूर्यः, –सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. –स्थानम् 1 childhood. –2 youth. –3 inexperience. –हत्या infanticide. –हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक a. (–लिका f.) [बाल स्वार्थे क] 1 Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. –2 Ignorant. –कः 1 A child, boy. –2 A minor (in law). –3 A finger-ring. –4 A fool or blockhead. –5 A bracelet. –6 The tail of a horse or elephant –7 Hair. –8 A young elephant (five years old); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुत्क्लन्तम् Śi. 5. 47. See बाल (8). –कम् 1 A finger-ring. –2 A bracelet. –Comp. –प्रिय a. fond of children. (–या) colocynth or plantain. –हत्या infanticide.

बालकीय a. Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. –2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. –3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितम् Ś. 3. 2; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिन्दीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 85. –4 A variety of jasmine. –5 The cocoanut. –6 The plant घृतकुमारी. –7 Small cardamoms. –8 Turmeric. –Comp. –हत्या female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. –2 The knot of an earring. –3 Small cardamoms. –4 Sand. –5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karanas.

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see वालि. –Comp. –हन्, –हन्तृ m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालाकिः N. of an ancient sage; दृप्तबालाकिर्हानूचानो गार्ग्य आस Bri. Up.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see वालि.

बालिनी The constellation Aśvini.

बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. –2 Young. –3 Foolish, ignorant; तावतां न फलं तत्र दाता प्राप्नोति बालिशः

Ms. 3. 176; ममापराधात्तैः क्षुद्रैर्हतस्त्वं तात बालिशैः Mb. 3. 117. 1. –4 Careless. –शः 1 A fool, blockhead. –2 A child, boy. –शम् A pillow. –Comp. –मति *a.* Childish-minded, foolish.

बालिशीक To make fickleminded, inconsiderate; भरतस्नेहसंतप्ता बालिशीक्रियते पुनः Rām. 3. 16. 38.

बालिश्यम् 1 Youth, boyhood. –2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, –बालुकम् A kind of perfume.

बालुका See वालुका. –Comp. –यन्त्रम् a machine for boiling drugs; भेषजं कूपिकासंस्थवह्निना यत्र पच्यते। बालुकायन्त्रमेतद्धि यन्त्रतन्त्रबुधैः स्मृतम् Bhāv. P.

बालुकी, –बालुङ्की, –बालुङ्गी A kind of cucumber.

बाल्हकः A kind of poison.

बालेय *a.* (–यी *f.*) [बलये हितं ढक्] 1 Fit for an offering. –2 Tender, soft. –3 Descended from Bali. –यः An ass. –Comp. –शाकः a kind of vegetable (Mar. भारंग).

बाल्यम् [बालस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात् परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. –2 The period or state of waxing, crescent-state (as of the moon); दिवापि निष्ठ्यूतमरीचिभासा बाल्यादनाविष्कृतलाञ्छनेन Ku. 7. 35. –3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility. –4 Ignorance; न चापि जननीं बाल्यात्त्वं विगर्हितुमर्हसि Rām. 2. 101. 17. –5 Humility, being without any pride; तस्माद् ब्राह्मणः पाण्डित्यं निर्विद्य बाल्येन तिष्ठासेत् Bṛi. Up. 3. 5. 1 (some take as 'inner seeing', आत्मदृष्टि).

बाल्वज *a.* (also बाल्बज) Made of the grass Eleusine Indica (Mar. मोळ) बाल्वजी ह्येव वैश्यस्य (रशना) Mb. 13. 23. 40.

बाष्कलः N. of a teacher (a pupil of पैल); N. of a sage on whose name there was a Śākhā of Ṛigveda; a school of Ṛigveda. –Comp. –शाखा the बाष्कल recension of the Ṛigveda.

बाष्पः, –ष्पम् [बाधृ-पृषो० सत्वं षत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कण्ठः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः Ś. 4. 6; निगृह्यान्तर्बाष्पं हसितमपि शून्येन मनसा Bh. –2 Vapour, steam, mist. –3 Iron. –4 A kind of pot-herb. –Comp. –अम्बु *n.* tears. –आकुल, –आप्लुत *a.* dimmed or interrupted by tears. –उद्भवः the starting of tears. –कण्ठ *a.* having tears in the throat, choked with tears. –कल *a.* inarticulate or indistinct through tears; सा बाष्पकलया वाचा निःश्वसन्ती पुनः पुनः Mb. 4. 20. 28. –दुर्दिनम् a flood of tears. –*a.* (eyes) clouded by tears. –पूरः a gush or flood of tears; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35. –प्रकरः, –प्रसरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रसरकलुषामर्पितवती Ś. 6. 9. –मोक्षः, –मोचनम् shedding tears. –बिन्दुः a teardrop. –विक्लव *a.* overcome with tears. –संदिग्ध *a.* indistinct through suppressed tears (as a voice).

बाष्पकः A kind of vegetable (Mar. माठ). –का also बाष्पिका 1 Steam, vapour. –2 A kind of vegetable, हिंगुपत्री.

बाष्पायते Den. Ā. 1 To shed tears, weep; तत् किमिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Māl. 6; V. 5. 9. –2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त *a.* (–स्ती *f.*) Coming or derived from a goat; कार्ष्णरौरवबास्तानि चर्माणि ब्रह्मचारिणः Ms. 2. 41.

बास्तिकम् A multitude of goats; Rām. 2. 77. 2.

बाहः 1 The arm. –2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिङ्गितोगताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः Ś. 4. –Comp. –बाहवि *ind.* hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.

बाहिरिकः An alien character; न च बाहिरिकान् कुर्यात् पुरराष्ट्रोपघातकान्। क्षिपेज्जनपदे चैतान् सर्वान् वा दापयेत् करान्॥ Kau. A. 2. 4. 22; also द्वारबाहिरिकादेयम् च दुर्गम् Kau. A. 2. 5. 24.

बाहीक *a.* (–की *f.*) External, outer; बाहीका विलसति कुट्टिमस्थलीयं कापोतं सुललितरूपमुद्वहन्ती Rām. Ch. 7. 6. –काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. –कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. –2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाध् कु धस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य Ś. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. –2 The fore-arm. –3 The fore-foot of an animal. –4 A door-post. –5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). –6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्थि). –8 The bar of a chariot-pole. –9 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. –10 The arm as a measure of length (= 12 Aṅgulas). –11 The limb of a bow. –हू (du.) The lunar mansion Ārdrā. –Comp. –अन्तरम् the chest; संवर्त्य मुष्टिं सहसा जघान बाह्वन्तरे शैलनिकाशरूपः Rām. 6. 70. 154. –उत्क्षेपम् *ind.* having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहूत्क्षेपं क्रन्दितुं च प्रवृत्ता Ś. 5. 30. –कर *a.* active with the arms; P. III. 2. 21. –कण्टकम् a mode in fighting; 'एकां जङ्घां पदाऽऽक्रम्य परामुद्गम्य पाव्यते। केतकीपत्रवच्छत्रुर्युद्धं तद्बाहुकण्टकम्॥'; बाहुकण्टकयुद्धेन तस्य कर्णोऽथ युध्यतः Mb. 12. 5. 4. –कुण्ठ, –कुब्ज *a.* crippled in the arms. –कुन्थः a wing (of a bird). –चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. –जः 1 a man of the Kṣatriya caste; cf. बाहू राजन्यः कृतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31; स बाहुजो महाबाहुस्तदुवाह महाबलम् Śiva B.; N. 12. 12. –2 a parrot. –3 sesamum growing spontaneously. –ज्या a sine (in math.). –तरणम् crossing a river (with the arms). –त्रः, –त्रम्, –त्राण vantbrass (armour for the arms). –दण्डः 1 a long, staff-like arm. –2 punishment with the arm

or fist. -दन्तकम् N. of a Nītiśāstra treatise. -निःसृतम् a mode of fighting (by which a sword is twisted out of a person's hand). -पाशः a particular attitude in fighting. -2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रचालकम् *ind.* shaking the arms. -प्रतिबाहौ the opposite sides of a figure. -प्रसारः, -प्रसारणम् stretching the arms (for embracing &c.) -प्रहरणः a boxer. (-णम्) boxing. -फलम् 1 (in geom.) the result for the base sine. -2 (in astro.) the sine of an arc of a circle of position contained between the sun and the prime verticle. -बन्धनम् 1 encircling arms. (-नः) the shoulder-blade. -बलम् strength of arm; muscular strength. -भङ्गिः *f.* bending or twisting the arms. -भूषण, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. -भेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -मूलम् 1 the armpit. -2 the shoulderblade. -युद्धम् a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing; बाहुयुद्धं हि मल्लानामशास्त्रमृषिभिः स्मृतम् । मृतस्य तत्र न स्वर्गो यशो नेहापि विद्यते ॥ Mallaśāstram. -योधः, -योधिन् *m.* a pugilist, boxer. -रक्षा armour for the upper arm. -लता an arm-like creeper. °अन्तरम् the breast, bosom. -लोहम् bell-metal (कांस्य). -विक्षेपः 1 the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2 swimming. -विघट्टनम्, -विघट्टितम् a particular attitude in wrestling. -वीर्यम् strength of arms. -व्यायामः athletic exercise. -शालिन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 of Bhīma. -शिखरम् the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. -संभवः a man of the Kṣatriya caste. -सहस्रभृत् *m.* an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक *a.* 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish; ममन्थुरूरं तरसा तत्रासीद्बाहुको नरः Bhāg. 4. 14. 43. -कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यम् 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences; एषां हि बाहुगुण्येन गिरिदुर्गं विशिष्यते Ms. 7. 71. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुजन्यम् A great multitude of people, crowd.

बाहुदन्तकम् A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदन्तिन् *m.*, **बाहुदन्तेयः** An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यम् Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यम् Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल *a.* Manifold. -लः Fire; शीतरुजं समये च परस्मिन् बाहुलतो रसिका शमयन्ती Rām. Ch. 4. 99. -2 The month Kārtika. -लम् 1 Manifoldness, -2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. -ली The day of full moon in the month of Kārtika. Comp. -ग्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकम् 1 Manifoldness. -2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकं छन्दसि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārtikeya.

बाहुल्यम् 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्, -ल्येन 1 usually, commonly. -2 in all probability.)

बाहुश्रुत्यम् Erudition, great learning; बाहुश्रुत्यं तपस्त्यागः श्रद्धा यज्ञक्रिया क्षमा Mb. 12. 167. 5.

बाहूबाहवि *ind.* Arm to arm, hand to hand, in close encounter; (बाहूबाहविभिर्बाहुभिः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तम्).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः ष्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद् वद बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितम् R. 8. 89; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', *i. e.* the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखयित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from, out of the pale of; जातास्तद्रूर्ध्वरूपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, outcast; अतोऽपि शिष्टस्त्वधर्मो गुरुदारप्रधर्षकः। बाह्यं वर्णं जनयति चातुर्वर्ण्यविगर्हितम् ॥ Mb. 13. 48. 9. -5 Public; तेषां बाह्यं चारं छत्रभृङ्गारव्यजनपादुकोपग्राहिणः तीक्ष्णाः विद्युः Kau. A. 1. 12. -ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner; त्यक्ताश्चाभ्यन्तरा येन बाह्याश्चाभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259; बाह्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. -3 A person or community born from प्रतिलोम connection; cf. Ms. 10. 28-31; प्रतिकूलं वर्तमाना बाह्या बाह्यतरान् पुनः। हीना हीनान् प्रसूयन्ते वर्णान् पञ्चदशैव च ॥ Ms. 10. 31. -ह्यम्, -बाह्येन, -बाह्ये *ind.* Outside, on the outside, externally -Comp. -अर्थः a meaning external to the sounds or letters forming a word; P. I. 1. 68 (com.). °वादः the doctrine that the external world has a real existence. -कक्षः the outer side (of a house). -करणम् an external organ of sense. -द्रुतिः *f.* a process in the preparation of quicksilver. -प्रयत्नः (in gram.) the external effort in the production of articulate sounds; P. I. 1. 9 (com.). -लिङ्गिन् a heretic. -संभोगः the gratification of sexual passion outside the vulva; Charak.

बाह्लकाः, बाह्लिकाः, -बाह्लीकाः *m.* (pl.) N. of a people. -कः 1 A king of the Bālhikas. -2 A horse of the Balkh breed; काम्बोजविषये जातैर्बाह्लीकैश्च हयोत्तमैः Rām. 1. 6. 22. -कम् 1 Saffron; ...प्रियाङ्गसंगव्याल्लसत्स्तनतटबाह्लिकश्रियोऽपि दृश्यन्ते बहिरबलाः Rām. Ch. 7. 64. -2 Asa Foetida; अजमोदां च बाह्लीकं जीरकं लोध्रकं तथा Śiva B. 30. 18.

बाह्लिः N. of a country (Balkh). -Comp. -ज, -जात *a.* bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

बाहृच्यम् Traditional teaching of the Ṛigveda.

बिः 1 A bird. -2 Going; Girvāṇa.

बिट् 1 P. (बेटति) 1 To swear; to curse. -2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

बिटकः, -कम्, बिटका A boil.

बिठम् Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिठकम् The sky; Nir. 6. 30.

बिडम् A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. **-ली** A female cat. **-Comp. -पदः, -पदकम्** a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māṣas. **-व्रतिक** *a.* false, hypocritical.

बिडालकः 1 A cat. -2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. -3 The eye-ball. **-कम्** Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* (वेवेष्टि विट् व्यापकमोजो यस्य बिडौजाः पृषोदरादित्वात् वृद्धिः N. 5. 24 Nārāyaṇa com.); also बिडौजस्. An epithet of Indra; तव भवतु बिडौजा प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु Ś. 7. 34; तेजसेव बिडौजसः N. 17. 111.

बिद्, -बिन्द् 1 P. (बिन्दति) 1 To split. -2 To divide. -3 To form apart.

बिदलम्, बिन्दलम् See विदल. Anything split off or produced by splitting. **-Comp. -कारी** a woman employed in splitting bamboos.

बिन्दविः A drop.

बिन्दुः [बिन्द्-उ] A drop, small particle; जलबिन्दुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिन्दुरिवाम्भसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिन्दुरिवाम्भसि 7. 34; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिन्दुरपि नावशेषितः Ś. 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र भूर्जत्वचः कुञ्जरबिन्दुशोणाः Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिन्दवः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased); 'stet'. -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident (which, like a drop of oil in water quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while 'Bīja' is that of the principal one); अवान्तरार्थविच्छेदे बिन्दुरुच्छेदकारणम् S. D. 319. -13 (In phil.) A condition of निच्छक्ति; सच्चिदानन्दविभवात् सकलात् परमेश्वरात्। आसीच्छक्तिस्ततो नादो नादाद् बिन्दुसमुद्भवः ॥ **-Comp. -चित्रकः** the spotted antelope. **-च्युतकः** a kind of word-play; चकास्ति बिन्दुच्युतकातिचातुरी N. 9. 104. **-जालम्, -जालकम्** 1 a number of drops. -2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. **-तन्त्रः** 1 a die. -2 a chess-board. **-देवः** an epithet of Śiva. **-पत्रः** a kind of birch tree. **-प्रतिष्ठामय** *a.* founded or based upon the अनुस्वार. **-फलम्** a pearl. **-भेदः** a particular Yoga posture. **-माधवः** a form of Viṣṇu. **-मालिन्** *m.* (in music) a kind of measure. **-रेखकः** 1 an anusvāra. -2 a kind of bird. **-रेखा** a line of dots. **-वासरः** the day of conception.

बिन्दुकित *a.* Dotted over.

बिन्दुलः A kind of venomous insect.

बिन्दूय Den. Ā. To form drops, drip down.

बिब्बोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बिब्बोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratāparudra; or बिब्बोकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gesture; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद् बिब्बोकैर्बकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः Śi. 8. 29 (विलासैः Malli.). (Also written विब्बोक and विव्वोक).

बिभित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

बिभित्सु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

बिभीतकः Terminalia Bellerica (Mar. बेहडा).

बिभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

बिभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). **-णम्, -णा** 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. **-णः** N. of a demon and brother of Rāvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sītā by Rāvaṇa, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Rāvaṇa to restore Sītā to Rāma if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rāma and became his staunch friend. After the death of Rāvaṇa, Rāma installed him on the throne of Laṅkā. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajīvins; see चिरजीविन्.]

बिभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते सन्ति सन्त्वेव केयमन्या बिभीषिका U. 4. 29. See विभीषिका.

बिभ्रक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. **-क्षुः** Fire.

बिभ्रज्जिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. **–षुः** Fire; रुषा बिभ्रज्जिषु-प्रख्यं कपिं बाणैरवाकिरत् Bk. 9. 34.

बिम्बः, –म्बम् 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन निर्जितं तव निलीयते चन्द्रबिम्बमम्बुधरे Subhāṣ; so सूर्य°, रवि° &c. –2 Any round or disc-like surface; as in नितम्ब-बिम्बः &c. –3 An image, shadow, reflection; बिम्बादिबोस्थितौ बिम्बौ रामदेहात्तथापरौ Rām. 1. 4. 11; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्ब-ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. –4 A mirror. –5 A jar. –6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिबिम्ब to which it is compared). –7 A statue, figure, idol; हेमबिम्बनिभा सौम्या मायेव मयनिर्मिता Rām. 6. 12. 14. –8 A mould, matrix; यथा लोहस्य निःस्यन्दो निषिक्तो बिम्बविग्रहम् (उपैति) Mb. 14. 18. 9. **–म्बः** A lizard. **–म्बम्** The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; पक्वबिम्बाधरोष्ठी Me. 84; cf. N. 2. 24. **–Comp. –ओष्ठ** *a* (**बिम्बो-म्बौ-ष्ठ**) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिम्बोष्ठि बैम्बिकानां कुलव्रतम् M. 4. 14. (**–ष्ठः**) a lip like the Bimba fruit. **–फल** the Bimba fruit; उमामुखे बिम्बफलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिम्बकम् 1 The disc of the sun or moon. –2 The Bimba fruit. –3 A round form, roundness.

बिम्बटः The mustard plant.

बिम्बिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. –2 The Bimba plant.

बिम्बित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. –2 Pictured.

बिम्बिनी The pupil of the eye.

बिम्बिसारः N. of a king of Magadha, a contemporary of गौतमबुद्ध.

बिम्बुः The betel-nut tree.

बिरुदः 1 A token worn on the arm or hand etc. indicating excellence; बिरुदैश्च ध्वजैरुच्चैः कोषेणापि च भूयसा Śiva. B. 10. 26. –2 A panegyric; पेठुश्च प्रथितामुच्चैर्बन्दिनो बिरुदावलिम् Śiva B. 1. 82; see विरुद. **–Comp. –घण्टा, –वादः** a proclamation; अद्वैतश्रीजयबिरुदघण्टाघणघणः Śaṅ. Digv. 4. 78; हनुमानिति कस्यचित् कपेरुपरि लोकस्य बिरुदवादबहुमानः Saugandhikā-haraṇa.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलति, बेलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलम् 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः... प्राप्नोति नखभङ्गं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5; Ms. 10. 49. –2 A gap, pit, chasm. –3 An aperture, opening, outlet. –4 A cave, hollow. –5 The hollow of a dish. –6 The vagina. **–लः** 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. –2 A sort of cane. **–Comp. –अयनम्** a subterranean cave or cavern. **–ओकस्** *m.* any animal that lives in holes. **–कारिन्** *m.* a mouse. **–योनि** *a.* of the breed of उच्चैः-श्रवस्; यत्राश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. **–वासः** a pole-cat. **–वासिन्** (also बिलवासिन्) *m.* a snake. **–शायिन्** *m.* an animal living in burrows. **–स्वर्गः** the lower region, hell Bhāg. 5. 24. 8.

बिलङ्गमः A serpent, snake.

बिलेशयः 1 A snake; बिलेशयाधीशशरीरशायिनः Viṣṇu mahimna 34; Abh. Chin. 1303. –2 A mouse, rat; यत्र दन्दशूकाः पञ्चमुखाः सप्तमुखा उपसृत्य ग्रसन्ति यथा बिलेशयान् Bhāg. 5. 26. 33. –3 Any animal living in burrows. –4 A hare; बिलेशया वानहरा मधुरा रसपाकयोः Bhāva. P.

बिल्मम् Ved. 1 A (broken) helmet. –2 A slip, bit, chip; सं सानु मार्ज्मि दिधिषामि बिल्मैः Rv. 2. 35. 12. **–Comp. –ग्रहणम्** understanding by degrees; Nir. 1. 20.

बिल्वम् 1 A pit. –2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). –3 The plant Asa Foetida. **–Comp. –सूः** a mother of ten children; बिल्वसू-र्दशपुत्रा स्यात् Śabdaratnākara.

बिल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple; its leaves are used in the worship of Śiva. **–ल्वम्** 1 The fruit of this tree; बिल्वं बालं कषायोष्णं पाचनं वह्निदीपनम्। संग्राहि तिक्तकटुकं तीक्ष्णं वातकफापहम्॥ Bhāva. P. –2 A particular weight (= one pala). –3 A small pond or pool. **–Comp. –दण्डः** an epithet of Śiva. **–पेशिका, –पेशी** the shell of the Bilva fruit. **–मध्यम्** the flesh of the बिल्व fruit. **–वनम्** a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

बिल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिल्कला A woman in travail.

बिस् 4 P. (बिस्यति) 1 To go, move. –2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. –3 To throw, cast. –4 To split. –5 To grow.

बिसम् 1 The fibre of a lotus; धृतबिसवलयावलिर्वहन्ती Ki. 10. 24. –2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; बिसमलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयम् Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37; 4. 29. –3 The lotus plant; न लिप्यते कर्मफलैरनिष्टैः पत्रं बिसस्येव जलेन सिक्तम् Mb. 12. 194. 44. **–Comp. –ऊर्णा, –ऊर्णम्** a lotus fibre; हयाविच्छिन्नमोङ्कारं घण्टानादं बिसोर्णवत् Bhāg. 11. 14. 34. **–कण्ठिका, –कण्ठिन्** *m.* a small crane; अभिनवाभ्रलसद्बिसकण्ठिका Rām. Ch. 4. 37. **–कुसुमम्, –पुष्पम्, –प्रसूनम्** a lotus; जक्षुर्बिसं धृतविकासि-बिसप्रसूनाः Śi. 5. 28. **–खादिका** 'eating the fibres of a lotus'; N. of a play. **–गुणः** a string of lotus-fibre; बिसगुणनिगडितपादो जरठः Dk. 2. 1. **–ग्रन्थिः** 1 a knot on the stalk of a lotus (used for filtering water) –2 a particular disease of the eyes. **–छेदः** a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. **–जम्** a lotus-flower, lotus. **–तन्तुः** the lotus-fibre. **–नाभिः** *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). **–नासिका** a sort of crane. **–प्रसूनम्** a lotus-flower; चक्षुर्बिसं धृतविकासिबिसप्रसूनाः. **–मृणालम्** a lotus-fibre. **–वर्त्मन्** *n.* a particular disease of eyelids.

बिसलम् A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बिसवती A place abounding in lotus fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus-plant; चिरादाशातन्तुस्त्रुटतु बिसिनीसूत्रभिदुरः Mal. 4. 3; अमीषां प्राणानां तुलितबिसिनीपत्रपयसाम् Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses. -Comp. -पत्रम् a lotus-leaf.

बिसिल *a.* Coming from or relating to a बिस, q. v.

बिसी A variety of चर्म, a product of द्वादशग्राम in the Himālayas; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Raktikas* or *gunjās*).

बिह्लणः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramāṅkadevacharita.

बीजम् 1 Seed (fig. also), seedcorn, grain; अरण्यबीजाञ्जलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाञ्जलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः Ś. 1. 1 (v. l.). -4 Semen virile; यदमोघमपामन्तरुप्तं बीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. -11 Calculation of primary germs. -12 Analysis. -13 The position of the arms of a child at birth. -जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means 1 To sow with seed; व्योमनि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2 To plough over after sowing). -Comp. -अक्षरम् the first syllable of a *Mantra*. -अङ्कुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot; अपेक्षते प्रत्ययमुत्तमं त्वां बीजाङ्कुरः प्रागुदयादिवाम्भः Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. (-रौ) seed and sprout. °न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. -अङ्घ्रिकः a camel. -अध्यक्षः an epithet of Śiva. -अपहारिणी a witch. -अम्लम् the fruit of Spondias Magnifera (Mar. कोकंबी). -अर्थ *a.* desirous of procreation. -अश्वः a stallion. -आढ्यः, -पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. (-रम्, -रकम् the fruit of citron. -उत्कृष्टम् good seed; अबीजविक्रयी चैव बीजोत्कृष्टं तथैव च Ms. 9. 291. -उदकम् hail. -उप्तिः *f.* sowing seed. °चक्रम् a kind of astrological diagram for indicating good or bad luck following on the sowing of seed. -कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -कृत् *a.* producing semen. (-*n.*) an aphrodisiac. -कोशः, कोषः 1 the seed-vessel. -2 the seed-vessel of the lotus. (-शी) a pod, legume. -क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. -गणितम् 1 analysis of primary causes. -2 the science of Algebra. -3 N. of the 2 nd part of सिद्धान्तशिरोमणि. -गर्भः Trichosanthes Dioeca (Mar. पडवळ). -गुप्तिः *f.* a pod, legume. -दर्शकः a stage-manager. -द्रव्यम् primary or original matter. -धान्यम् coriander (Mar. धने). -निर्वापणम् sowing seed. -न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. -पादपः Semecarpus Anacardium (Mar. बिब्बा). -पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. -पुष्पः, -पूरणः the citron tree; Rām. 2. 91. 30. -पुष्पिका Andropogon Saccharatus (Mar. जोंधळा, ऊंस). -पेशिका the scrotum. -प्रदः a procreator, generator. -प्रभावः the power of the seed; यस्माद्बीजप्रभावेण तिर्यग्जा ऋषयोऽभवन् Ms. 10. 72. -प्ररोहिन् *a.* growing from seed. -प्रसूः the earth. -फलकः the citron tree. -मतिः *f.* a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. -मन्त्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. -मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. -मात्रम् only as much as is required for seed (for the preservation of a family). -रत्नम् a kind of seed. -रुहः grain, corn. -वपनम् 1 a field. -2 the act of sowing seed. -वरः a kidney-bean (Mar. उडीद). -वापः 1 a sower of seed; an agriculturist (कृषीवल); कालं प्रतीक्षस्व सुखोदयस्य पङ्क्तिं फलानामिव बीजवापः Mb. 3. 34. 19. -2 sowing seed. -वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. -सूः The earth. -सेक्तृ *m.* a procreator, progenitor; cf. Ms. 9. 51 (com.). -स्नेहः the Palāśa tree (Mar. पळस). -हरा, -हारिणी a witch.

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 Various fruit abounding in seeds (बीजप्रचुरफलविशेषा दाडिमादयः); Rām. 2. 94. 9. -4 The position of the arms of a child at birth. -कम् 1 Seed. -2 A list.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजाकृत *a.* (a field) Ploughed or harrowed after sowing.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. -*m.* 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* [बध् स्वार्थे सन्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; हन्त बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Māl. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting; बीभत्सुरतिबीभत्सं कर्मैदमकरोत् कथम् Mb. 11. 24. 13. -6 Sinful, wicked. -त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; जुगुप्सास्थायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. (*e. g.* Māl. 5. 16.). -3 N. of Arjuna. -त्सा Loathing, abhorrence. -त्सम् Anything loathsome.

बीभत्सु *a.* Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. -3 Reserved, coy (said of a woman); सा

बीभत्सुर्गर्भरसा निविद्धा Rv. 1. 164. 8. –त्सुः an epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word:— न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्सं युध्यमानः कथंचन। तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुरिति विश्रुतः॥); तृद्गरितः परिशान्तो बीभत्सुर्यमुनामगात् Bhāg. 10. 58. 16.

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air; Nir. 5. 27. –2 A crowd, multitude; विश्पतीव बीरिट इयाते Rv. 7. 39. 2.

बुक् *ind.* An imitative word. -Comp. –कारः 1 the roaring of a lion. –2 the cry of an animal.

बुकः 1 Laughter (हास्य). –2 Agati Grandiflora (Mar. हदगा).

बुक्क् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कयति–ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. –2 To speak, talk. –3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः, –क्कम् 1 The heart. –2 The bosom, chest; बुक्काघातैर्युवतिनिकटे प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. –3 Blood. –क्कः 1 A goat. –2 Time (समय). –क्का Blood.

बुक्कन् *m.* The heart.

बुक्कनम् 1 Barking, yelping. –2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कसः A chaṇḍāla.

बुक्कसी The Indigo plant.

बुक्का, –क्की The heart; Mv. 6. 33.

बुट् 1 P, 10 U. (बोटति, बोटयति–ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुड् 6 P. (बुडति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. –2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति–ते) See बुन्द्. 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. –2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7. –2 A type of anything very transitory. –3 Embryo five days old; कललं त्वेकरात्रेण पञ्चरात्रेण बुद्बुदम् Bhāg. 3. 31. 2.

बुध् 1 U., 4 Ā. (बोधति–ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः Śi. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षम् R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. –2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्मयं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117; अपि लङ्घितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. –3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. –4 To heed, attend to. –5 To think, reflect. –6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; ददपि गिरमन्तर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Śi. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वन्तं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6. –7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलुब्धीत्कर्णनासिकम् Bk. 15. 57. –8 To advise, admonish. *–Caus.* (बोधयति–ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. –2 To teach, communicate, impart. –3 To advise, admonish; बोधयन्तं हिताहितम् Bk. 8. 82; मच्चित्ता मद्गतप्राणा बोधयन्तः परस्परम् Bg. 10. 9. –4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. –5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोऽपि सन् Ś. 4. 1. –6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.) अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81; 5. 75. –7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). –8 To cause to expand, open मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Śi. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पङ्कजान्येव Ś. 5. 28. –9 To signify, convey, indicate. *–Desid.* (बुबु-बो-धिषति–ते, बुभुत्सते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क्त] 1 Known, understood, perceived. –2 Awakened, awake. –3 Observed. –4 Enlightened, wise; एवमेव मनुष्येन्द्र धर्मं त्यक्त्वाल्पकं नरः। बृहन्तं धर्ममाप्नोति स बुद्ध इति निश्चितम्॥ Mb. 3. 33. 67; (see बुध्). –5 Expanded (विकसित); सरःसु बुद्धाम्बुजभूषणेषु विक्षोभ्य विक्षोभ्य जलं पिबन्ति Rām. 4. 30. 41; 5. 14. 24. –द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. –2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself; –3 'The enlightened', N. of Śākyasiṁha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu; thus Jayadeva says:— निन्दसि यज्ञविधेरहह श्रुतिजातं सदयहृदय दर्शितपशुघातं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1); क्वचिद्बुद्धः कल्किर्विहरसि कुभारापहतये Viṣṇu-mahimna 4; ततः कलौ संप्रवृत्ते संमोहाय सुरद्विषाम्। बुद्धो नाम्नाजनसुतः कीकटेषु भविष्यति Bhāg. –4 The Supreme Soul (परमात्मा); अथ बुद्धमथाबुद्धमिमं गुणविधिं शृणु Mb. 12. 308. 1. –द्धम् Knowledge. –Comp. –अन्तः waking condition, the being awake; स वा एष एतस्मिन् बुद्धान्ते रत्वा Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 17. –आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. –उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. –गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. –गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. –मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. –2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुंतुदा बुद्धिः Śi. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. –3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. –4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; विदेशेष्वपि विज्ञाताः सर्वतो बुद्धिनिश्चयाः Rām. 1. 7. 17. –5 Mind; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपण°, पाप° &c. –6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. –7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमवलोक्य व्याघ्रबुद्धया पलायन्ते H. 3; अनया बुद्धया Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्धया Me. 117. –8 Intention, purpose, design; मन्दीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिम् Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्धया 'intentionally', 'purposely', deliberately'). –9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl. 4. 10. –10 (In Sāṅ. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas; एषा

तेऽभिहिता सांख्ये बुद्धिर्योगे त्विमां शृणु Bg. 2. 39. -11 Nature (प्रकृति); Bhāg. 3. 27. 18. -12 A means, way (उपाय); किं करिष्याम भद्रं ते बुद्धिरत्र विचार्यताम् Rām. 1. 40. 9. -13 N. of the 5th astrological mansion. -Comp. -अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. -अधिक *a.* superior in intellect. -अवज्ञानम् contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। प्राप्नोति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलम् ॥ Pt. 1. 63. -इन्द्रियम् an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five:— the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक् चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). -कृत् *a.* supposing, conjecturing. -कृत *a.* acted wisely. -गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, or attainable to, intellect, intelligible. -चिन्तक *a.* one who thinks wisely. -च्छाया reflex action of the understanding on the soul. -जन्मन् a perception that arises; सत्संप्रयोगे पुरुषस्येन्द्रियाणां बुद्धिजन्म तत् प्रत्यक्षम् MS. 1. 1. 4. -जीविन् *a.* 1 employing the reason, rational. -2 Subsisting by intelligence; भूतानां प्राणिनः श्रेष्ठाः प्राणिनां बुद्धिजीविनः Ms. 1. 96. -तत्त्वम् the second element of the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -द्यूतम् game at chess. -पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. -पूर्वम्, -पूर्वकम्, पुरःसरम् *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -प्रागल्भी soundness of judgment. -बलम् a kind of play. -भेदः, -भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind; न बुद्धिभेदं जनयेदज्ञानां कर्मसङ्गिनाम् Bg. 3. 26. -मोहः confusion of mind. -युक्त *a.* intelligent. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणम् a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यान्तगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणम्. -लाघवम् lightness or levity of judgment; Rām. -वर्जित *a.* foolish, ignorant. -विध्वंसक *a.* destroying consciousness or reason. -विलासः play of the mind or fancy. -विषयः matter apprehensible by reason. -वृद्धिः development of intellect, understanding or wisdom; बुद्धिवृद्धिकराणि (शास्त्राणि) Ms. 4. 19. -वैभवम् strength of intellect. -शक्तिः intellectual faculty. -शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. -शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. -शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. -संकीर्णम् a kind of pavilion. -सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational; बुद्धिमत्सु नराः श्रेष्ठाः Ms. 1. 96. -2 Wise, learned; मन्युपङ्कामनाधृष्यां नदीं तरति बुद्धिमान् Mb. 12. 235. 12. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता, -त्वम् Wisdom, sagacity.

बुध *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. -धः 1 A wise or learned man; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियन्ते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 A dog. -4 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. -धा Spikenard. -धे *ind.* On a Wednesday. -Comp. -अष्टमी N. of a festival. -जनः a wise or learned man. -तातः the moon. -दिनम्, -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday. -रत्नम् an emerald. -सानुः 1 a leaf; L. D. B. -2 the presiding deity in a sacrifice. -सुतः an epithet of Purūravas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच् किच्च] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, learned, prudent. -4 Waking (Ved.); ऋतस्य देवीः सदसो बुधाना Rv. 4. 51. 8; 7. 68. 9. 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुधेयाः *m.* (pl.) N. of a school of the शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awaked or roused.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel; अर्वाग् बिलश्चमस ऊर्ध्वबुध्नस्तस्मिन् यशो निहितं विश्वरूपम् Bri. Up. 2. 2. 3. -2 The foot of a tree; बुध्नानधुरवागभावभिया शुण्डाग्रमण्डलैः Śiva B. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Śiva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky. -7 The stock of a musket (Mar. दस्ता); शुकाष्ठोपाङ्गबुध्नं च Śukra. 4. 1028.

बुन्द्, बुन्ध् 1 U. (बुन्दति-ते, बुन्धति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear; सस्वंसे शरबन्धेन दिव्येनेति बुबुन्द सः Bk. 14. 72.

बुन्ध् 10 P. To bind.

बुबुधान *a.* (See बुधान q. v.); L. D. B.

बुबुरम् Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* (also बुभुक्षत्) Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापम् Pt. 4. 15; or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण भुङ्क्ते Udb.; Mb. 12. 234. 13.

बुभुक्षु *a.* 1 Hungry. -2 Desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुमुक्षु); cf. Kull. on Ms. 2. 224.

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूपक *a.* Wishing the welfare of.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूषु *a.* 1 Wishing to be or become; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Śi. 1. 49. -2 Wishing to become powerful or prosperous; अथैतानि न सेवेत बुभूषुः पुरुषः क्वचित् Bhāg. 1. 17. 41. -3 Wishing the welfare of.

बुम्भी Coarse ground meal.

बुरुडः A basket-maker, mat-maker.

बुल् 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति प्लवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* 1 Fear (भय). -2 The female organ of generation; also बुरिः.

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसम् (-षम्) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.). -सा (In drama) A young sister.

बुस्त् 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तम् 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बूकम् = बुक्क q. v.

बृगलम् A fragment, piece, morsel; ततः पतिश्च पत्नी चाभवतां तस्मादिदमर्धबृगलमिव Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 3.

बृशी, बृषी (-सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृसय (Ved.) *a.* Mighty, great; यथा सरस्वतीदेवताके निगदे 'सरस्वति देवनिदो निबर्हय प्रजां विश्वस्य बृसयस्य मायिनः' इति बृसयशब्दो बृहच्छब्दार्थं गमयति ŚB. on MS. 10. 1. 32. [बृसय according to Śabara brings to our mind the word बृहत् just as गावी etc. remind us of गौः. This would mean that बृसय, according to Śabara, is an अपभ्रंश.]

बृंह् I. 1, 6 P. (बृंहति, बृंहित) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितमन्युवेग Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar; बृंहन्ति कुञ्जरास्तत्र हया हेषन्ति चासकृत्. -*Caus.* To cause to grow, nourish. -II 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहति, बृंहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृंहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing. -णः A kind of sweetmeat. -णम् 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); रथ्याघोषैर्बृंहणैर्वारणानाम् Śi. 18. 3.

बृंहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; सा मदागमनबृंहिततोषा Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. -तम् The roaring of an elephant; गजानां बृंहितैः सार्धम् Rām. 6. 42. 40; मन्द्रैर्गजानां रथमण्डलस्वनैर्निजुहुवे तादृशमेव बृंहितम् Śi. 12. 85; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह् 1, 6 P. (बर्हति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. -*With* उद् 1. to lift, raise; उद्वबर्ह शरं नीलस्तस्य गात्रगतं तदा Rām. 4. 23. 17; Mb. 1. 197. 32; उद्बबहात्मनश्चैव मनः सदसदात्मकम् Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 18. -नि to destroy, remove; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Śi. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; वितरति बृहदश्मा पर्वतः प्रीतिमक्ष्णोः Māl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपसूनोः स बृहद्भुजान्तरम् R. 3. 54. -3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; देवदारुबृहद्भुज Ku. 6. 51. -6 Fullgrown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound) -*m.* N. of Viṣṇu; अणुर्बृहन् कृशः स्थूलः V. Sah. -*f.* Speech; शिष्याय बृहतां पत्युः प्रस्तावमदिशद्दृशा Śi. 2. 68. -ती 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre. -9 A speech; दक्षां पृथि बृहतीं विप्रकृष्टां......गत्रां गता ये त्रिदिवं गताःस्ते Mb. 13. 26. 86; अनन्तपारां बृहतीं सृजन्याक्षिपने स्वयम् Bhāg. 11. 21. 40. -*n.* 1 The Veda; नामदग्व्योऽपि...... वर्तयिष्यति वै बृहत् Bhāg. 9. 16. 25. -2 N. of a Sāman; बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां गायत्री छन्दसामहम् Bg. 10. 35; cf. Ch. Up. 2. 14. 1. -3 Brahman; बृहदुपलब्धमेतदवयन्त्यवशेषतया Bhāg. 10. 87. 15. -4 Devoted celibacy (नैष्ठिक ब्रह्मचर्यम्); सावित्रं प्राजापत्यं च ब्राह्मं चाथ बृहत्तथा Bhāg. 3. 12. 42. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind.* 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly) -**Comp.** -अङ्ग, -काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (-ङ्गः) a large elephant. -आरण्यम्, -आरण्यकम् N. of a celebrated Upaniṣad, forming the last six chapters of the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa. -उत्तरतापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad. -एला large cardamoms. -कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇāḍhya; हरलीलेव नो यस्य विस्मयाय बृहत्कथा Hch. -काय *a.* big-bodied, bulky, gigantic. -कुक्षि *a.* large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -गृहः N. of a country. -गोलम् a water-melon. -चित्तः the citron tree. -जनः an illustrious person. -जघन *a.* broad-hipped. -जीवन्तिका, -जीवन्ती a kind of plant. -ढक्का a large drum. -तृणम् 1 strong grass. -2 the bamboo cane. -तेजस् *m.* the planet Jupiter. -देवता N. of a large work enumerating Vedic Deities. -नटः, -नलः, -ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. -नलः the arm. -नारदीयम् N. of an Upapurāṇa. -नालः, -नालिकम्, -नालिकायन्त्रम् a cannon; Śukra 1. 254. -निवेश *a.* large, protuberant. -नेत्र *a.* far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the thorn-apple (Mar. धोत्रा). -पादः the fig-tree. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. -पालिन् *m.* wild cumin. -फल *a.* 1 having or bearing large fruits. -2 yielding good fruit or reward. (-ला) N. of various plants (Mar. कडू भोपळा, कोहळा etc.). -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -भानुः 1 fire. -2 the sun; वराहोऽग्निर्बृहद्भानुः Mb. 12. 43. 8. -3 N. of Viṣṇu. -भास *a.* very bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. -2 N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. -वादिन् *a.* talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. -राविन् *m.* a kind of small owl. -शल्कः a sprawn. -श्रवस् *a.* highly praised, farfamed. -संहिता N. of a work on astrology by Varāhamihira. -सामन् N. of a Sāman; बृहत्साम तथा साम्नाम् Bg. 10. 35. -स्फिच् *a.* broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहतः वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि°] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; सन्त्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पञ्चषाः Bh. 1. 34; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा and सोम). –2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. –3 N. of the author of a Smriti; Y. 1. 4. –**Comp.** –**चक्रम्** 1 a period of sixty saṁvatsaras. –2 an astrological diagram. –**पुरोहितः** an epithet of Indra. –**वारः, –वासरः** Thursday. –**सवः** N. of a sacrifice offered to Bṛihaspati; बृहस्पतिसवं नाम समारेभे क्रतूत्तमम् Bhāg. 4. 3. 3.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्); इन्द्रो विश्वान् बेकनाटाँ अहर्दृशः Rv. 8. 66. 10.

बेटी A courtezan.

बेडा A boat.

बेह् 1 Ā. (बेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक *a.* (–**की** *f.*) [बीजेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Seminal; बैजिकं गार्भिकं चैनो द्विजानामपमृज्यते Ms. 2. 27. –2 Original. –3 Relating to conception. –4 Relating to sexual union; बैजिकादभिसंबन्धादनुरुन्ध्यादघं त्र्यहम् Ms. 5. 63. –**कः** A sprout, young shoot. –**कम्** 1 Cause, source, origin. –2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. –3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैडाल *a.* (–**ली** *f.*) [बिडालस्येदम् अण्] 1 Relating to a cat. –2 Peculiar to cats. –**Comp.** –**व्रतम्** 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. –**व्रतिः** one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). –**व्रतिकः, –व्रतिन्** *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor; बैडालव्रतिकाञ्छठान्...... वाङ्मात्रेणापि नार्चयेत् Ms. 4. 30.

बैदल See वैदल

बैम्बिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिम्बोष्ठि बैम्बिकानां कुलव्रतम् M. 4. 14.

बैल *a.* Living in holes (as a mouse); relating to animals in holes; और्णान् बैलान्...... काम्बोजः प्रददौ बहून् Mb. 1. 51. 3.

बैल्व *a.* (–**ल्वी** *f.*) [बिल्वस्येदम् अण्] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood; ततो यूपोच्छ्रये प्राप्ते षड् बैल्वान् भरतर्षभ Mb. 14. 88. 27. –2 Covered with Bilva trees. –**ल्वम्** The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बैष्कम् Flesh of an hunted animal.

बोक्काणः A horse's nose-bag (which contains his food).

बोध *a.* Knowing, understanding. –**धः** [बुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. –2 Idea, thought. –3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. –4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. –5 Opening, blooming, expanding. –6 Instruction, advice, admonition. –7 Awakening, rousing. –8 An epithet, designation. –9 N. of a district. –10 Exciting (a perfume). –**Comp.** –**अतीत** *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. –**कर** *a.* one who teaches or informs. (–**रः**) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. –2 an instructor, a teacher. –**गम्य** *a.* intelligible. –**पूर्व** *a.* intentional, conscious; cf. अबोधपूर्वं Ś. 5. 2. –**पूर्वम्** *ind.* knowingly, consciously. –**वासरः** the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 112, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक *a.* (–**धिका** *f.*) [बुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Informing, apprising. –2 Instructing, teaching. –3 Indicative of. –4 Awakening, rousing. –**कः** 1 A spy. –2 A teacher, instructor. –3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधतस् *ind.* Through wisdom or understanding.

बोधन *a.* [बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Informing, acquainting. –2 Explaining, indicating. –3 Arousing, waking. –4 Kindling, inflaming. –**नः** The planet Mercury (बुधः); बुध इव शिशिरांशोर्बोधनस्येव देवः V. 5. 21. –**नम्** 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भयरुषोश्च तदिङ्गितबोधनम् R. 9. 49. –2 Denoting, signifying. –3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभवबोधनं सममबोधिषत Śi. 9. 24. –4 Observing, perceiving. –5 Waking, being awake. –6 Making attentive. –7 Burning incense. –**नी** 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep; शयनीबोधनीमध्ये या कृष्णैकादशी भवेत्। सैवोपोष्या गृहस्थेन नान्या कृष्णा कदाचन Tithyādi. –2 Long pepper. –3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधनीय *a.* 1 To be admonished. –2 To be known or understood.

बोधयितृ *m.* 1 A teacher, preceptor. –2 A waker; श्वानं बस्तो बोधयितारमब्रवीत् Rv. 1. 161. 13.

बोधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. –**नः** 1 A wise man. –2 An epithet of Bṛihaspati.

बोधायनः N. of a teacher and author of ब्रह्मसूत्रवृत्ति.

बोधिः [बुध्-इन्] 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment; इत्यभिहितो बोधौ जिनः पातु वः Nāg. 1. 1. स रतिमुपसिषेवे बोधिमापन्न यावत् Bu. Ch. 2. 56. –2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. –3 The sacred fig-tree. –4 A cook. –5 An epithet of Buddha. –**Comp.** –**अङ्गम्** a requisite

for attaining perfect knowledge. –तरुः, –द्रुमः, –वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree, –द्रुः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). –मण्डलम् N. of the place where Gautama Buddha attained to perfect wisdom. –सत्त्वः 1 a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mal. 10. 21; उद्योतयन्नुत्तमबोधिसत्त्वः Bu. Ch. 1. 16. –2 N. of the principal Buddha of the present era.

बोधित *p. p.* [बुध्-णिच् क्त] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. –2 Reminded. –3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् *a.* [बुध्-णिनि] 1 Knowing, familiar with. –2 Acquainting, informing, making known. –3 Teaching, explaining. –4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य *a.* To be known or understood; उत्थायोत्थाय बोद्धव्यं महद्भयमुपस्थितम् H. –2 Intelligible, perceivable. –3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध *a.* (–द्धी *f.*) [बुद्ध-द्धि अण्] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or understanding; mental. –2 Relating to Buddha. –द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. –**Comp.** –दर्शनम्, –मतम्, –शास्त्रम् Buddhist doctrine.

बौधः [बुध्-अण्] 'Buddha's son', an epithet of Purūravas.

बौधायनः Patronymic name of an ancient writer.

ब्रध्नः 1 The sun; अथ पुत्रस्य पौत्रेण ब्रध्नस्याप्नोति विष्टपम् Ms. 9. 137; 4. 231. –2 The root of a tree. –3 A day. –4 The *arka* plant. –5 Lead (*m.* ?). –6 A horse. –7 An epithet of Śiva or Brahmā. –8 The point of an arrow. –9 N. of a disease; अभ्यभिष्यन्दिगुर्वामसेवनान्निचयं गतः। करोति ग्रन्थिवच्छोथं दोषो वङ्क्षणसन्धिषु। ज्वरशूलाङ्गसादाढ्यं तं ब्रध्नमिति निर्दिशेत्। Mādhavanidānam. –**Comp.** –चक्रम् the zodiac. –बिम्बम्, –मण्डलम् the disc of the sun.

ब्रह्मन् *n.* [बृंह्-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्वम्; cf. Uṇ. 4. 145.] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति तावन्नित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म Ś. B.); ...यत्प्रयन्त्यभिसंविशन्ति। तद् विजिज्ञासस्व। तद् ब्रह्मेति Tai. Up 3. 1; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15; दर्शनं तस्य लाभः स्यात् त्वं हि ब्रह्ममयो निधिः Mb. –2 A hymn of praise. –3 A sacred text; मैवं स्याद् ब्रह्मविक्रिया Bhāg. 9. 1. 17. –4 The Vedas; ब्रह्मणः प्रणवं कुर्यात् Ms. 2. 74; यद् ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातम् Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15; समस्तवदनोद्गीतब्रह्मणे ब्रह्मणे नमः Bm. 1. 1; Bg. 3. 15. –5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om*; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 8[illegible] –6 The priestly or Brahmanical class (collectively) तदेतद् ब्रह्म क्षत्रं विट् शूद्रः Bri. Up. 1. 4. 15; ब्रह्मैव संनिय[illegible] स्यात् क्षत्रं हि ब्रह्मसंभवम् Ms. 9. 320. –7 The power or energ[y] of a Brāhmaṇa; पवनाग्निसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेज[illegible] R. 8. 4. –8 Religious penance or austerities. –9 Ce[li]bacy, chastity; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते Ś. 1. –10 Final eman[ci]pation or beatitude. –11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. –12 The Brāhmaṇa portion [of] the Veda. –13 Wealth. –14 Food. –15 A Brāhmaṇa. –16 Truth. –17 The Brāhmaṇahood (ब्राह्मणत्व); ये[न] विप्लावितं ब्रह्म वृषल्यां जायतात्मना Bhāg. 6. 2. 26. –18 The sou[l] (आत्मा); एतदेषां ब्रह्म Bri. Up. 1. 6. 1-3. –19 See ब्राह्म[ण]; अब्राह्मणे न हि ब्रह्म ध्रुवं तिष्ठेत् कदाचन Mb. 12. 3. 31. –20 Th[e] गायत्री mantra; उभे सन्ध्ये च यतवाग्जपन् ब्रह्म समाहितः Bhāg. 7. 12. 2. –*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the firs[t] deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smriti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā— the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyaṇa) Brahmā sprang from ether; from him was descended Marīchi, and his son was Kaśyapa. From Kaśyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Virāj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Viṣṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Śiva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth, in a lotus.] –2 A Brāhmaṇa; Ś. 4. 4. –3 A devout man. –4 One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. –5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. –6 The sun. –7 Intellect. –8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis:— मरीचि, अत्रि, अङ्गिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. –9 An epithet of Brihaspati; ब्रह्मन्नध्ययनस्य नैष समयस्तूष्णीं बहिः स्थीयताम् Hanumannāṭaka. –10 The

planet Jupiter; ब्रह्मराशिं समावृत्य लोहिताङ्गो व्यवस्थितः Mb. 3. 6. 18. -11 The world of Brahma (ब्रह्मलोक); दमस्त्यागो-ऽप्रमादश्च ते त्रयो ब्रह्मणो हयाः Mb. 11. 7. 23. -10 Of Śiva. -Comp. -अक्षरम् the sacred syllable *om*. -अङ्गभूः 1 a horse. -2 one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras; स च त्वदेकेषुनिपात-साध्यो ब्रह्माङ्गभूर्ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). -अञ्जलिः 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda); अपश्यथावतो वेदाविदां ब्रह्माञ्जलीनसौ N. 17. 183; ब्रह्मारम्भेऽवसाने च पादौ ग्राह्यौ गुरोः सदा। संहत्य हस्तावध्येयं स हि ब्रह्माञ्जलिः स्मृतः॥ Ms. 2. 71. -अण्डम् 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्माण्डच्छत्रदण्डः Dk. 1. °कपालः the hemisphere of the world. °भाण्डोदरम् the hollow of the universe; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्माण्ड-भाण्डोदरे Bh. 2. 95. °पुराणम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -अद्रि (द्रि) जाता an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनम् study of the Vedas. -अम्भस् *n.* the urine of a cow. -अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. -अयणः, -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अरण्यम् 1 a place of religious study. -2 N. of a forest. -अर्पणम् 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. -2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3 N. of a spell. -4 a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Piṇḍas or rice-balls are offered. -अस्त्रम् a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मभूः a horse. -आनन्दः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मानन्दसाक्षात्क्रियां Mv. 7. 31. -आरम्भः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Driṣadvatī (northwest of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्देवनद्योर्यदन्तरम्। तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 50. -आश्रमः = ब्रह्मचर्याश्रमः; वेदाध्ययननित्यत्वं क्षमाऽथाचार्यपूजनम्। अथोपाध्यायशुश्रूषा ब्रह्माश्रमपदं भवेत्॥ Mb. 12. 66. 14. -आसनम् a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुतिः *f.* 1 the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2 the study of the Vedas. -उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणम् Kull.). -उत्तर *a.* 1 treating principally of Brahman. -2 consisting chiefly of Brāhmaṇas. -उद्यम् explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems; ब्राह्मणा भगवन्तो हन्ताहमिमं द्वौ प्रश्नौ प्रक्ष्यामि तौ चेन्मे वक्ष्यति न वै जातु युष्माकमिमं कश्चिद् ब्रह्मोद्यं जेतेति Bṛi. Up. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. °नेतृ *m.* the Palāśa tree. -ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः) a Brahmanical sage. °देशः N. of a district; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पञ्चालाः शूरसेनकाः। एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनन्तरः Ms. 2. 19). -ओदनः, -नम् food given to the priests at a sacrifice. -कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatī. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa, the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कला an epithet of Dākṣāyaṇī (who dwells in the heart of man). -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -काण्डम् the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -किल्बिषम् an offence against Brāhmaṇas. -कूटः a thoroughly learned Brāhmaṇa. -कूर्चम् a kind of penance; अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः। पञ्चगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम्॥. -कृत् one who prays. (*-m.*) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9. -गायत्री N. of a magical mantra composed after the model of गायत्री mantra. -गिरिः N. of a mountain. -गीता *f.* The preaching of Brahmā as included in the Anuśāsana parva of the Mahābhārata. -गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोलः the universe. -गौरवम् respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; विष्कम्भितुं समर्थोऽपि नाऽचलद् ब्रह्मगौरवात् Bk. 9. 76 (मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति). -ग्रन्थिः 1 N. of a particular joint of the body. -2 N. of the knot which ties together the 3 threads of the यज्ञोपवीत. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् *n.*, -राक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his life time indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च। अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). -ग्राहिन् *a.* worthy to receive that which is holy. -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1 recital of the Veda. -2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9 (v. l.). -घ्नः the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -चक्रम् 1 The circle of the universe; Śvet. Up. -2 N. of a magical circle. -चर्यम् 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविप्लुतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24; यदिच्छन्तो ब्रह्मचर्यं चरन्ति तत्ते पदं संग्रहेण ब्रवीम्योमित्येतत् Kaṭh. -2 religious study, self-restraint. -3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence; also ब्रह्म-चर्याश्रम. (-र्यः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतम् a vow of chastity. °स्खलनम् falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिकम् the life of a religious student. -चारिन् *a.* 1 studying the Vedas. -2 practising continence or chastity. (*-m.*) a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; ब्रह्मचारी वेदमधीत्य वेदौ वेदान् वा चरेद् ब्रह्मचर्यम् Kaṭha-śrutyopaniṣad 17; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. -2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3 an epithet of Śiva. -4 of Skanda. -चारिणी 1 an epithet of Durgā. -2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -जः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जन्मन् *n.* 1 spirtual birth. -2 investi-

ture with the sacred thread; ब्रह्मजन्म हि विप्रस्य प्रेत्य चेह च शाश्वतम् Ms. 2. 146, 170. **-जारः** the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife; Rāmtā. Up. **-जिज्ञासा** desire to know Brahman; अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा Brahmasūtra. **-जीविन्** *a.* living by sacred knowledge. (*-m.*) a mercenary Brāhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brāhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. **-ज्ञानम्** knowledge about Brahman; वेदान्तसाङ्ख्यसिद्धान्तब्रह्मज्ञानं वदाम्यहम् Garuḍa. P. **-ज्ञ, -ज्ञानिन्** *a.* one who knows Brahma. (**-ज्ञः**) 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2 of Viṣṇu. **-ज्ञानम्** true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma; ब्रह्मज्ञानप्रभासंध्याकाले गच्छति धीमताम् Paśupata. Up. 7. **-ज्येष्ठः** the elder brother of Brahman; ब्रह्मज्येष्ठमुपासते T. Up. 2. 5. (*-a.*) having Brahmā as first or chief. **-ज्योतिस्** *n.* 1 the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -2 an epithet of Śiva. **-तत्त्वम्** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. **-तन्त्रम्** all that is taught in the Veda. **-तालः** (in music) a kind of measure. **-तेजस्** *n.* 1 the glory of Brahman. -2 Brahmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. **-दः** a spiritual preceptor; Ms. 4. 232. **-दण्डः** 1 the curse of a Brāhmaṇa; एकेन ब्रह्मदण्डेन बहवो नाशिता मम Rām. -2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. -3 an epithet of Śiva. -4 N. of a mythical weapon (ब्रह्मास्त्र); खरस्य रामो जग्राह ब्रह्मदण्डमिवापरम् Rām. 3. 30. 24. -5 magic, spells, incantation (अभिचार); ब्रह्मदण्डमदृष्टेषु दृष्टेषु चतुरङ्गिणीम् Mb. 12. 103. 27. **-दर्भा** Ptychotis Ajowan (Mar. ओवा). **-दानम्** 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2 sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift; सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. **-दायः** 1 instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance; तं प्रतीतं स्वधर्मेण ब्रह्मदायहरं पितुः Ms. 3. 3. -3 the earthly possession of a Brāhmaṇa. **-दायादः** 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa. -2 the son of a Brāhmaṇa. **-दारुः** the mulberry tree. **-दिनम्** a day of Brahman. **-दूषक** *a.* falsifying the vedic texts; Hch. **-देय** *a.* married according to the Brāhma form of marriage; ब्रह्मदेयात्मसंतानो ज्येष्ठसामग एव च Ms. 3. 185. (**-यः**) the Brāhma form of marriage. (**-यम्**) 1 land granted to Brahmaṇas; श्रोत्रियेभ्यो ब्रह्मदेयान्यदण्डकराण्यभिरूपदायकानि प्रयच्छेत् Kau. A. 2. 1. 19. -2 instruction in the sacred knowledge. **-दैत्यः** a Brāmhaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. **-द्वारम्** entrance into Brahmā; ब्रह्मद्वारमिदमित्येवैतदाह यस्तपसाहतपाप्मा Maitra. Up. 4. 4. **-द्विष्, -द्वेषिन्** *a.* 1 hating Brāhmaṇas; Ms. 3. 154 (Kull.). -2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. **-द्वेषः** hatred of Brāhmaṇas. **-धर** *a.* possessing sacred knowledge. **-नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. **-नाभः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-निर्वाणम्** absorption into the Supreme Spirit; स्थित्वास्यामन्तकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Bg. 2. 72. -2 = ब्रह्मानन्द q. v.; तं ब्रह्मनिर्वाणसमाधिमाश्रितम् Bhāg. 4. 6. **-निष्ठ** *a.* absorbed in or intent on the contemplati[on] of the Supreme Spirit; ब्रह्मनिष्ठस्तथा योगी पृथग्भावं न विन्[दति] Aman. Up. 1. 31. (**-ष्ठः**) the mulberry tree. **-नीड[म्]** the resting-place of Brahman. **-पदम्** 1 the rank [or] position of a Brāhmaṇa. -2 the place of the Supre[me] Spirit. **-पवित्रः** the Kuśa grass. **-परिषद्** *f.* an assemb[ly] of Brāhmṇas. **-पादपः, -पत्रः** the Palāśa tree. **-पा[र]** the final object of all sacred knowledge. **-पारायण[म्]** a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Ved[a]; याज्ञवल्क्यो मुनिर्यस्मै ब्रह्मपारायणं जगौ U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 1 **-पाशः** N. of a missile presided over by Brahma[n]; अबध्नादपरिस्कन्दं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75. **-पित[ृ]** *m.* a[n] epithet of Viṣṇu. **-पुत्रः** 1 a son of Brahman. -2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremit[y] of the Himālaya and falls with the Ganges into th[e] Bay of Bengal. (**-त्रा**) 1 a kind of vegetable poiso[n]. -2 See ब्रह्मपुत्रः (2). (**-त्री**) an epithet of the riv[er] Sarasvatī. **-पुरम्** the heart; दिव्ये ब्रह्मपुरे ह्येष व्योम्न्यात्[मा] प्रतिष्ठितः Muṇḍ. 2. 2. 7. -2 the body; Ch. Up. **-पुरम्** **-पुरी** 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2 N. o[f] Benares. **-पुराणम्** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. **-पुरुषः** a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). **-प्रलयः** the universal destruction at the end of on[e] hundred years of Brahman in which even the Suprem[e] Being is supposed to be swallowed up. **-प्राप्तिः** *f.* absorp[tion] into the Supreme Spirit. **-बलम्** the Brahmani[c]al power. **-बन्धुः** 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāh[]maṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा); य[स्तु] ब्रह्मचर्यं न वै सोम्यास्मत्कुलीनोऽननूच्य ब्रह्मबन्धुरिव भवतीति Ch. Up. 6. 1. 1; ब्रह्मबन्धुरिति स्माहम् Bhāg. 10. 81. 16; M. 4 V. 2. -2 one who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, [a] nominal Brāhmaṇa. **-बिन्दुः** a drop of saliva sputtere[d] while reciting the Veda. **-बीजम्** 1 the mystic syllable *om*; मनो यच्छेज्जितश्वासो ब्रह्मबीजमविस्मरन् Bhāg. 2. 1. 17. -2 the mulberry tree. **-ब्रुवः, -ब्रुवाणः** one who pretend[s] to be a Brāhmaṇa. **-भवनम्** the abode of Brahman. **-भागः** 1 the mulberry tree. -2 the share of the chief priest; अथास्मै ब्रह्मभागं पर्याहरन्ति Śat. Br. **-भावः** absorption into the Supreme Spirit. **-भावनम्** imparting religious knowledge; छेत्ता ते हृदयग्रन्थिमौदर्यो ब्रह्मभावनः Bhāg. 3. 24. 4. **-भिद्** *a.* dividing the one Brahma into many. **-भुवनम्** the world of Brahman; आ ब्रह्मभुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16. **-भूत** *a.* become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit; आयुष्मन्तः सर्व एव ब्रह्मभूता हि मे मताः Mb. 1. 1. 14. **-भूतिः** *f.* twilight. **-भूमिजा** a kind of pepper. **-भूयम्** 1 identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमागजाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. -2 Brahmanahood, the state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa. धृष्टाद्धार्ष्टमभूत् क्षत्रं ब्रह्मभूयं गतं क्षितौ Bhāg. 9. 2. 17. **-भूयस्** *n.* absorption into Brahma. **-मङ्गलदेवता** an epithet of Lakṣmī.

–महः a festival in honour of Brāhmaṇas. –मित्र *a.* having Brāhmaṇas for friends. –मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. –मुहूर्तः a particular hour of the day. –मूर्ति *a.* having the form of Brahman. –मूर्धभृत् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –मेखलः the Munja plant. –यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder), teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). –योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. –योनि *a.* 1 sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64. (–निः) *f.* 1 original source in Brahman. –2 the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; किं पुनर्ब्रह्मयोनेर्यस्तव चेतसि वर्तते Ku. 6. 18. °स्थ *a.* intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; ब्राह्मणा ब्रह्मयोनिस्था ये स्वकर्मण्यवस्थिताः Ms. 10. 74. –रत्नम् a valuable present made to a Brāhmaṇa. –रन्ध्रम् an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body; आरोप्य ब्रह्मरन्ध्रेण ब्रह्म नीत्वोत्सृजेत्तनुम् Bhāg. 11. 15. 24. –राक्षसः See ब्रह्मग्रह; छिद्रं हि मृगयन्ते स्म विद्वांसो ब्रह्मराक्षसाः Rām. 1. 8. 17. –रवः muttering of prayers. –रसः Brahma's savour. °आसवः Brahma's nectar. –रातः an epithet of Śuka; Bhāg. 1. 9. 8. –रात्रः early dawn. –रात्रिः an epithet of Yājñavalkya, (wrong for ब्रह्मरातिः) –राशिः 1 the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. –2 an epithet of Paraśurāma. –3 a particular constellation. –रीतिः *f.* a kind of brass. –रे (ले) खा –लिखितम्, –लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. –लोकः the world of Brahman. –लौकिक *a.* inhabiting the ब्रह्मलोक. –वक्तृ *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. –वद्यम् knowledge of Brahma. –वधः, –वध्या, –हत्या the murder of a Brāhmaṇa. –वर्चस् *n.*, –वर्चसम् 1 divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; स य एवमेतद्रथन्तरममौ प्रोतं वेद ब्रह्मवर्चस्यन्नादो भवति Ch. Up. 2. 12. 2; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसम् R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37; 4. 94. –2 the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmaṇa; Ś. 6. –वर्चसिन्, –वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy; अपृथग्धीरुपासीत ब्रह्मवर्चस्यकल्मषः Bhāg. 11. 17. 32. (–*m.*) an eminent or holy Brāhmaṇa; ब्रह्मवर्चस्विनः पुत्रा जायन्ते शिष्टसंमताः Ms. 3. 39. –वर्तः see ब्रह्मावर्त. –वर्धनम् copper. –वाच् *f.* the sacred text. –वादः a discourse on the sacred texts; ब्रह्मवादः सुसंवृत्तः श्रुतयो यत्र शेरते Bhāg. 10. 87. 10. –वादिन् *m.* 1 one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Māl. 1. –2 a follower of the Vedānta philosophy; तस्याभिषेक आरब्धो ब्राह्मणैर्ब्रह्मवादिभिः Bhāg. 4. 15. 11. (–नी) an epithet of Gāyatrī; आयाहि वरदे देवि त्र्यक्षरे ब्रह्मवादिनि Gāyatryāvāhanamantra. –वासः the abode of Brāhmaṇas. –विद्, –विद *a.* 1 knowing the Supreme Spirit; ब्रह्मविद् ब्रह्मैव भवति. (–*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. –विद्या, –विद्यम् knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. ब्रह्मविद्यापरिज्ञानं ब्रह्मप्राप्तिकरं स्थितम् Śuka. Up. 3. 1. –विन्दुः see ब्रह्मबिन्दु. –विवर्धनः an epithet of Indra. –विहारः a pious conduct, perfect state; Buddh. –वीणा a particular Vīṇā. –वृक्षः 1 the Palāśa tree. –2 the Udumbara tree. –वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of a Brāhmaṇa; ब्रह्मवृत्त्या हि पूर्णत्वं तया पूर्णत्वमभ्यसेत् Tejobindu Up. 1. 42. –वृन्दम् an assemblage of Brāhmaṇas. –वेदः 1 knowledge of the Vedas. –2 monotheism, knowledge of Brahma. –3 the Veda of the Brāhmaṇas (opp. क्षत्रवेद). –4 N. of the Atharvaveda; ब्रह्मवेदस्याथर्वणं शुक्रमत एव मन्त्राः प्रादुर्बभूवुः Praṇava Up. 4. –वेदिन् *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. –वैवर्तम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas –व्रतम् a vow of chastity. –शल्यः Acacia Arabica (Mar. बाभळ). –शाला 1 the hall of Brahman. –2 a place for reciting the Vedas. –शासनम् 1 a decree addressed to Brāhmaṇas. –2 a command of Brahman. –3 the command of a Brāhmaṇa. –4 instruction about sacred duty. –शिरस्, –शीर्षन् *n.* N. of a particular missile; अस्त्रं ब्रह्मशिरस्तस्मै ततस्तोषाद्ददौ गुरुः Bm. 1. 649. –श्री N. of a Sāman. –संसद् *f.* an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. –संस्थ *a.* wholly devoted to the sacred knowledge (ब्रह्म); ब्रह्मसंस्थोऽमृतत्वमेति Ch. Up. 2. 23. 1. –सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. –सत्रम् 1 repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.); ब्रह्मसत्रेण जीवति Ms. 4. 9; ब्रह्मसत्रे व्यवस्थितः Mb. 12. 243. 4. –2 meditation of Brahma (ब्रह्मविचार); स्वायंभुव ब्रह्मसत्रं जनलोकेऽभवत् पुरा Bhāg. 10. 87. 9. –3 absorption into the Supreme Spirit. –सत्रिन् *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. –सदस् *n.* the residence of Brahman. –सभा the hall or court of Brahman. –संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (–वः) N. of Nārada. –सर्पः a kind of snake. –सवः distillation of Soma. –सायुज्यम् complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मभूय. –सार्ष्टिता identification or union or equality with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. –सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu; दशमो ब्रह्मसावर्णिरुपश्लोकसुतो महान् Bhāg. 8. 13. 21. –सुतः 1 N. of Nārada, Marīchi &c. –2 a kind of *Ketu*. –सुवर्चला *f.* 1 N. of a medicinal plant (ब्राह्मी ?). –2 an infusion (क्वथितमुदक); पिबेद् ब्रह्मसुवर्चलाम् Ms. 11. 159. –सूः 1 N. of Aniruddha. –2 N. of the god of love. –सूत्रम् 1 the sacred thread worn by the Brāhmaṇas or the twice-born (द्विज) over the shoulder; Bhāg. 10. 39. 51. –2 the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa; ब्रह्मसूत्रपदैश्चैव हेतुमद्भिर्विनिश्चितैः Bg. 13. 4. –सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. –सृज् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –स्तम्बः the world, universe; ब्रह्मस्तम्बनिकुञ्जपुञ्जितघनज्याघोषघोरं धनुः Mv. 3. 48. –स्तेयम् acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means; स ब्रह्मस्तेयसंयुक्तो नरकं प्रतिपद्यते Ms. 2. 116. –स्थली a place for learning the Veda (पाठशाला);...... ब्रह्मस्थलीषु च। सरीसृपाणि दृश्यन्ते...Rām. 6. 10. 16. –स्थानः the mulberry tree. –स्वम् the property or possessions of a Brāhmaṇa;

परस्य योषितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च। अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212. °हारिन् *a.* stealing a Brāhmaṇa's property. –स्वरूप *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. –हत्या, –वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brāhmaṇa; ब्रह्महत्यां वा एते घ्नन्ति Trisuparṇa. –हन् *a.* murderer of a Brāhmaṇa; ब्रह्महा द्वादश समाः कुटीं कृत्वा वने वसेत् Ms. 11. 72. –हुतम् one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. –हृदयः, –यम् N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्मम् The Supreme Spirit, the Absolute.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahma. –2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. –3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. –4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. –5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. –ण्यः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; त्वं ब्रह्मण्यः किल परिणतश्चासि धर्मेण युक्तः Mv. 3. 26. –2 The mulberry tree. –3 The palm tree. –4 Muñja grass. –5 The planet Saturn. –6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –7 Of Kārtikeya. –ण्या An epithet of Durgā. –Comp. –देवः an epithet of Viṣṇu; नमो ब्रह्मण्यदेवाय गोब्राह्मणहिताय च Stotra.

ब्रह्मण्यता 1 Friendliness towards Brāhmaṇas. –2 Piety.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता, –त्वम् 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. –2 Divine nature. –3 Godhead. –4 The state of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmaṇahood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; ज्वलन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. –2 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. –यम् A missile presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. –2 To the care of Brāhmaṇas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. –2 An epithet of Durgā. –3 A kind of perfume (= रेणुका). –4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् *a.* Relating to Brahma. –*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; इष्ट्वा स वाजपेयेन ब्रह्मिष्ठानभिभूय च Bhāg. 4. 3. 3; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतनुप्रसूतम् R. 18. 28. –ष्ठा An epithet of Durgā.

ब्रह्मी 1 N. of a medicinal plant. –2 A kind of fish.

ब्रह्मीसूत्रः N. of Śaṅkarāchārya.

ब्रह्मीयस् *m.* A pious and learned Brāhmaṇa.

ब्रह्मेशयः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya. –2 Of Viṣṇu.

ब्राह्म *a.* (–ह्मी *f.*) [ब्रह्मन् इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40; एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुह्यति Bg. 2. 72. –2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मं रथवरं युक्तमारुह्याय बृहद्व्रतः Rām. 2. 5. 4; न विशेषोऽस्ति वर्णानां सर्वं ब्राह्ममिदं जगत् Mb. 12. 188. 10. –3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study; ब्राह्मे वेदमधीयाना वेदशास्त्राणि च सर्वशः Mb. 1. 156. 5. –4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic; scriptural; ब्राह्मस्य जन्मनः कर्ता Ms. 2. 150. –5 Holy, sacred, divine. –6 Presided over by Brahman as a मुहूर्त (see ब्राह्ममुहूर्त), or a missile. –7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. –8 Belonging to the ब्रह्मलोक; दद्यादप्सरसं ब्राह्मीं पञ्चचूडामनिन्दिताम् Mb. 13. 38. 3. –ह्मः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. –2 N. of Nārada. –3 Quicksilver. –4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आहवेष्वनिवर्तित्वं प्रजानां चैव पालनम् ... ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥. –ह्मम् 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb; अङ्गुष्ठमूलस्य तले ब्राह्मं तीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 59. –2 Holy or sacred study. –3 N. of a Purāṇa. –4 N. of the constellation Rohiṇī. –Comp. –अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman (a period of 2 Kalpas of mortals). –देया a girl to be married according to the Brāhma form. –निधिः *m.* money bestowed on the sacerdotal class. –मुहूर्तः a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे मुहूर्तो ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारम् R. 5. 36; ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते बुध्येत Ms. 4. 92.

ब्राह्मण *a.* (–णी *f.*) [ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brāhmaṇa. –2 Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. –3 Given by a Brāhmaṇa. –4 Relating to religious worship. –5 One who knows Brahma. –णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmaṇa (born from the mouth of the *Puruṣa*); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च। एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स द्विज उच्यते ॥). –2 A priest, theologian. –3 An epithet of Agni. –4 N. of the twentyeighth Nakṣatra. –णम् 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmaṇas. –2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. –3 N. of that

class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Śruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas:—ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौषीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the Ṛigveda; शतपथ to the Yajurveda; पञ्चविंश and षड्विंश and six more to the Sāmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda. –4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. **–Comp.** **–अतिक्रमः** offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मणातिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. **–अदर्शनम्** absence of Brahmanical instruction or guidance; वृषलत्वं गता लोके ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43. **–अपाश्रयः** seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. **–अभ्युपपत्तिः** *f.* protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmaṇa; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकम् Ms. 8. 112. **–आत्मक** *a.* belonging to Brāhmaṇas. **–घ्नः** the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa; स्त्रीबालब्राह्मणघ्नांश्च हन्याद् द्विट्सेविनस्तथा Ms. 9. 232. **–चाण्डालः** 1 a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; यथा ब्राह्मणचाण्डालः पूर्वदृष्टस्तथैव सः Ms. 9. 87. –2 the son of a Śūdra father by a Brāhmaṇa woman. **–जातम्, –जातिः** *f.* the Brāhmaṇa caste. **–जीविका** the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका। याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धाच प्रतिग्रहः ॥. **–द्रव्यम्, –स्वम्** a Brāhmaṇa's property. **–निन्दकः** a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmaṇas. **–प्रसंगः** the applicability of the term Brāhmaṇa. **–प्रातिवेश्यः** a neighbouring Brāhmaṇa; ब्राह्मणप्रातिवेश्यानामेतदेवानिमन्त्रणे Y. 2. 263. **–प्रियः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–ब्रुवः** one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसन्ति Dk.; सममब्राह्मणे दानं द्विगुणं ब्राह्मणब्रुवे Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. **–भावः** the rank or condition of a Brāhmaṇa. **–भूयिष्ठ** *a.* consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. **–यष्टिका, –यष्टी** Clerodendrum Siphonantus (Mar. भारंग). **–वधः** the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brahmanicide. **–वाचनम्** the recitation of benedictions. **–संतर्पणम्** feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa (only in name); एवं युक्तो ब्राह्मणः स्यादन्यो ब्राह्मणको भवेत् Mb. 12. 270. 27. –2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. –3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता, –त्वम् The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा *ind.* Among Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनम्.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman* q. v.

ब्राह्मणायनः A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. –2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. –3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to नीलकण्ठ). –4 A kind of lizard; हृष्टः पश्यति तस्यान्तं ब्राह्मणी करकादिव Rām. 3. 29. 5. –5 A kind of wasp. –6 A kind of brass (Mar. सोनपितळ). **–Comp.** **–गामिन्** *m.* the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. **–ण्यः** An epithet of the planet Saturn. **–ण्यम्** 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं शपे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. –2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas; ब्राह्मण्यं कृत्स्नमेतत्त्वां ब्रह्मण्यमनुगच्छति Rām. 2. 45. 21.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. –2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. –3 Speech; संस्कारोपगतां ब्राह्मीं नानाशास्त्रोपबृंहिताम् Mb. 1. 1. 19. –4 A tale or narrative. –5 A pious usage or custom, Vedic rituals; ब्राह्मया संवर्तयामासु राङ्कवास्तरणावृताम् Rām. 6. 111. 113. –6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇī. –7 N. of Durgā. –8 A woman married according to the *Brāhma* form of marriage. –9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. –10 A kind of medicinal plant; ब्राह्मी हिमा सरा तिक्ता लघुर्मेध्या च शीतला। कषाया मधुरा स्वादुपाकायुष्या रसायनी। स्वर्या स्मृतिपदा कुष्ठपाण्डुमेहाश्रकासजित्॥ Bhāva. P.; बभूव तेषां रजनी ब्राह्मीव प्रीतिवर्धिनी Mb. 15. 18. 23. –11 A kind of brass. –12 N. of a river. **–Comp.** **–कन्दः** a species of bulbous plant. **–पुत्रः** the son of a Brāhmī, see above; दश पूर्वान् परान् वंश्यानात्मानं चैकविंशकम्। ब्राह्मीपुत्रः सुकृतकृन्मोचयेदेनसः पितॄन्॥ Ms. 3. 37.

ब्राह्म्य *a.* (–ह्म्यी *f.*) [ब्रह्मण इदं ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. –2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. –3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. **–ह्म्यम्** 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). –2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. **–Comp.** **–मुहूर्तं** = ब्राह्ममुहूर्त q. v. **–हुतम्** hospitality to guests; see नृयज्ञ; cf. Ms. 3. 74; ब्राह्म्यहुतशब्देन मनुष्ययज्ञाख्यो ब्राह्मणश्रेष्ठस्यार्चा Kull.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from वच्). 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां... ...ब्रूया एवम् Me. 103; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk.; किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे Bv. 1. 46. –2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुन्तलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि Ś. 2. –3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; ब्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कण्ठेन निजोपयोगिताम् N. 2. 48; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मण्डलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 12. –4 To name, call, designate; छन्दसि दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमध्यं ते ब्रुवते Śrut. 15. –5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. –6 To call or profess oneself to be. *–With* **–अति** 1 to insult, abuse; Mb. 3. –2 to argue, dispute; परस्परं केचिदुपाश्रयन्ति परस्परं केचिदतिब्रुवन्ति Rām. 5. 61. 17. **–अनु** to say, speak, declare; अथ यदनुब्रूते तेन ऋषीणाम् Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 16. **–निस्** to explain, derive. **–प्र** to say, speak, tell; पापानुवासितं सीता रावणं प्राब्रवीद्वचः Bk. 8. 85.

-प्रति to speak in reply; प्रत्यब्रवीचैनम् R. 2. 42. -वि 1 to say, speak. -2 to speak falsely or wrongly; अब्रुवन् विब्रुवन् चापि नरो भवति किल्बिषी Ms. 8. 13; अब्रुवन् विब्रुवन्वापि नरः किल्बिषमश्नुते Bhag. 10. 44. 9.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्लेष्कम् A snare, net, noose.

भ

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Śukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. अङ्ग and पद. -5 A bee. भम् 1 A star; ननु भान्यमूनि Ram. Ch. 6. 33; भगणो भाति यद्भयात् Bhag. 3. 29. 4. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः 1 the sun. -2 the regent of an asterism. -कक्षा the path of the asterisms. -गणः, -वर्गः 1 the group of stars or asterisms. -2 the zodiac. -3 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -भ्रमः the revolution of a planet; Hch. -गोलः the starry sphere. -चक्रम्, -पञ्जरः, -मण्डलम् the zodiac. °नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. -प a. the regent of an asterism. -पतिः the moon. -भ्रमः a sidereal day. -लता Pæderia Foetida (Mar. हरणवेल). -वासरः a sidereal day. -सन्धिः N. of the last quarters of the asterisms, आश्लेषा, ज्येष्ठा and रेवती. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भंकिका A cricket.

भक्त p. p. [भज् -क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned; वामहस्ताहृतं चान्नं भक्तं पर्युषितं च यत् Mb. 12. 36. 31. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to. -8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). -क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 7. 23; 9. 31; भक्तानां त्रिविधानां च लक्षणं श्रूयतामिति। तृणशय्यारतो भक्तो मन्नामगुणकीर्तिषु। मनो निवेशयेत् त्यक्त्वा संसारसुखकारणम्॥ Brav. P. -क्तम् 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; वन्यं सुविहितं नित्यं भक्तमश्नाति पञ्चमम् Rām. 5. 36. 41; भक्तं भुक्तं ततः किम् Bh. 3. 74; also meal; तथैव सप्तमे भक्ते भक्तानि षडनश्नता Ms. 11. 16; चतुर्थभक्तक्षपणं वैश्ये शूद्रे विधीयते Mb. 13. 106. -3 Boiled rice; गन्धेन स्फुरता मनागनुसृतो भक्तस्य सर्पिष्मतः U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water -5 Adoration, worship. -6 The grain; यस्य त्रैवार्षिकं भक्तं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7; Mb. 12. 165. 5 (भक्तं एकाहपर्याप्तं धान्यम् Nīlakaṇṭha). -7 The wages, remuneration (वेतन); Mb. 13. 23. 70. -Comp. -अग्रः, -अग्रम् a refectory; Buddh. -अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. -उद्भवः gruel (Mar. पेज). -उपसाधकः a cook. -कंसः a dish of food. -करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -कारः a cook. -कृत्यम् preparations for a meal. -छन्दम् appetite. -जा nectar. -तूर्यम् a musical instrument played during meals. -द, -दात्, -दायक a. supporter, maintainer. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415; भक्तलोभादुपगतदास्यो भक्तदासः Kull. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. -मण्डः the scum of boiled rice. -रुचिः f. appetite. -रोचन a. stimulating appetite. -वत्सल a. kind to worshippers or devotees. (-लः) N. of Viṣṇu. -शाला 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2 a dining-hall. -साधनम् a. dish of pulse (Mar. वरण); Gīrvāṇa. -सिक्थम् =भक्तमण्ड q. v.

भक्तिः f. [भज्-क्तिन्] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (a) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; तद्भक्तिसंक्षिप्तबृहत्प्रमाणमारुह्य कैलासमिव प्रतस्थे Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. (b) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; मणिमरीचिरचितेन्द्रचापभक्तयः विद्याधरपतयः Nāg. 5. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; मुक्तेहाग्रुगाकीर्णं सूक्तीर्णं भक्तिभिस्तथा Rām. 2. 15. 35; आबद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्रे Ku. 7. 10, 94; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. अविरुद्ध स वज्रभक्तिचित्रम् (आसनम्) Bu. Ch. 5. 44. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -9 A figurative sense, secondary sense; भक्त्या निष्क्रयवादः स्यात् MS. 4. 4. 28 (भक्त्या here seems to have been used as an indeclinable); cf. also MS. 8. 3. 22. -10 Predisposition (of body to any disease). -Comp. -गम्य a. accessible by devotion. -गन्धि a. one who has only a small measure of devotion; भक्तिगन्धिरसुनाकलि कर्णः N. 21. 32. -चित्रम् drawings; बहाश्चर्यं भक्तिचित्रं ब्रह्मणा परिनिर्मितम् Rām. 7. 15. 38. -छेदः 1 a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमङ्गे गजस्य Me. 19. -2 distinguishing marks of devotion to Viṣṇu. -ज्ञ a. faithfully attached. -नम्र a. making a humble obeisance. -पूर्वम्, -पूर्वकम् ind. devoutly, reveren-

tially. –भाव *a.* 1 devout, fervid. –2 firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. –मार्गः the way of devotion; *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss (opp. to कर्ममार्ग and ज्ञानमार्ग). –योगः loving faith, loyal devotion; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः Vikr. 1. 1. –रसः 1 a sense of devotion. –2 a sentiment of devotion; भक्तिरसस्यैव हास्यशृङ्गारकरुणरौद्रभयानकबीभत्सशान्ताद्भुतवीररूपेणानुभवाद् व्यासादिभिर्वर्णितस्य विष्णोर्विष्णुभक्तानां वा चरितस्य नवरसात्मकस्य श्रवणादिना जनितश्चमत्कारो हि भक्तिरसः Muktāvalī. –रागः affection, deep devotion. –वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. –2 Loyally devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. –3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse.)

भक्त्र *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. –2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10 U. (भक्षयति–ते, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि Pt. 1. –2 To use up, consume. –3 To waste, destroy. –4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. –2 Food, eatables; ममेप्सितः। भक्षः (त्वं) प्रीणय मे देहं चिरमाहारवर्जितम् Ram. 5. 58. 40; 7. 69. 15; यद्यं क्रियते भक्षस्तर्हि मां खाद पूर्वतः Bhāg. 9. 9. 33. –3 Drink, drinking (Ved.). –Comp. –कारः a cook. –पत्री betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (–क्षिका *f.*) [भक्ष्–ण्वुल्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. –2 Gluttonous, voracious. –कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* (–णी *f.*) Eating, one who eats or devours. –णम् [भक्ष्–भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. –2 Ved. A drinking vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. –2 Eating (at the end of comp.); भवानिक्षुभक्षिकामर्हति ऋणे इक्षुभक्षिकां मे धारयति Sk.

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. –2 Slurred over. –तम् Food. –Comp. –शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष्–कर्मणि ण्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. –क्ष्यम् 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरेव कारणम् H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. –2 Water. –Comp. –अभक्ष्यम् food allowed and prohibited; एतदुक्तं द्विजातीनां भक्ष्याभक्ष्यमशेषतः Ms. 5. 26. –कारः (also भक्ष्यंकारः) a baker, cook. –भोज्यमय *a.* Consisting of food of all kinds. –वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः (also भगम्) [भज्–घ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. –2 The moon. –3 A form of Śiva. –4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br.; भगमिन्द्रश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ददुः Y. 1. 282. –5 Affluence, prosperity; 'ऐश्वर्यस्य समग्रस्य वीर्यस्य यशसः श्रियः। ज्ञानवैराग्ययोश्चैव षण्णां भग इतीरणा॥'; शमो दमो भगश्चेति यत्सत्त्वायाति संक्षयम् Bhāg. 3. 31. 33. –6 Dignity, distinction. –7 Fame, glory. –8 Loveliness, beauty. –9 Excellence, distinction. –10 Love, affection. –11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. –12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; गुरुतल्पे भगः कार्यः Ms. 9. 237. –13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). –14 Effort, exertion. –15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. –16 Final beatitude. –17 Strength. –18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). –19 N. of an Āditya presiding over love and marriage; Mb. 1. 227. 36. –20 Knowledge. –21 Desire, wish. –22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of Śiva; see अणिमन्. –गम् 1 (in comp.). Dignity, majesty; भूः कालभर्जितभगापि यदङ्घ्रिपद्मस्पर्शोत्थशक्तिरभिवर्षति नोऽखिलार्थान् Bhāg. 10. 82. 30. –2 The female organ. –गम् 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी; भगं नक्षत्रमाक्रम्य सूर्यपुत्रेण पीड्यते Mb. 6. 3. 14. –2 The perinæum of males. –Comp. –अङ्कुरः (in medicine) clitoris. –आधानम् granting matrimonial happiness. –ईशः the lord of fortune or prosperity. –काम *a.* desirous of sexual pleasure. –घ्नः an epithet of Śiva; नमस्ते त्रिपुरघ्नाय भगघ्नाय नमो नमः Mb. –दारणम् = भगंदरः q. v. –देवः a thorough libertine; भगदेवानुयातानां सर्वासां वामलोचना Mb. 14. 43. 15. –देवता the deity presiding over marriage. –दैवत *a.* conferring conjugal felicity. (–तम्) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी; विवाहं स्थापयित्वाऽत्र नक्षत्रे भगदैवते Mb. 1. 8. 16. °मासः the month Phālguna; भगदैवतमासं तु एकभक्तेन यः क्षिपेत् Mb. 13. 106. 22. –नन्दनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –नेत्रघ्नः, –नेत्रहरः an epithet of Śiva. वर्जयित्वा विरूपाक्षं भगनेत्रहरं हरम् Mb. 1. 221. 8. –8 –पुरम् N. of the city, Multan. –भक्षकः a pander, procurer. –वृत्ति *a.* subsisting by the vulva. –वेदनम् proclaiming matrimonial felicity. –शास्त्रम् (= कामशास्त्रम्). –हन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu (originally of Śiva).

भगंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum; कटीकपालयोस्तोददाहकण्डूरुजादयः। भवन्ति पूर्वरूपाणि भविष्यति भगन्दरे॥ Bhāva P.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. –2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); स्वर्गप्रकाशो भगवान् प्रदोषः Ram. 5. 5. 8; अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः Ś. 5; भगवन् परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c.; उत्पत्तिं च विनाशं च भूतानामागतिं गतिम्। वेत्ति विद्यामविद्यां च स वाच्यो भगवानिति॥ –3 Fortunate (Ved.). –*m.* 1 A god, deity. –2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –3 Of Śiva. –4 Of Jina. –5 Of Buddha. –Comp. –गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work; (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛṣṇa and

Arjuna). -वृश a. resembling the Supreme. -पदी N. of the source of Gaṅgā ; साक्षाद्भगवत्पदीत्यनुपलक्षितवचः Bhāg. 5. 17. 1.

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. -2 Of Lakṣmī. -3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Viṣṇu.

भगालम् A skull; P. VI. 2. 29.

भगालिन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

भगिन् a. (-नी f.) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. -2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A little sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यादानेऽस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ m. a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Gaṅgā from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60,000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -Comp. -पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagīratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. -सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भगोस् Voc. A term of address like भगवन्, भगवस्; यन्नु म इयं भगोः सर्वा पृथिवी वित्तेन पूर्णा स्यात् Bri. Up. 2. 4. 2.

भग्न p. p. [भञ्ज्-क्त] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn; रथोद्वहनखिन्नाश्च भग्ना मे रथवाजिनः Rām. 6. 104. 16. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. -3 Checked, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired. -5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; त्वर तेन महाबाहो भग्न एष न संशयः Rām. 6. 88. 40; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भञ्ज्). -भ्रम् Fracture of the leg. -Comp. -अस्थि a. one whose bones are broken. °बन्धः a splint. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of the moon. -आपद् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आश a. disappointed; भग्नाशस्य करण्डपीडिततनोर्म्लानेन्द्रियस्य क्षुधा Bh. 2. 84. -उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाताऽपि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. -क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. -चेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. -तालः (in music) a kind of measure. -दंष्ट्र a. having the fangs broken. -दर्प a. humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्र a. whose sleep is interrupted. -परिणाम a. preventing from finishing. -पादर्क्षम् N. of six नक्षत्र collectively (viz. पुनर्वसू, उत्तराषाढा, कृत्तिका, उत्तराफल्गुनी, पूर्वभाद्रपदा and विशाखा). -पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. -पृष्ठ a. 1 having a broken back. -2 coming in front. -प्रक्रमः 1 disorder, confusion. -2 absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभङ्गः. -प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promises. -मनस् a. discouraged, disappointed. -मनोरथ a. disappointed in expectations; तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -मान a. disgraced, dishonoured. -व्रत a. faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. -संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated. -संधिकम् butter-milk.

भग्नी A sister; आनयैनामरान् भग्नि......Bm. 1. 765.

भङ्गा (ङ्गा) री A gad-fly.

भङ्क्तिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भङ्गः [भञ्ज्-भावादौ घञ्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; भङ्गः स जिष्णोर्धृतिमुन्ममाथ Ki. 17. 29. वार्यर्गलाभङ्ग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्रकलिकाभङ्ग Ś. 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभङ्गभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion; यात्राभङ्ग Māl. 1. -8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; भंगे भग्नमवाप्नुयात् Pt. 4. 41; प्रसभं भङ्गमभङ्गुरोदयः (नयति) Śi. 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; तत्पूर्वभङ्गे वितथप्रयत्नः R. 2. 42 (v. l.); आशाभङ्ग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; अभ्यर्थनाभङ्गभयेन साधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलम्बतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52. -11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° Ki. 17. 29. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (a) A bend, fold. (b) A wave; क्षौमे भङ्गवती तरङ्गतरले फेनाम्बुतुल्ये वहन् Nāg. 5. 2; ज्वालाभङ्गीः (= Wavelike flames) Nāg. 5. 21. -16 Contraction, bending, knitting; ग्रीवाभङ्गाभिरामम् Ś. 1. 7; so भ्रूभङ्ग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see भङ्गि. -22 Hemp. -23 (With Buddhists) The constant decay taking place in the universe; constant change. -24 (With Jainas) A dialectical formula beginning with स्यात्. -Comp. -नयः removal of obstacles. -वासा turmeric. -सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भङ्गा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -कटम् the pollen of hemp.

भङ्गानः A kind of fish; L. D. B.

भङ्गिः, -ङ्गी f. 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दृग्भङ्गीभिः प्रथममधुरासंगमे चुम्बितोऽसि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of

speaking or acting, periphrasis; भङ्ग्यन्तरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भङ्ग्या व्यज्यते-कथ्यते &c.; बहुभङ्गिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पाञ्चजन्यप्रतिबिम्बभङ्ग्या धाराम्भसः फेनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step; यानादवातरददूरमहीतलेन मार्गेण भङ्गिरचितस्फटिकेन रामः R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -15 A fashion or mode; नानाश्रमलतापुष्पभङ्गीरचितकुन्तलाम् Bm. 1. 233; भङ्ग्यन्तरेण *ind.* in an indirect manner; in another manner. -Comp. -भक्तिः *f.* division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; cf. Me. 62. -भाषणम् crooked speeches (with hidden meaning); पांसुलजनभङ्गिभाषणरतः Dk. 2. 8. -भूत *a.* resembling. -विकारः distortion of the features; a wry face, grimace.

भङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणभङ्गि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92; Hence भङ्गित्व means 'evanescence'; स च व्यापारो न तदात्वे सुखफलो भवति, नापि आयत्याम्। भङ्गित्वात् ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 10. -2 Cast in a suit.

भङ्गिनी A river; आत्ममौलिमणिकान्तिभङ्गिनीं तत्पदारुणसरोजसङ्गिनीम् N. 18. 137.

भङ्गिमत् *a.* Wavy, crisped.

भङ्गिमन् *m.* 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भङ्गिलम् A defect in the organs of sense.

भङ्गुर *a.* [भञ्ज्-घुरच्] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणान्ताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभङ्गुराः; सर्वमुत्पादि भङ्गुरम् H. 1. 181; Śi. 16. 72. -3 Changeful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भङ्गुरभ्रूः Gīt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river. -Comp. -निश्चय *a.* vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भङ्गुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भङ्गुरीकरणम् Making fragile.

भङ्ग्यम् A field of hemp.

भज् I. 1 U. (भजति-ते but usually Atm. only; बभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षीत्, अभक्त, भक्ष्यति-ते, भक्त) 1 (*a*) To share, distribute, divide; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थम् Ms. 9. 104; न तत्पुनैर्भजेत् सार्धम् 209, 119. (*b*) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीमग्रयेऽभजन् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; पित्र्यं वा भजते शीलम् Ms. 10. 59. -3 To accept, receive; चामुण्डे भगवति मन्त्रसाधनादावुद्दिष्टामुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजाम् Māl. 5. 25. -4 (*a*) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भेजे K. 179; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरम् Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते Ś. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (*b*) To practise, follow, cultivate, observe; तृष्णां छिन्धि भज क्षमाम् Bh. 2. 77; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलङ्कम् Bv. 1. 74; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिम् Bh. 2. 80; व्यक्ति भजन्त्यापगाः Ś. 7. 8; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Māl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; (दोग्ध्रीं) भेजे भुजोच्छिन्नरिपुर्निषण्णाम् R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; सन्तः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजन्ते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; वसोर्वीर्योत्पन्नामभजत मुनिर्मत्स्यतनयाम् Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; आसन्नमेव नृपतिर्भजते मनुष्यं विद्याविहीनमकुलीनमसंस्कृतं वा Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour; ये यथा मां प्रपद्यन्ते तांस्तथैव भजाम्यहम् Bg. 4. 11. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*e. g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.). -*Caus.* 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भजकः [भज्-ण्वुल्] A divider, distributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनम् [भज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship. -4 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान *a.* Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् I. 7 P. (भनक्ति, बभञ्ज, अभाङ्क्षीत्, भङ्क्ष्यति, भङ्क्तुम्, भग्न; *desid.* बिभङ्क्षति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; अनज्मि सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38; भङ्क्त्वा भुजौ 4. 3; बभञ्जुर्वल्यानि च 3. 22; धनुरभाजि यस्त्वया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -2 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भग्ननिद्रः. -6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामात् क्षत्राद्यथाऽभज्यत स द्विजेन्द्रः N. 22. 133; नृपा भीष्मादयो भग्नाः Pañch. 2. 41. -*With* अव to break down, shatter; वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1 To break down, shatter, splinter. -2 to stop, arrest, suspend. -3 to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10 U. (भञ्जयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भञ्जक *a.* (-ञ्जिका *f.*) [भञ्ज्-ण्वुल्] Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [भञ्ज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4

Causing violent pain. –नम् 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. –2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितभयभञ्जनाय यूनाम् Gīt. 10. –3 Routing, vanquishing. –4 Frustrating. –5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. –6 Afflicting, paining. –7 Smoothing (of hair). –नः Decay of the teeth. –ना Explanation.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जरः A tree growing near a temple.

भञ्जा N. of Durgā.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. –2 To hire. –3 To receive wages. –II. 10 U. (भटयति–ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; दीनपरिजनकृताश्रुजलो न भटीजनः स्थिरमना विचक्रमे Śi. 15. 93; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12; वादित्रस्त्रैर्घटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. –2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. –3 An outcast, a barbarian. –4 A demon. –5 N. of a degraded tribe. –6 A servant, slave. –टा Coloquintida (इंद्रवारुणी). –Comp. –पेटकम् a troop of soldiers. –बलाग्रः a hero; Buddh. (–ग्रम्) an army.

भटित्रः *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-तन्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes). –2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmaṇas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. –3 Any learned man or philosopher. –4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः। वैश्यायां शूद्रवीर्येण पुमानेको बभूव ह। स भट्टो वावदूकश्च सर्वेषां स्तुतिपाठकः॥ Brav. P. –5 A bard, panegyrist. –Comp. –आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher (esp. कुमारिलभट्ट). –2 a great doctor. –नारायणः N. of the author of वेणीसंहारम्. –प्रयागः =प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टार *a.* [भट्टं स्वामित्वमृच्छति, ऋ-अण्] 1 Revered, worshipful. –2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचन्द्रस्य पद्मबन्धो नृपायते Hch. –रः A noble lord.

भट्टारक *a.* (–रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. –कः 1 A sage, saint. –2 The sun. –3 A god, deity. –4 (In dramas) A king. –5 An epithet applied to great and learned men. –Comp. –वारः, –वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. –2 A goddess, tutelary deity.

भट्टिः N. of a poet (author of भट्टिकाव्यम्).

भट्टिकः N. of the mythical progenitor of copyists (a son of चित्रगुप्त).

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). –2 A lady of high rank. –3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

भट्टोजिः N. of a grammarian (author of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी).

भडः A particular mixed caste.

भडिलः 1 A hero, warrior. –2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16. –2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन सभामभाणीत् N. 10. 59. –3 To name, call. –4 To sound.

भणनम्, भणितम्, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation: न येषामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितम् Gīt. 7; इह रसभणने *ibid*; विनोदाभिजातभणितिः Viś. Guṇa. 290.

भण्टाकी Solanum Melongena (Mar. डोरली वांगी).

भण्टुकः, भण्डुकः Calosanthes Indica (Mar. टेंटू).

भण्ड् I. 1 Ā. (भण्डते) 1 To chide, upbraid. –2 To mock, deride. –3 To speak. –4 To jest, joke. –II. 10 U. (भण्डयति–ते) 1 To make fortunate. –2 To cheat (properly भण्ड्). –3 To be fortunate. –4 To do an auspicious act.

भण्डः [भण्ड्-अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारो भण्डधूर्तपिशाचकाः Sarva. S. –2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भड. –ण्डम् (pl.) Utensils, implements. –Comp. –तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic. –हासिनी a harlot, courtezan.

भण्डकः A species of wag-tail.

भण्डनम् [भण्ड्-ल्युट्] 1 Mail, armour. –2 War, battle. –3 Mischief, wickedness.

भण्डिः, –ण्डी *f.* [भण्ड्-इ] A wave.

भण्डिका, भण्डी, भण्डीलः Rubia Munjista (Mar. मंजिष्ठा); भण्डीपुष्पनिकाशेन (अनुलिप्तः) Mb. 6. 97. 21.

भण्डिरः (लः), भण्डीरः The Śirīṣa tree.

भण्डीरः The Vaṭa tree (Mar. वड); Rām. 3. 75. 24.

भण्डिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. –लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. –2 A messenger. –3 A workman, artisan.

भण्डुकः A kind of fish.

भदन्तः [Un. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भदन्त तिथिरेव न शुष्यति Mu. 4. -2 A Buddhist mendicant (v. l. for भदत्त).

भद्राकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भन्द्-रक् नि० नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 Good, happy, prosperous. -2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुख. -3 Foremost, best, chief; पप्रच्छ भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. -4 Favourable, propitious; भद्रं कर्णेभिः शृणुयाम देवा भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Ṛv. 1. 89. 8. -5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir', or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. -6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; न तु कृच्छ्रादपि भद्रं निजकान्तं सा भजत्येव Pt. 1. 181. -7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. -8 Beloved, dear. -9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -10 Skilful, expert; भद्रोऽस्मि नृत्ये कुशलोऽस्मि गीते Mb. 4. 11. 8. -द्रम् 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मङ्गलाय Mal. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे मङ्गलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. -2 Gold. -3 A fragrant grass. -4 Iron, steel. -5 The seventh Karaṇa. -द्रः- 1 A bullock. -2 A species of wag-tail. -3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. -4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 An epithet of mount Meru. -7 The Devadāru tree. -8 A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणम् shaving). -Comp. -अङ्गः an epithet of Balarāma. -अश्वः N. of a Dvipa. -आकार, -आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. -आत्मजः a sword. -आश्रयः the sandal tree. -आसनम् 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. -2 a particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Śiva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Śiva. -कल्पः N. of the present age; Buddh. -कान्तः a beautiful lover or husband. -कारक *a.* propitious. -काली N. of Durgā; जयन्ती मङ्गला काली भद्रकाली कपालिनी Durgāpūjāmantra; भद्रकाल्यै पुरुषपशुमालभतापत्यकामः Bhāg. 5. 9. 12. -काष्ठम् the tree called Devadāru. -कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges (esp. used at the consecration of a king). -गणितम् the construction of magical diagrams. -गौरः N. of a mountain; Mark. P. -घटः, -घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. -दारु *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. -नामन् *m.* 1 a wag-tail. -2 the wood-pecker. -निधिः certain vessels of copper etc. fashioned for gifts; एवं तु तं भद्रनिधिं सुविद्वान् कृत्वासने प्रावरणोपयुक्ते Vāman P. -नृपतिः a gracious king. -पीठम् 1 a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; औदुम्बरं भद्रपीठमभिषेकार्थमाहृतम् Rām. 2. 14. 34; उपतस्थुः प्रकृतयो भद्रपीठोपवेशितम् R. 17. 10. -2 a kind of winged insect. -बलनः an epithet of Balarāma. -मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; Ś. 7; ततो भद्रमुखाभाहं रथास्ये रथाणु- रिवाचलः Mark. P. (-खी) good lady; V. 2. -मुस्तकः (-मुस्ता) Cyperus Rotunda (Mar. नागरमोथा). -मृगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. -वाच् *f.* a kind or friendly speech. -विराज् N. of a metre; ओजे तपरौ जरौ गुरुश्चेन् म्सौ जुगौ भद्रविराट् V. Ratna. -शाखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -श्रयम्, -श्रियम् sandalwood. -श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. -सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (-द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. -2 Handsome, beautiful. -3 Virtuous (सज्जन); विकर्मक्रियया नित्यं बाधन्ते भद्रिकाः प्रजाः Ms. 9. 226. -कः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 A kind of bean; शालिवाहसहस्रं च द्वे शते भद्रकांस्तथा Rām. 2. 32. 20. -कम् 1 N. of a metre of 22 syllables; भौ नरनारनानाथ गुरुर्दिगर्कविरतं हि भद्रकमिदम् V. Ratna. -2 Cyperus Rotunda (Mar. नागरमोथा). -3 A particular posture in sitting. -4 A particular mystic sign. -5 A harem.

भद्रंकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. -*n.* The Devadāru tree. -ती A wanton woman, courtezan.

भद्रा 1 A cow. -2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. -3 The celestial Ganges. -4 N. of various plants such as अनन्ता, अपराजिता, कृष्णा, जीवन्ती, नीली, रास्ना etc. -5 N. of several goddesses and rivers. -6 N. of Subhadrā, sister of Kṛiṣṇa and Balarāma; पार्थश्चैकोऽहरद्भद्राम् Mb. 8. 31. 2; 1. 121. 21. -Comp. -करणम् tonsure, the act of shaving. -श्रयम् sandal wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. -2 = भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भनति) 1 To worship. -2 To cry, shout, resound.

भन्द् I. 1 Ā. (भन्दते) 1 To tell a good news. -2 To be glad. -3 To be fortunate. -4 To be excellent. -5 To honour, worship. -6 To shine. -II. 10 U. (भन्दयति-ते) 1 To do an auspicious act. -2 To cause to thrive.

भन्दम् 1 Prosperity; L. D. B. -2 Happiness; L. D. B.

भन्दिलम् 1 Prosperity, good fortune. -2 Tremulous motion. -3 A messenger (*m.* ?).

भंभः 1 A fly. -2 Smoke. -भः, -भम् The mouth of an oven or stove. -भा A kettledrum.

भंभरालिका, -भंभराली 1 A gadfly. -2 A gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयम् [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादाने अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension, (oft. with abl.); भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाद्भयम् Bh. 3. 35; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति

मृत्योर्भयम् Ve. 3. 4. -2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयम् &c. -3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतम्। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितम् H. 1. 54. -4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैक्लव्यजं भयम् S. D. 6. -5 The blossom of Trapa Bispinosa (Mar. शिंगाडा) -यः Sickness, disease. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आक्रान्त a. overcome with fear. -अपह a. warding off or removing fear. (-हः) 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 a king. -आतुर, -आर्त a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह a. 1 causing fear, formidable. -2 risky; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -एकप्रवण a. wholly overpowered by fear. -कम्पः tremour of fear. -कर (also भयंकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. -2 dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, -भयकृत्. -कृत् m. N. of Viṣṇu; भयकृद् भयनाशनः V. Sah. -डिण्डिमः a drum used in battle. -त्रातृ a. a deliverer from fear. -दर्शिन् a. 1 fearful. -2 intimidating. -द्रुत a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. -नाशन removing fear. (-नः) N. of Viṣṇu; भयकृद् भयनाशनः V. Sah. -प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. -प्रद a. inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. -प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. -ब्राह्मणः a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa. -भ्रष्ट a. put to flight. -विप्लुत a. panic-struck. -व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger; सर्वतः सर्वतोभद्रं भयव्यूहं प्रकल्पयेत् Kām. -शील a. timid. -स्थानम्, -हेतुः a cause of fear; हर्षस्थानसहस्राणि भयस्थानशतानि च Mb. 18. 5. 61. -हर्तृ, हारिन् a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयनम् Fear, alarm.

भयंकर a. =भयकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक a. [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-आनक्; Uṇ. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Śi. 17. 20; दंष्ट्राकरालानि भयानकानि Bg. 11. 27. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 N. of Rāhu. -3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; भयानको भयस्थायिभावः कालाधिदैवतः S. D.; see under रस. -कम् Terror, fear.

भयालु a. Timid, afraid.

भर a. [भृ-अप्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). -रः 1 A burden, load, weight; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजम्बू &c. U. 2. 20; भरव्यथा Mu. 2. 18; Ki. 11. 5. -2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनाम् Bv. 1. 94, 54; Śi. 9. 47. -3 Bulk, mass. -4 Excess; ततो भक्तिश्रद्धाभरगुरुगृणद्भ्यां गिरिश यत् Śivamahimna 10; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति गुणोज्ज्वलेति Māl. 6. 17; शोभाभरैः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Gīt. 3. -5 A particular measure of weight. -6 Theft, taking away. -7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). -8 A hymn or song of praise. -9 Pre-eminence, excellence; न खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो भरः V. 5. 18.

भरेण, भरात् ind. In full measure, with all one's might.

भरटः [भृ-अटन्] 1 A potter. -2 A servant.

भरण a. (-णी f.) [भृ-ल्यु, ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. -णम् 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्भरणादपि (स पिता) R. 1. 24; पुनर्यास्यत्याख्यां भरत इति लोकस्य भरणात् Ś. 7. 33. -2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying (b) Wearing, putting on; भरणे हि भवान् शक्तः फलानि महतामपि Rām. 7. 76. 32. -3 Bringing or procuring. -4 Nutriment. -5 Hire, wages. -णः The constellation Bharaṇī.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. -Comp. -भूः an epithet of Rāhu.

भरण्डः [भृ-अण्डन्] 1 A master, lord. -2 A prince, king. -3 An ox, a bull. -4 A worm.

भरण्यम् 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Wages, hire. -3 The lunar mansion Bharaṇī. -ण्या 1 Wages, hire. -2 A woman. -Comp. -भुज् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. -2 A protector. -3 A friend. -4 Fire. -5 The moon. -6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तन्-ड] 1 N. of the son of Duṣyanta and Śakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarṣa* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; cf. Ś. 7. 33. -2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyī, the youngest wife of Daśaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyī, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. भरतो नाम कैकेय्यां जज्ञे सत्यपराक्रमः। साक्षाद्विष्णोश्चतुर्भागः सर्वैः समुदितो गुणैः॥ Rām. 1. 18. 13. -3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. -4 An actor, a stage-player; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1. -5 A hired soldier, mercenary. -6 A barbarian, mountaineer. -7 An epithet of Agni. -8 A weaver. -9 N. of the sage Jaḍabharata. -Comp. -अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; अस्त्येव मन्युर्भरताग्रजे मे R. 14. 73. -ऋषभः N. of Viśvāmitra. -ऋषभः, -शार्दूलः,

–श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. –खण्डम् N. of a part of India; भरतवर्षे भरतखण्डे जम्बुद्वीपे दण्डकारण्ये. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. –पुत्रः, –पुत्रकः an actor; a mime. –वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', *i. e.* India. –वाक्यम् the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यम् (occurring in every play); cf. Nāg. 5 (*end.*) –शास्त्रम् = नाट्यशास्त्रम्.

भरथः 1 A sovereign, king. –2 Fire. –3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages; भरे सुतान् भरे शिष्यान् भरे देवान् भरे द्विजान्। भरे भार्यां भरद्वाजां भरद्वाजोऽस्मि शोभने॥ Mb. –2 A sky-lark.

भरि *a.* Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उदरंभरि &c.

भरिणी Green colour.

भरित *a.* 1 Nourished, maintained. –2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितम् Bv. 1. 54, 33. –3 Weighted; उत्कम्पोऽल्पोऽपि पीनस्तनभरितमुरः क्षिप्तहारं दुनोति Ve. 2. 22. –4 Green. –तः The green colour.

भरित्रम् Ved. The arm; अंशुं दुहन्ति हस्तिनो भरित्रैः Ṛv. 3. 36. 7.

भरिमन् *m.* 1 Supporting, nourishing. –2 A family. –3 N. of Viṣṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. –2 A lord. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 Of Viṣṇu. –5 Gold; Mb. 2. –6 The sea.

भरुकच्छः N. of a country (v. l. मरुकच्छ).

भरुजः (–जा or –जी *f.*) 1 A jackal. –2 Roasted barley.

भरूटकम् Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 Of Brahman. –3 Radiance, lustre; आदित्यान्तर्गतं वर्चो भर्गाख्यं तन्मुमुक्षुभिः Yogiyājñavalkya. –4 Roasting.

भर्गस् *n.* Radiance, lustre; देवस्य भर्गो मनसेदं जजान Bhāg. 5. 7. 14; ॐ तत् सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Gāyatrīmantra, Ṛv. 3. 62. 10.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Śiva.

भर्जन *a.* [भ्रस्ज् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Roasting, frying, baking. –2 Annihilating. –नम् 1 The act of roasting or frying; भर्जनं भवबीजानामर्जनं सुखसंपदाम् Rāmarakṣā 36. –2 A frying-pan.

भर्तव्यः *a.* 1 To be borne or carried. –2 To be hired or kept.

भर्तृ *m.* [भृ-तृच्] 1 A husband; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत् कलत्रम् Bh. 2. 8; जीर्णो भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसाम् Māl. 6. 18. –2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः शापेन Me. 1; गण°, भूत° &c. –3 A leader, commander, chief; स्वभर्तृनामग्रहणाद्बभूव सान्द्रे रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41. –4 A supporter, bearer, protector; भर्ता स्वानां श्रेष्ठः पुर एता भवति Bri. Up. 1. 3. 18. –5 The creator. –6 N. of Viṣṇu; सवनो भावनो भर्ता V. Sah. –Comp. –गुणः the excellence or virtue of a husband; उत्कर्षं योषितः प्राप्ताः स्वैः स्वैर्भर्तृगुणैः शुभैः Ms. 9. 24. –घ्नी a woman who murders her husband; पाषण्ड्यानाश्रितास्तेना भर्तृघ्न्यः कामगादिकाः Y. 3. 6. –चित्त *a.* thinking of a husband; Ks. –दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heirapparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). –दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). –देवता, –दैवता idolizing a husband. –प्रिय, –भक्त *a.* devoted to one's master. –लोकः the husband's world; पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता। सा भर्तृलोकमाप्नोति Ms. 5. 165. –व्रतम् fidelity or devotion to a husband. (–ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता. –शोकः grief for the death of the husband. –हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Śatakas (शृङ्गार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यपदीय and भट्टिकाव्य. –हार्यधन *a.* (a slave) whose possessions may be taken by his master; न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित् स्वं भर्तृहार्यधनो हि सः Ms. 8. 417. –हीन *a.* abandoned by a master.

भर्तृत्वम् 1 Masterhood. –2 Husbandship.

भर्तृमती A married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशङ्कते Ś. 5. 17.

भर्तृसात् *ind.* In the possession of a husband; °कृता married; Y.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. –2 A female supporter.

भर्त्स् 10 Ā. (भर्त्सयते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. –2 To revile, reproach, abuse. –3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स्-ण्वुल्] A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सनम्, –भर्त्सना [भर्त्स् ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, reviling. –2 A threat, menace. –3 Reproach, abuse. –4 A curse.

भर्त्सित *p. p.* Reviled, reproached, abused. –तम् Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्मम् 1 Wages, hire. –2 Gold. –3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्म् (र्वं) 1 P. To kill, to hurt; L. D. B.

भर्मन् *n.* [भृ-मनिन्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment; कुमारभृत्याकुशलैरनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिराप्तैरथ गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. –2 Wages, hire. –3 Gold. –4 Gold coin. –5 The navel. –6 A burden, load. –7 A house.

भल् I. 10 Ā. (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. –II. 1 Ā. 1 See भल्ल्. –2 To expound, explain.

भल *ind.* (Vedic) Certainly, indeed; cf. Mar. भलें.

भल्ल् 1 A. (भल्लते, भल्लित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. -2 To wound, hurt, kill. -3 To give.

भल्ल *a.* Auspicious, favourable. -Comp. -अक्षः = भद्राक्षः a term used for addressing a flamingo; Ch. Up.

भल्लः, -ल्ली, -ल्लम् [भल्ल्-अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow; क्षुरार्धचन्द्रोत्तमकर्णिभल्लैः शरांश्च चिच्छेद Rām. 6. 59. 99; कश्चिदाकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. -2 A particular part of an arrow; विष्णुं सोमं हुताशं च तस्येषुं समकल्पयन्। शृङ्गमग्निर्बभूवास्य भल्लः सोमो विशांपते ॥ Mb. 8. 34. 18. -ल्लः 1 A bear. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 The marking-nut-plant (भल्ली also).

भल्लकः, भल्लाटः A bear; Bhāg. 3. 10. 24.

भल्लातः, भल्लातकः The marking-nut-plant. (Mar. बिब्बा); भल्लातकं फलं पक्वं स्वादुपाकरसं लघु। कषायं पाचनं स्निग्धं तीक्ष्णोष्णं छेदि भेदनम्। मेध्यं वह्निकरं हन्ति कफवातव्रणोदरम् Bhāva. P.; Bhāg. 8. 2. 14; (also *n.*).

भल्लुकः 1 A bear. -2 A monkey.

भल्लूकः 1 A bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनाम् U. 2. 21; -2 A dog.

भव *a.* [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. -वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता); तथाप्यहं योषिदतत्त्वविच्च ते दीना दिदृक्षे भव मे भवक्षितिम् Bhāg. 4. 3. 11. -2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशाम् R. 3. 14; Ś. 7. 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Worldly existence; mundane or worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; कर्मबन्धच्छिदं धर्मं भवस्येव मुमुक्षवः Ku. 2. 51; भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74; Śi. 1. 35. -5 The world. -6 Well-being, health, prosperity; भवाय युष्मच्चरणानुवर्तिनाम् Bhāg. 10. 27. 9; कालेनानुगृहीतैस्तैर्यावद्वो भव आत्मनः Bhāg. 8. 6. 19; Rām. 5. 27. 6. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N. of Śiva; तमब्रवीद् भवोऽसीति तद्यदस्य तन्नामाकरोत पार्जन्यं तद्रूपमभवत् पर्जन्यो वै भवः Śat. Br.; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). -वौ (dual) Śiva and Bhavānī. -Comp. -अग्रम् the farthest end of the world; Buddh. -अतिग *a.* overcoming worldly existence. -अन्तकृत् *m.* 1 N. of Buddha. -2 an epithet of Brahman. -अन्तरम् another existence (previous or future); शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्देवाद्भवान्तरे Pt. 1. 121. -अब्धिः, -अर्णवः, -समुद्रः, -सागरः, -सिन्धुः the ocean of worldly life. -अभवौ (*m.* dual.) 1 existence. -2 prosperity and adversity. -अभीष्टम् bdellium. -अयना, -नी the Ganges. -अरण्यम् 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. -आत्मजः an epithet of Gaṇeśa or Kārtikeya. -आर्त *a.* sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. -ईशः N. of Śiva. -उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. -घस्मरः a forest-conflagration. -छिद् *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिदस्त्र्यम्बकपादपांशवः K. 1. -छेदः prevention of recurring birth; मनुष्यजन्मापि सुरासुरान् गुणैर्भवान् भवच्छेदकरैः करोत्यधः Śi. 1. 35. -जलम् the water (or ocean) of worldly existence. -दारु *n.* the *devadaru* tree. -नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayū. -प्रतिसंधिः coming into being. -बन्धेशः N. of Śiva. -भङ्गः delivery from births or transmigration. -भाज् *a.* living in the world of mortals. -भावन *a.* conferring welfare. -भीरु *a.* afraid of worldly existence. -भूतम् the source of all beings, *i. e.* the Supreme Being. -भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः संबन्धाद् भूधरभूरेव भारती भाति। एतत्कृतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति ग्रावा ॥ Ārya. S. 36. (*-f.*) welfare, prosperity. -भोगः the enjoyment or pleasure of the world. -मन्युः the resentment against the world. -मोचनः N. of Kriṣṇa. -रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. -वीतिः *f.* 1 liberation from worldly existence; भववीतये हतबृहत्तमसामवबोधवारि रजसः शमनम् Ki. 6. 41. -2 end of the world. -व्ययः (du.) birth and dissolution. -शेखरः the moon. -संगिन् *a.* attached to worldly existence. -संततिः an uninterrupted series of births and transmigrations.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* (-न्ती *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. *-pron. a.* (-ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1; भवन्त एव जानन्ति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिम् U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40; 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also; यन्मां विधेयविषये स भवानियुङ्क्ते Māl. 1. 9. -Comp. -भूतभव्ये *ind.* in present, past and future. -वसु *a.* wealthy, opulent.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow. -3 Shining; L. D. B.

भवनम् [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3; Me. 34; Rām. 7. 11. 50. -4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनयभवनम् Pt. 1. 191. -5 A building. -6 A field; स शालिभवनं रम्यं सर्वसस्यसमाचितम् Mb. 5. 84. 15. -7 Nature. -8 Horoscope, natal star. -नः A dog. -Comp. -उदरम् the interior of a house. -द्वारम् a palace-gate. -पतिः, -स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias.*

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. -2 Impending.

भवन्तः, -न्तिः The time being, present time.

भवन्ती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time; Uṇ. 3. 50. -3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva; आलम्बताग्रकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 38, 46; भवानि स्तोतुं त्वां प्रभवति चतुर्भिर्न वदनैः। प्रजानामीशानस्त्रिपुरमथनः पञ्चभिरपि॥ Ānandalaharī. –Comp. –गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. –पतिः an epithet of Śiva; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki 5. 21.

भवादृश *a.* (–शी *f.*), **भवादृश्** *a.*, **भवादृक्ष** *a.* (–क्षी *f.*) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. –2 Happy, prosperous. –3 Righteous, pious. –कम् Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word; त्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यम् Ś. 2; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यम् Ś. 6. –व्यम् What is destined to happen; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्मनसि स्थितम् Subhāṣ.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती Ś. 6; सर्वथा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23.

भवितृ *a.* (–त्री *f.*) [भू-तृच्] 1 About to become, future; सा व्यत्यगादन्यवधूर्भवित्री R. 6. 52; समादिदेशैकवधूं भवित्रीम् Ku. 1. 50. –2 Imminent, impending. –3 Being or faring well.

भविन् *a.* Living, being. –*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविल *a.* [भू-भविष्यति इलच्] 1 Being, living. –2 Future. –लः 1 A paramour. –2 A sensualist, voluptuary. –लम् A house.

भविष्णु [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. –2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future; नैतदन्ये करिष्यन्ति भविष्या वसुधाधिपाः Mb. 14. 87. 21. –2 Imminent, impending; श्रुत्वा सांग्रामिकीं वार्तां भविष्यां स्वामिनं प्रति Pt. 1. 91. –ष्यम् The future, futurity. –Comp. –कालः the future tense. –ज्ञानम् knowledge of futurity. –पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (–ती or –न्ती *f.*) About to be, become or come to pass, future. –*n.* The future time. –Comp. –आक्षेपः 1 denying the occurrence of a possible future event. –2 a kind of Alaṅkāra or figure of speech; सोऽयं भविष्यदाक्षेपः प्रागेवातिमनस्विनी। कदाचिदपराधोऽस्य भावीत्येवमरुन्धत॥ Kāv. 2. 126. –कालः futurity. –वक्तृ, –वादिन् *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a.* [भू-कर्तरि नि॰ यत्] 'भव्यं शुभे शुभे चापि भेयवद्योग्यभाविनोः' Viśva. 1 Existing, being, being present. –2 Future, about to be; ईशानं भूतभव्यस्य न ततो विजुगुप्सते Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 15. –3 Likely to become. –4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; इति त्याज्ये भवे भव्यो मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; यत्पादपद्ममभवाय भजन्ति भव्याः Bhāg. 1. 15. 17. –5 Good, nice, excellent. –6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; समाधिमत्यामुदपादि भव्या Ku. 1. 22; अनुग्रहायेह चरन्ति नूनं भूतानि भव्यानि जनार्दनस्य Bhāg. 3. 5. 3; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. –7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful; मृदुश्च स्थिरचित्तश्च सदाभव्योऽनसूयकः Rām. 2. 2. 32. –8 Calm, tranquil, placid; भव्यो भवन्नपि मुनेरिह शासनेन (क्षात्रे स्थितः पथि) Ki. 5. 49. –9 True. –व्या N. of Pārvatī. –व्यम् 1 Existence. –2 Future time. –3 Result, fruit. –4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53. –5 A bone. –व्यः, –व्यम् one division of the poetical Rasas. –Comp. –मनस् *a.* well-meaning, benevolent.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

भावत्क *a.* Belonging to your honour; भावत्कैरिव धवलैर्यशःप्रवाहैः केषां नो जनयति चेतसि प्रमोदम् Rām. Ch. 7. 2.

भष् 1 P. (भषति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at; नैषादिं श्वा समालक्ष्य भषंस्तस्थौ तदन्तिके Mb. 1. 132. 39. –2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भषः, –भषकः A dog.

भषणः A dog. –णम् The barking of a dog, a growl.

भषी *f.* A bitch.

भस् *n.* Ashes; ददर्श तल्पेऽग्निमिवाहितं भसि Bhāg. 10. 6. 7.

भस् I. 3 P. (बभस्ति) 1 To shine. –2 To revile, blame, abuse. –II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भस *a.* Shining; तनुवारभसो भास्वान् Ki. 15. 23.

भसद् *m.* [Uṇ 1. 127] 1 The sun. –2 Flesh. –3 A kind of duck. –4 Time. –5 A float (प्लव). –6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). –7 Pudendum muliebre. –8 A month.

भसनः A bee.

भसन्तः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes; यस्त्वन्तकाल इदमात्मकृतं स्वनेत्रवह्निस्फुलिङ्गशिखया भसितं न वेद Bhāg. 8. 7. 32. –तम् Ashes; अनलभसितजालास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84; भसितोद्धूलनविधिम् Sundaralaharī 2.

भस्त्रका, –भस्त्रा, –भस्त्रिः *f.* [भस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A bellows; भस्त्राः किं न श्वसन्त्युत Bhāg. 2. 3. 18. –2 A leathern vessel for holding water. –3 A pouch, leathern bag; भस्त्रा माता पितुः पुत्रो येन जातः स एव सः Mb. 1. 74. 10; Bhāg. 9. 20. 21.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकम् 1 Gold or silver. –2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food; कट्वादिरूक्षान्नभुजां नराणां क्षीणे कफे मारुतपित्तवृद्धौ। अतिप्रवृद्धः पवनान्वितोऽग्निर्भुक्तं क्षणाद् भस्म करोति

यस्मात् ॥ तस्मादसौ भस्मकसंज्ञकोऽभ्युपेक्षितोऽयं पचते न धातून् Bhāva. P. -3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् n. [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. -2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); महादेवोऽथ तद्भस्म मनोभवशरीरजम् । आदाय सर्वगात्रेषु भूतिलेपं तदाकरोत् ॥ Kalikā P. (भस्मनि हु 'to sacrifice in ashes', i. e. to do a useless work). -Comp. -अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. -अवशेष a. remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; Ś. 3. 3. -अङ्गः a kind of pigeon. (-ङ्गम्) a kind of gem (Mar. पेरोज). -आह्वयः camphor. -उद्धूलनम्, -गुण्ठनम् smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. -कारः a washerman. -कूटः a heap of ashes. -गर्भः Dalbergia Ongeinensis (Mar. तिवस). -गन्धा, -गन्धिका, -गन्धिनी a kind of perfume. -गात्रः N. of the god of love. -चयः a heap of ashes. -तूलम् 1 frost, snow. -2 a shower of dust. -3 a number of villages. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -भूत a. dead. -मेहः a sort of gravel. -रोगः a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. -लेपनम् smearing the body with ashes. -विधिः any rite performed with ashes. -वेधकः camphor. -शर्करः (probably) potash. -शायिन् m. N. of Śiva. -सूत-करणम् calcining of quicksilver. -स्नानम् purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् ind. 1 To the state of ashes; ˚कृ 'to reduce to ashes.' ˚भू to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणम् 1 Reducing to ashes. -2 Completely consuming or burning. -3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत a. 1 Reduced to ashes. -2 Calcined (as a metal). -3 Powdered (चूर्णीकृत); तेनैव तोरणेनाथ यक्षस्तेनाभिताडितः । नादृश्यत तदा यक्षो भस्मीकृततनुस्तदा ॥ Rām. 7. 14. 29.

भस्मीभू 1 P. 1 To be reduced to ashes; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. -3 To become worthless; भस्मीभूतेषु विप्रेषु मोहाद्दत्तानि दातृभिः (नश्यन्ति) Ms. 3. 97; 4. 188.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात; caus. भापयति-ते; desid. बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पद्मैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18; भाति श्रीरमणावतारदशकं बाले भवत्याः स्तने Udb. -2 To seem, appear; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किंचित् Mbh. -3 To be, exist. -4 To be pleased. -5 To show oneself. -6 To blow; [the following verse gives different meanings of the verb : -बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रो (to shine) बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः । (to be pleased) बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रो (to be) बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स मुद्रः ॥ (to blow). Bk. 10. 19].

भा [भा-अङ् टाप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तत्र ताराधिपस्याभा ताराणां भा तथैव च । तयोराभरणाभा च ज्वलिता द्यामभासयत् ॥ Rām. 6. 75. 51; तावद् भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. -2 A shadow, reflection. -3 Likeness, resemblance. -4 The shadow of a gnomon. -Comp. -कु (कू) टः a species of fish. -कोशः, -वः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations; कराल्दंष्ट्राभिरुदस्तभागणम् Bhāg. 4. 5. 11. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मण्डलम् a halo of light. -रूपः the soul. (-पम्) Brahman. -वनम् mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. -2 Fit for food. -3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the Ś. B. in this sense. -4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (-क्षी f.) [भक्षा शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भज् भावे घञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागदा; &c. -2 Allotment, distribution, partition. -3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A part of any whole, a fraction. -5 The numerator of a fraction. -6 A quarter, one-fourth part. -7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. -8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. -9 The quotient. -10 Room, space, spot, region, place; अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11.; R. 18. 47. -11 A portion payable to Government; सीता, भागो, बलिः, करो ......राष्ट्रम् Kau. A. 2. 6. 24. -12 One of the four contentments (Sāṅ. Phil.); आध्यात्मिकाश्चतस्रः प्रकृत्युपादानकालभागाख्याः (v. l. भाग्याख्याः) Sāṅ. K. 50. -13 A half-rupee. -14 The number eleven. -Comp. -अनुबन्धजातिः f. assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. -अपवाहजातिः, -अपवाहनम् f. assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. -अपहारिन् a. receiving a share. -अर्थिन् a. desirous of a share. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धानम् a treasury. -धेयम् 1 a share, part, portion; उच्छिष्टं भागधेयं स्याद्दर्भेषु विकिरश्च यः Ms. 3. 245; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R. 1. 50. -2 fortune, destiny, luck. -3 good fortune or luck; तद् भागधेयं परमं पशूनाम् Bh. 2. 12. -4 property. -5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वपन्ति Ś. 2. -2 an heir. -भाज् a. interested, a sharer or partner. -भुज् m. a king, sovereign. -मात f. (in alg.) a particular rule of division. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहल्लक्षणा; e. g. सोऽयं देवदत्तः. -लेख्यम् a partition-deed; विभागपत्रं कुर्वन्ति भागलेख्यं तदुच्यते Śukra. 2. 297. -हरः 1 a co-heir. -2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

–हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (*–m.*) 1 an heir. –2 division.

भागकः A divider.

भागनम् 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the zodiac. –2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशस् *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. –2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. –2 Forming a part. –3 Fractional. –4 Bearing interest; (भागिकं शतम् 'one part in a hundred', *i. e.* one per cent; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. –2 Sharing, having a share; रूपस्य भागी भवति दृष्टमेतत्पुरातनैः Mb. 3. 84. 57. –3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. –4 Concerned in, affected by. –5 A possessor, owner; तस्येह भागिनौ दृष्टौ बीजी क्षेत्रिक एव च Ms. 9. 53. –6 Entitled to a share; औरसक्षेत्रजौ पुत्रौ पितृरिक्थस्य भागिनौ Ms. 9. 165; विड्जास्तु द्व्येकभागिनः Y. 2. 125. –7 Lucky, fortunate; शिवामृद्धां भागिनीं सुप्रसन्नाम् Mb. 13. 26. 86 (com. भागिनीं भगानामैश्वर्यादीनां षण्णां समूहो भागं तद्वतीम्). –8 Inferior, secondary. –9 Highly useful. Hence भागित्वम् means 'high utility'; भागित्वाद्वा गवां स्यात् MS. 10. 3. 47. [शबर explains भागित्वात् as भागवत्यो हि महाभागाः। महति उपकारे वर्तन्ते इत्यर्थः।] *–m.* A co-heir. –नी A co-heiress.

भागवत *a.* (–ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Viṣṇu. –2 Pertaining to a god; कौमारादाचरेत् प्राज्ञो धर्मान् भागवतानिह –3 Holy, divine, sacred. –तः A follower or devotee of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. –तम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son. –यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणाम् Ku. 1. 15. –2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges; cf. भागीरथी भोगवती जाह्नवी त्रिजटेश्वरी। विष्णुपादाब्जसंभूता गङ्गा त्रिपथगामिनी ॥ Stotra.

भागुरिः N. of a famous author of a Smṛiti and Vyākaraṇa; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk.

भाग्यम् *a.* [भज्-ण्यत् कुत्वम्] 1 To be divided, divisible. –2 Entitled to a share. –3 Forming a part. –4 Subject to fractional deduction. –5 Lucky, fortunate. –ग्यम् 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियाश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāṣ; oft. in pl.; सा निन्दन्ती स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला Ś. 5. 30. –2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. –3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी Ś. 4. 18. –4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). **–Comp.** –आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतः परम् Ś. 4. 17; cf. also भाग्येषु शेषमायत्तं दृष्टपूर्वं न चान्यथा Pratijñā Y. 2. 5. –उदयः 1 dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. –ऋक्षम् (भाग्यर्क्षम्) the asterism पूर्वाफल्गुनी. –क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यान्ति Mk. 1. 13. –पञ्चः a kind of pavilion; Vastuvidyā. –योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. –रहित a. deserted by fortune, miserable; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यान्त्यापदः Bh. 2. 90. –विप्लवः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; अथवा मम भाग्यविप्लवादशनिः कल्पित एष वेधसा R. 8. 47. –वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately. –संक्षयः bad fortune, calamity. –संपद् good fortune, prosperity.

भाग्यवत् *a.* (–ती *f.*) 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. –2 Prosperous.

भाङ्ग *a.* (–ङ्गी *f.*) [भङ्गाया इदम् अण्] Made of hemp, hempen.

भाङ्गीनम् [भङ्गाया भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] A field of hemp.

भाङ्गकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् *caus.*

भाज् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. पाप°; cf. न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83; दोष° guilty. –2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख°, रिक्थ°. –3 Entitled to. –4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. –5 Devoting oneself to. –6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as in कुहरभाज् (U. 2. 21.); दरीभाज् &c. –7 Going or resorting to, seeking. –8 Worshipping. –9 Falling to the lot of. –10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); (न्यरंसीत्) कृताऽकृतेभ्यः क्षितिपालभाग्भ्यः Bk. 3. 21.

भाजक् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

भाजकः [भाज्-ण्वुल्] 1 Dividing. –2 (In arith.) A divisor.

भाजनम् [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. –2 Division (in arith). –3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनम् Ś. 4; R. 5. 22. –4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. –5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवन्ति भाजनान्युपदेशानाम् K. 108; गुरुणा ज्ञानसर्वस्वे सन्तोषाद्भाजनीकृतः Bm. 1. 40. –6 Representation. –7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*. –लेखितम् A variety of diamonds capable of scratching on the surface of vessels; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. –लोकः the world of inanimate things (opp. to सत्वलोक); Buddh. **–Comp.** –विषमः One of the ways of embezzlement, namely use of false cubic measures such as भाजन; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. –तम A share, portion.

भाजिन् *m.* [भज्-णिनि] A servant.

भाजी 1 Rice, gruel. –2 A kind of seasoned food; L. D. B.

भाज्य *a.* [भज्-ण्यत्] Divisible. –ज्यम् 1 A portion, share. –2 An inheritance. –3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटम्, भाटकम् Wages, hire, rent; गृहवाप्यापणादीनि गृहीत्वा भाटकेन यः । स्वामिनो नार्पयेद् यावत् तावद् दाप्यः स भाटकम् ॥ Vṛiddhamanu.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. –2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṁsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः, भाणिका A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्धूर्तचरितो नानावस्थान्तरात्मकः । एकाङ्क एक एवात्र निपुणः पण्डितो विटः ॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanzas also; *e. g.* वसन्ततिलक, मुकुन्दानन्द, लीलामधुकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भाण्डम् [भाण्ड्-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्माण्डभाण्डोदरे Bh. 2. 95; नीलीभाण्डम् 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभाण्डम् 'milk-pail'; सुरा,° मद्य° &c. –2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभाण्डम् Pt. 1. –3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. –4 A musical instrument; वेणानां भाण्डवादनम् Ms. 10. 49. –5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; भाण्डपूर्णानि यानानि तार्यं दाप्यानि सारतः Ms. 8. 405; मथुरागामीनि भाण्डानि Pt. 1. –6 A bale of goods. –7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; शान्तं वा रघुनन्दने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभाण्डं हि मे U. 4. 24. –8 The bed of a river. –9 Trappings or harness of a horse; नानाङ्कचिह्नैर्नवहेमभाण्डैः Bu. Ch. 2. 4. –10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भण्ड). –11 An ornament in general; नानाविकृतसंस्थानं वाजिभाण्डपरिच्छदम् । गजग्रैवेयकक्ष्याश्च रथभाण्डांश्च संस्कृतान् ॥ Rām. 6. 75. 10. –12 Paraphernalia (उपकरणजातम्); आभिषेचनिकं भाण्डं कृत्वा Rām. 2. 19. 31. –13 Capital (मूलधन); सोऽपि दृष्ट्वैव तं विप्रमायान्तं भाण्डजीवनः Mb. 12. 261. 46. –ण्डाः (*m.* pl.) Wares, merchandise. –Comp. –अ (आ) गारः, –रम् 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भाण्डागाराण्यकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभाञ्जि Vikr. 18. 45. –2 treasury; ज्ञान°. –3 a collection, store, magazine. –आगारिकः 1 a storekeeper. –2 a treasurer. –गोपकः the keeper of vessels (in a temple); Buddh. –पतिः a merchant. –पुटः 1 a barber. –2 a kind of contrivance for calcining metals. –पुष्पः a sort of snake. –प्रतिभाण्डकम् barter, computation of the exchange of goods. –भरकः the contents of a vessel. –मूल्यम् capital in the form of wares. –वादनम् playing on a musical instrument. –शाला a store-house, store.

भाण्डकः, –कम् A small vessel, cup. –कम् Goods, merchandise, wares.

भाण्डारम् A store-house, store.

भाण्डारिक = भाण्डागारिक q. v.

भाण्डारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भाण्डिः *f.* A razor-case. –Comp. –वाहः a barber. –शाला a barber's shop.

भाण्डिकः, –लः A barber.

भाण्डिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाण्डिनी A chest, basket; सन्ति निष्कसहस्रस्य भाण्डिन्यो भरिताः शुभाः Mb. 2. 61. 2.

भाण्डीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [भा-क्त] Shining, brilliant, bright. –तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [भा-क्तिन्] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. –2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति); निरूपितेयं त्रिविधा निर्मूला भातिरात्मनि Bhāg. 11. 28. 7.

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्युक्ता पौर्णमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासे अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September); भाद्रद्वये सागरे Jyotiṣam. –दाः (*f.* pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरपत्यम्).

भानम् [भा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. –2 Light, lustre. –3 Perception, knowledge.

भानतस् *ind.* In consequence of the appearance.

भानव *a.* Peculiar to the sun. –वी A kind of pace (in music).

भानवीयम् The right eye.

भानुः [भा-नु Uṇ. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. –2 A ray of light; मण्डिताखिलदिक्प्रान्ताश्चण्डांशोः पान्तु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; Śi. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. –3 The sun; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरङ्ग एव Ś. 5. 4; भीमभानौ निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. –4 Beauty. –5 A day. –6 A king, prince, sovereign. –7 An epithet of Śiva or Viṣṇu; अमृतांशुद्भवो भानुः V. Sah. –*f.* A handsome woman. –Comp. –केश (स) रः the sun. –जः the planet Saturn. –दिनम्, –वारः Sunday. –फला Musa Sapientum (Mar. केळ). –भूः daughter of the sun, the Yamunā river; अद्रि भानुभुवि दाशदारिकाम् N. 18. 25.

भानुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -*m.* 1 The sun; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमन्तं चिरेण यत् Si. 2. 49; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Rs. 5. 2. -ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry; (also 10 P. according to L. D. B.).

भामः [भाम्-घञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband; अहो भगिन्यहो भाम मया वां बत पाप्मना। पुरुषाद इवापत्यं बहवो हिंसिताः सुताः॥ Bhāg. 10. 4. 15. -मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krisṇa, usually called सत्यभामा. -Comp. -नी *m.* the Supreme Being; एष उ एव भामनीरेष हि सर्वेषु लोकेषु भाति य एवं वेद Ch. Up.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); क्षितिरिन्दुमती च भामिनी पतिमासाद्य तमग्र्यपौरुषम् R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman (often used like चण्डी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य नित्यम् Bv. 2. 1. -Comp. -विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannātha Paṇḍita.

भामकः A sister's husband; L. D. B.

भामहः N. of the author of अलङ्कारशास्त्र and प्राकृतमनोरमा.

भारः [भृ-घञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रोणीभार Me. 84; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलम् Mal. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; सा मुक्तकण्ठं व्यसनातिभाराच्चक्रन्द R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; विज्ञगुप्तिर्जटानां प्रचलति निबिडग्रन्थिबद्धोऽपि भारः Mal. 5. 4. कुच°, जटा°. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold; कृतं भारसहस्रस्य शूलं कालायसं महत् Rām. 6. 67. 63. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -9 Task imposed on anyone; आनुकूल्येन कार्याणामन्तरं संविधीयते। भारं हि रथकारस्य न व्यवस्यन्ति पण्डिताः॥ Mb. 4. 49. 4. -10 A particular manner of beating a drum. -Comp. -अवतरण -तारणम् the removal of a load from. -आक्रान्त *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. -आक्रान्ता N. of a metre; भाराक्रान्ता मभनरसना गुरुः श्रुतिरसहयैः Chand. M. -उद्धरणम् The lifting of a load. -उद्वहः a porter, burden-carrier. -उपजीवनम् living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; वरं भारोपजीवनम् Pt. 1. 280. -ऊढिः *f.* the bearing of a load. -गः a mule. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu; भारभृत् कथितो योगी V. Sah. -यष्टिः a pole for carrying burdens. °धरः one who carries loads suspended at the two ends of a pole borne on the shoulder (Mar. कावडधारी); भारयष्टिधरैश्चापि पुरुषैर्विष्टिकारिभिः Siva B. 30. 23. -वाह *a.* (-भारोही *f.*) bearer of burdens. -वाहः a burden-carrier, porter; भारवाहस्य पन्थाः Mb. 3. 133. 1. (-ही) indigo. -वाहनः a beast of burden. (-नम्) a cart, waggon. -वाहिकः a porter. -सह, -साह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful; विकृष्य चापं समरे भारसाहमनुत्तमम् Mb. 6. 74. 1. -हः an ass. -साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects; कार्मुकैर्भारसाधनैः Mb. 2. 99. 20. -हरः, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krisṇa.

भारक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. -कः 1 A load, burden, weight. -2 A particular weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् *a.* 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. -*m.* A burden-carrier, porter; Ms. 2. 188.

भारिका A heap, multitude.

भारङ्गी 1 A female supporter. -2 Clerodendrum Siphonantus (Mar. भारंगी).

भारण्डः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुण्ड); एकोदराः पृथग्ग्रीवा अन्योन्यफलभक्षिणः। असंहता विनश्यन्ति भारण्डा इव पक्षिणः Pt. 5. 101.

भारत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [भरतस्येदम्, भारतान् भरतवंश्यानधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata; (such as विदुर; सञ्जातहर्षो मुनिमाह भारतः Mb. 3. 20. 8; also धृतराष्ट्र, अर्जुन in Bg.). -2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarṣa* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. -5 Fire. -तम् 1 India, the country of Bharata; एतदूढगुरुभार भारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणाञ्जलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः। तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वन्दे॥ Ve. 1. 4; व्याससिरां निर्यासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वन्दे। भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यदङ्कितां भारती वहति॥ Ārya. S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. -ती Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī; कीराननें स्फुरसि भारति का रतिस्ते Govindarāja. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्रायो वाग्व्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general. -6 The Sanskrit speech of an actor. -7 One of the 10 orders (दशनाम) of Gosāvins, mendicants (Mar. दसनाम गोसावी). -Comp. -आख्यानम्, -इतिहासः, -कथा the story of the Bhāratas (महाभारत). -मण्डलम्, -वर्षम् India. -सावित्री N. of a stotra; इमां भारतसावित्रीं प्रातरुत्थाय यः पठेत् Mb. 18. 5. 64.

भारद्वाजः [भरद्वाजस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas;

यदाश्रौषं व्यूढमभेद्यमन्यैर्भारद्वाजेनात्तशस्त्रेण गुप्तम् Mb. 1. 1. 190. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven Ṛiṣis. -5 A sky-lark. -6 N. of the author on the science of Government mentioned by Kauṭilya; Kau. A. 1. 15. -जम् A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub. -जाः One of the अर्थशास्त्र schools mentioned by Kauṭilya in connection with राजपुत्ररक्षण; Kau. A. 1. 17.

भारद्वाजकी A sky-lark.

भारवः A sky-lark.

भारवम् A bow-string. -वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kirātārjunīya; तावद् भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्माघे भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ॥; भारवेरर्थगौरवम् Udb.; कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः Samudragupta inscription.

भारिः A lion.

भारिटः A kind of bird.

भारुषः 1 The son of a वैश्यव्रात्य and an unmarried वैश्या. -2 A kind of Śakti worshipper.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यम् अण्] 1 N. of Śukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Paraśurāma; भार्गवः प्रददौ यस्मै परमास्त्रं महाहवे Mb. 8. 2. 13; see परशुराम. -3 An epithet of Śiva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jamadagni. -7 Of Mārkaṇḍeya; तावच्छिशोर्वै श्वसितेन भार्गवः सोऽन्तः शरीरं मशको यथाविशत् Bhāg. 12. 9. 27. -8 N. of an eastern country; ब्रह्मोत्तरा प्राविजया भार्गवाज्ञेयमल्लकाः Mārk. P. -9 An astrologer, fortune-teller; 'भार्गवो शुक्रदैवज्ञौ' Vaijayantī; भार्गवो नाम भूत्वा भिक्षानिभेन तद्गृहं प्रविश्य Dk. 2. 6. -10 A potter; ब्राह्मणैः प्राविशत् तत्र जिष्णुर्भार्गववेश्म तत् Mb. 1. 190. 47; भार्गवकर्मशाला 1. 91. 1.

भार्गवम्, -भार्गवकम्, -भार्गवप्रियः A diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 An epithet of Lakṣmī. -3 Of Pārvatī. -4 Of Devayānī; सर्वत्र सङ्गमुत्सृज्य स्वप्नौपम्येन भार्गवी Bhāg. 9. 19. 28.

भार्य a. [भृ-ण्यत्] To be supported or cherished. -र्यः 1 A servant, a dependant (to be supported); स हैवालं भार्येभ्यो भवति Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 18. -2 A mercenary, soldier; P. III. 1. 112 (com.).

भार्या [भर्तु योग्या] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आट a. living by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊढ a. married (as a man); भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -जितः, -आटिकः 1 a hen-pecked husband. -2 a kind of deer. -पतित्वम् wedlock, matrimony. -वृक्षः Caesalpina Sappan (Mar. पतंग).

भार्यारुः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्द्यम् 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालम् [भा-लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्धात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोकं महद्वा धनम् Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजालास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84; स्वामिन् भङ्गुरयालकं सतिलकं भालं विलासिन् कुरु S. D. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. -Comp. -अङ्कः 1 a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -3 a saw. -4 a tortoise. -चन्द्रः 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 of Gaṇeśa. (-द्रा) N. of Durgā. -दर्शनः N. of Śiva. -दर्शनम् red lead. -दर्शिन् a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृश् m., -लोचनः an epithet of Śiva. -पट्टः, -ट्टम् the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु (लू) कः, भाल्लु (ल्लू) कः A bear.

भालविः m. 1 A branch of Sāmaveda. -2 Those who belong to this branch of Sāmaveda; तामेतां भाल्लवय उपासते Tāṇḍya Br.

भावः [भू-भावे घञ्] 1 Being, existing, existence; नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपम् V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः, विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेष्यभावम्, किंकरभावम् &c. -6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality; परं भावमजानन्तः Bg. 7. 24; इति मत्वा भजन्ते मां बुधा भावसमन्विताः 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; त्वयि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; हृदयनिहितभावा गूढमन्त्रप्रचाराः किमपि विगणयन्तो बुद्धिमन्तः सहन्ते Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65; निकृष्टोत्कृष्टयोर्भावं यास्तु गृह्णन्ति ताः स्त्रियः Bu. Ch. 4. 23. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95; निर्विकारात्मके चित्ते भावः प्रथमविक्रिया S. D. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty four in number, and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *anana*, or K. P. 4). -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वन्द्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (बबन्ध) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators); जनकोऽप्युत्स्मयन् राजा भावमस्या विशेषयन् । प्रतिजग्राह भावेन भावमस्या नृपोत्तम Mb. 12. 320. 18. -12

Meaning, intention, sense, import; अन्योन्यभावचतुरेण सखीजनेन मुक्तास्तदा स्मितसुधामधुराः कटाक्षाः Māl. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विगलितभावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12; भावसंशुद्धिरित्येतत् तपो मानसमुच्यते Bg. 17. 16; स्व एव भावे विनिगृह्य मन्मथम् Bu. Ch. 4. 101. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; पश्यन्ती विविधान् भावान् Rām. 2. 94. 18; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेन्दुकलादयः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (a) Gesture, behaviour; अहिंसा समता... भवन्ति भावा भूतानाम् Bg. 10. 5. (b) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; कामं प्रिया न सुलभा मनस्तु तद्भावदर्शनाश्वासि Ś. 2. 1. -20 Birth; तवाहं पूर्वके भावे पुत्रः परपुरंजय Rām. 7. 104. 2. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will; घोरैर्विन्ध्यधनुर्बाणैः कृतभावावुभौ जये Rām. 6. 90. 38. -24 Superhuman power; मिथो घ्नतं न पश्यन्ति भाविर्भावं पृथग्दृशः Bhāg. 10. 4. 27. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भाविन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः) Māl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे क्तः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -32 Welfare (कल्याण); भावमिच्छति सर्वस्य नाभावे कुरुते मनः Mb. 5. 36. 16. -33 Protection; श्रेणस्याभावभावे तु प्रसक्तानां यथाऽभवत् Mb. 7. 25. 64. -34 Fate, destiny (प्रारब्ध); नातिप्रक्षीणरश्मिः स्यात्तथा भावविपर्यये Mb. 5. 77. 14. -35 Consciousness of past perceptions (वासना); येभ्यः सृजति भूतानि काले भावप्रचोदितः। महाभूतानि पञ्चेति तान्याहुर्भूतचिन्तिकाः॥ Mb. 12. 275. 4. -36 Lordship (प्रभुत्व); तेऽपि भावाय कल्पन्ते राजदण्डनिपीडिताः Rām. 2. 67. 32. -37 The six states (अवस्थाषट्क); A. Rām. 1. 7. 31. -Comp. -अनुग *a.* not forced, natural. (-गा) a shadow. -अन्तरम् a different state. -अद्वैतम् 1 a natural cause. -2 material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3 identity of conception, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2 the subject matter; सर्वेषामपि वस्तूनां भावार्थो भवति स्थितः Bhāg. 10. 14. 57. -आकूतम् (secret) thoughts of the mind; हृदयनिहितं भावाकूतं वमद्भिरिवेक्षणैः Amaru. 4. -आख्यः One of the two types of creation according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; लिङ्गाख्यो भावाख्यस्तस्माद् द्विविधः प्रवर्तते सर्गः Sāṅ. K. 52. -आत्मक *a.* real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस *a.* influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; ममात्र भावैकरसं मनः स्थितम् Ku. 5. 82. -कर्तृकः an impersonal verb; Kāśi. on P. II. 3. 54. -गतिः *f.* power to convey human feelings; भावगतिराकृतीनाम् Pratimā 3. -गम्भीरम् *ind.* 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2 deeply, gravely. -गम्य *a.* conceived by the mind; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 87. -ग्राहिन् *a.* 1 understanding the sense. -2 appreciating the sentiment. -ग्राह्य *a.* to be conceived with the heart; भावग्राह्यमनीडाख्यं भावाभावकरं शिवम् Śvet. Up. 5. 14. -चेष्टितम् amorous gesture. -जः 1 love. -2 the god of love. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* knowing the heart. -दर्शिन् *a.* see आलदर्शिन्. -निर्वृत्तिः the material creation (Sāṅ. phil.); न विना लिङ्गेन भावनिर्वृत्तिः Sāṅ. K. 52. -नेरिः a kind of dance. -बन्धन *a.* enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; रत्याङ्गनाम्नोरिव भावबन्धनं बभूव यत्प्रेम परस्पराश्रयम् R. 3. 24. -बोधक *a.* indicating or revealing any feeling. -मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसीदन्तु भावमिश्राः Ś. 6. -रूप *a.* real, actual. -वचनम् denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकम् an abstract noun. -विकारः a property of a being; षड् भावविकारा भवन्तीति वार्ष्यायणिः। जायतेऽस्ति विपरिणमते वर्धतेऽपक्षीयते नश्यति। -वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. -शबलत्वम् a mixture of various emotions (भावानां बाध्यबाधकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणम् R. G., *vide* examples given *ad loc.*). -शुद्धिः *f.* purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. -शून्य *a.* devoid of real love; उपचारविधिर्मनस्विनीनां न तु पूर्वाभ्यधिकोऽपि भावशून्यः M. 3. 3. -संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिरन्योन्यानभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोर्वयोः सामानाधिकरण्यम् R. G., see the examples there given). -समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). -स्थ *a.* attached; devoted (to one); न वेत्सि भावस्थमिमं कथं जनम् Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर *a.* firmly rooted in the heart; Ś. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; भावस्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति किंचित् Pt. 1. 285. -आवंगम *a.* charming, lovely.

भावक *a.* [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. -2 Promoting any one's welfare; नैते भूतस्य भावकाः Mb. 12. 88. 24. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भावन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [भू-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c; भूतभव्यभविष्याणां भावानां भुवि भावनाः Mb. 14. 37. 15; यत् पृच्छसे भागवतान् धर्मांस्त्वं विश्वभावनान् Bhāg. 11. 2. 11; 8. 1. 16; see भावक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator; जय देव भुवनभावन Māl. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of Śiva. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -नम्, -ना 1 Creating, manifesting; भावनं ब्रह्मणः स्थानम् Bhāg. 3. 26. 46. -2 Promoting any one's interests. -3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य न चायुक्तस्य भावना Bg. 2. 66; यादृशी भावना यस्य सिद्धिर्भवति तादृशी Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining;

विभागभावना ज्ञेया Y. 2. 149. –9 Remembering, recollection. –10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. –11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S; भावनाख्यस्तु संस्कारो जीववृत्तिरतीन्द्रियः Bhāṣā. P. –12 Proof, demonstration, argument. –13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid; द्रवेण यावन्मानेन चूर्णं सर्वं प्लुतं भवेत्। भावनायाः प्रमाणस्तु चूर्णे प्रोक्तं भिषग्वरैः Bhāva. P. –14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfumes. –15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. –16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). –17 Reason, cause; परावरेशं प्रकृतिमस्योत्पत्त्यन्तभावनम् Bhāg. 3. 32. 7. –18 Growth, prosperity (वर्धन); तस्यैषा निष्कृतिः कृत्स्ना भूतानां भावनं पुनः Mb. 12. 97. 7. –ना 1 A crow. –2 Water. –नम् Apprehension, perception. –Comp. –आश्रयः N. of Siva. –मय a. imaginary. –युक्त a. 1 thoughtful –2 anxious.

भावयितृ a. A protector, promoter; क्रोधो हन्ता मनुष्याणां क्रोधो भावयिता पुनः Mb. 3. 29. 1.

भावाटः [भावं भावेन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. –2 The external indication of the feeling of love. –3 A pious or holy man. –4 An amorous man. –5 An actor. –6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक a. (–की f.) [भावेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. –2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment; विभावितभाविकस्फुटरसमृशाभ्यक्ता वैतालिकैर्जगिरे गिरः N. 19. 1; Si. 4. 33. –3 Future. –कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. –कम् 1 Language full of love or passion. –2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammaṭa; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियन्ते भूतभाविनः। तद् भाविकम् K. P. 10.

भावित p. p. [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. –2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविषवेगविक्रियः Dk.; (भजे) भक्तेष्वलं भावितभूतभावनम् Bhāg. 5. 17. 18. –3 Cherished, fostered; तेषां दृष्ट्वा भावितानीङ्गितानि प्रोवाच राजा जनमेजयोऽथ Mb. 1. 55. 17. –4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination; तं तमेवैति कौन्तेय सदा तद्भावभावितः Bg. 8. 6. (b) Known, recognized, acknowledged. –5 Thought of, meditated upon. –6 Made to become, transformed into. –7 Sanctified by meditation; अनन्यभावे निजधर्मभाविते मनस्यवस्थाप्य भजस्व पूरुषम् Bhāg. 4. 8. 22; see भावितात्मन्. –8 Proved, established. –9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. –10 Soaked, steeped, infused in; किंचित् स्निग्धं यथा च स्याच्छुष्कचूर्णमभावितम् Mb. 12. 195. 18. –11 Perfumed, scented. –12 Mixed with. –13 (In math.). Involving the products of unknown quantities. –14 Directed towards, fixed upon; यदीश्वरे भगवति कर्म ब्रह्मणि भावितम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 32. –15 Possessed, captured (वशीकृत); ततोऽन्ये च यथाकामं दुदुहुः पृथुभावितम् Bhāg. 4. 18. 13. –16 Engrossed, filled; रथाङ्गपाणेरनुभावभावितम् Bhāg. 12. 10. 42. –17 Pleased, gladdened; इष्टान् भोगान् हि वो देवा दास्यन्ते यज्ञभाविताः Bg. 3. 12. –तम् Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. –Comp. –आत्मन्, –बुद्धि a. 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme Spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme Soul; तदथ देवप्रभावस्य तपसा भावितात्मनः Rām. 3. 5. 4. –2 pure, devout, holy; एको भावः सदा ह्यत्तो यतीनां भावितात्मनाम् Pt. 3. 65. –3 thoughtful, meditative; भावितात्मा भुवो भर्तुरथैनं प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 74. –4 engaged in, occupied with; स्वगोत्रसंकीर्तनभावितात्मनः Si. 12. 38. (–m.) a sage, saint. –भावन a. being one's self furthered and furthering others.

भावितकम् The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्रम् [भू-णि त्रन्] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions); Uṇ. 4. 179.

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. –2 Futurity. –3 Predestination.

भावित्वम् Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन् [भू-भविष्यति णिनि] 1 Being, becoming; भूतभावि R. 11. 49. –2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लम्बमानस्य भावि Me. 43. –3 Future; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियन्ते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. –4 Capable of taking place. –5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1. –6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. –7 Attached or devoted to; श्राद्धे निवर्तन्ति न भाविनस्ते Mb. 12. 202. 2. –8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). –m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. –नी 1 A handsome woman; Mb. 1. 6. 9. –2 A noble or virtuous lady; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भाविनि Ku. 5. 38. –3 A wanton woman. –4 A particular musical composition.

भावुक a. [भू-उकञ्] 1 About to be or happen. –2 Becoming. –3 Prosperous, happy. –4 Auspicious, blessed. –5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative; मुहुरहो रसिका भुवि भावुकाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 3. –कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas); स्वकुटुम्बवियोगेन क्लिश्यते तव भावुकः Gaṇeśa P. (The story of Pāṭaliputra). –कम् 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; स रातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपराम् K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). –2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य a. [भू-ण्यत्] 1 About to be or happen; मनुस्त्रयोदशो भाव्यः Bhāg. 8. 13. 30; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यम् q. v.; किं तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. –2 Future. –3 To be performed or accomplished. –4 To be conceived or imagined –5 To be proved or

demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. -7 To be convicted; त्र्यवरैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यो नृपब्राह्मणसंनिधौ Ms. 8. 60. -व्यम् 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future; it is to be; सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं गृहकार्येषु दक्षया Ms. 5. 150. -2 Futurity.

भाव्यता Futurity.

भावत a. (-ती f.), **भावत्क** a. (-की f.) Your honour's, your (respectfully); भावत्कं दृष्टवत्स्वेतदस्मास्वधि सुजीवितम् Bk. 5. 69.

भावाव a. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वय्यैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितम् Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियामित्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66: आखण्डलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak to, address; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. -4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe. -With अनु 1 to speak, say. -2 to communicate, announce; यथा यथा नरोऽधर्मं स्वयं कृत्वानुभाषते Ms. 11. 228.

भाषक a. [भाष्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणम् [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words, talk. -3 Kind words. -4 (In drama) Expression of satisfaction after the attainment of an object. -णी Resembling.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः. -2 Language, tongue; - सत्या न भाषा भवति यद्यपि स्यात् प्रतिष्ठिता Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect; (a) the *spoken* Sanskrit language (opp. छन्दस् or वेद); विभाषा भाषायाम् P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prākrita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); भाषाश्च विविधा नृणाम् Ms. 9. 332; see प्राकृत. -4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law-suit; the plaint, charge or accusation; यदावेदयते राज्ञे तद्भाषेत्यभिधीयते Y. -7 (In music) N. of a Rāgiṇī. -Comp. -अन्तरम् 1 another dialect or language. -2 translation (?). -चित्रकम् a play on words, conundrum. -पत्रम् application (Mar. अर्ज); भाषापत्रं तु तज्ज्ञेयमथवाविदनार्थकम् Śukra. 2. 309. -पादः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākrita (one or more of its varieties); *e. g.* मञ्जुलमणिमञ्जीरे कलगम्भीरे विहारसरसीतीरे। विरसासि केलिकीरे किमालि धीरे च गन्धसारसमीरे॥ S. D. 642 (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतशौरसेनीप्राच्यावन्तीनागरापभ्रंशेष्वेकविध एव); किं त्वां भणामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणि। कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरम्भणम् Mal. 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Saurasenī); so 6. 10. -समितिः f. (with Jainas) moderation in speech.

भाषिक a. Belonging to common or vernacular speech. -कम् General rule.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित p. p. [भाष्-कर्मणि-क्त] Spoken, said, uttered. -तम् Speech, utterance, words, language; आकारैरिङ्गितैर्गत्या चेष्टया भाषितेन च। नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः॥ Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -ईशा Sarasvatī; N. 11. 16. -पुंस्क = उक्तपुंस्क q. v.

भाषितृ a. A speaker, talker.

भाषिन् a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यम् [भाष्-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains *Sūtras* or aphorisms word by word with comments of its own; (सूत्रार्थो वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः। स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यन्ते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः॥); संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः। सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patañjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. 1 a commentator, scholiast. -2 N. of Patañjali. -भूत a. serving as a commentary; सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24.

भास् 1 A. (भासते-भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तावत् कामनृपातपत्रसुषमं बिम्बं बभासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind; त्वदङ्गमार्दवे दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते। मालतीशशभृल्लेखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr. 5. 42. -3 To appear. *-Caus.* (भासयति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate; अविरतसंस्तनुभ्रवरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21; न तद् भासयते सूर्यो न शशाङ्को न पावकः Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest; अवभासन् स्वकाः शक्तीः Bk. 15. 42.

भास् f. [भास्-भावे-क्विप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; यदि भाः सदृशी सा स्याद् भासस्तस्य महात्मनः Bg. 11. 12; दृशा निशेन्दीवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3. -2 A ray of light; रविकरसंवलिताः फलन्ति भासः Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6; अस्तापास्तसमस्तभासि नभसः पारं प्रयाते रवौ Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16. -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1 the sun; परिणतमदिराभं भास्करेणांशुबाणैः Śi. 11. 49; R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49; स स्तौति भास्करं भक्त्या नौति पापहरं हरम्। -2 a hero. -3 fire. -4 an epithet of Śiva. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रम्) 1 gold. -2 a kind of breach (made by thieves in a wall); पद्मव्याकोशं भास्करं बालचन्द्रम्...... तत्कस्मिन् देशे दर्शयाम्यात्मशिल्पम् Mk. 3. 13. °अध्वन् the sky; स भास्कराध्वानमनुप्रपन्नः Rām. 6. 74. 65. °आवर्तः N. of a disease of the head (Mar. अधाशिशी). °द्युतिः N. of Viṣṇu; चन्द्रांशुर्भास्करद्युतिः V.

Sah. °प्रियः a ruby. °लवणम् a kind of salt or mixture. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -करिः 1 the planet Saturn. -2 Vaivasvata Manu. -3 Karṇa. -4 N. of Sugrīva.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock; Mb. 12. 36. 23; Bhāg. 8. 10. 10. -4 A vulture. -5 A cow-shed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1 22; M. 1. -7 A kind of bird; कृत्रिमं भासमारोप्य वृक्षाग्रे शिल्पिभिः कृतम् Mb. 1. 132. 68 (com. भासं नीलपक्षं पक्षिणं शकुन्तमित्यन्ये गृध्रमित्यपरे).

भासक a. (-सिका f.) [भास्-ण्वुल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity; स याति भासतां विप्रः Ms. 11. 25.

भासनम् [भास्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासन्त a. (-न्ती f.) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -न्तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. -न्ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् n. Brightness, light; भासांसि वस्ते सूर्यो न शुक्रः Ṛv. 6. 4. 3.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [भास्-घुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid; मणिमयूखचयांशुकभासुराः Ki. 5. 5; तं भूपतिर्भासुरहेमराशिं (दिदेश) R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीम् Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60. -m. 1 The sun; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालम् Subhāṣ; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भास्मन a. (-नी f.) [भस्मनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; अहिपरिकरभाजो भास्मनैरङ्गरागैः Śi. 4. 65.

भिक्ष् 1 Ā. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.); भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियाम् Bk. 6. 9. -2 To beg (as alms); न यज्ञार्थं धनं शूद्राद्विप्रो भिक्षेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain.

भिक्षणम् [भिक्ष्-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष्-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting; वृत्ते शरावसंपाते भिक्षां नित्यं यतिश्चरेत् Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -5 A means of subsistence; अपेतक्रमसंतापाः सुभिक्षाः सुप्रतिश्रयाः Rām. 2. 92. 6. -Comp. -अटनम् wandering about beg-ging for alms; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2.9[illegible] (-नः) a beggar, mendicant. -अन्नम् food obtained b[illegible] begging, alms. -अयनम् (णम्) = भिक्षाटन q. v. -अर्थिन् [illegible] begging for alms or charity. (-m.) a beggar. -अर्ह [illegible] worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -अशनम् th[illegible] food obtained by begging; भिक्षाशनं तदपि नीरसमेकवार[illegible] Bh. 3. 19. -आशिन् a. 1 living on alms; भिक्षाशी जनमध्य[illegible] संगरहितः Bh. 3. 86. -2 dishonest. -आहारः begged food Bh. 3. 144. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar -करणम् asking alms, begging. -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणम्, -चर्यम्, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रम् a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षाभाण्डम्, भिक्षाभाजनम्. -भुज् a. living on alms. -माणवः a young beggar (used as a term of contempt); P. VI. 2. 69 com. -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाकः (-की f.) A beggar, mendicant; P. III. 2. 155.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष्-उन्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a *Sannyāsin*. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -भावः monk-hood, priest-hood. -सङ्घः a society of Buddhist mendicants. -सङ्घाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). -सूत्रम् a collection of rules for mendicants; P. IV. 3. 110.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्ष्-उक] A beggar, mendicant; आकीर्णं भिक्षुकैर्वान्यैरगारमुपसंव्रजेत् Ms. 6. 51. -की A female mendicant; cf. भिक्षुणी A Buddhist nun.

भिङ्गिसी A variety of कम्बल; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

भिण्डः, भिण्डकः, भिण्डा Abelmoschus Esculentus (Mar. भेंडा); एरण्डभिण्डार्कनलैः प्रभूतैरपि संचितैः। दारुकृत्यं यथा नास्ति तथैवाज्ञैः प्रयोजनम् Pt. 1. 96.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिन्दति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिन्ते, बिभेद, बिभिदे, अभैत्सीत्, अभिनत्, अभिन्त, भेत्स्यति-ते, भेत्तुम् भिन्न) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अतिशीतलमप्यम्भः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः H. 3. 38; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34; Śi. 8. 39; Ms. 3. 33; R. 8. 93; 12. 77. -2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23. -3 To pass through; यदि रोहिण्याः शकटं भिनत्ति रविनन्दनो गगनवीथ्याम् Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (a) To divide, separate; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखण्डिभिः R. 1. 39. (b) To displace; आनन्दजः शोकजमश्रु बाष्पस्तयोरशीतं शिशिरो बिभेद R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, break, infringe; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिन्दन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away; धैर्यमभिनदुदितं शिशुना Śi. 15. 87.

–7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समाधिभेदिन्; असिपत्रवने चैव भिद्यमानानधार्मिकान् Rām. 7. 21. 15. –8 To change, alter; (न) भिन्दन्ति मन्दां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहन्ते मृगाः Ś. 1. 14. –9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविन्दम् Ku. 1. 32; नवोषसा भिन्नमिवैकपङ्कजम् Ś. 7. 16; Me. 109. –10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्नसारङ्गयूथः Ś. 1. 32; V. 1. 16. –11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; भेत्स्यामि स्वमतेन भेदकुशलो ह्येष प्रतीपं द्विषः Mu. 3. 13. –12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यङ्कबन्धं निबिडं बिभेद Ku. 3. 59. –13 To disclose, divulge. –14 To perplex, distract. –15 To distinguish, discriminate. –16 To explain or to understand; बचांसि योगग्रथितानि साधो न नः क्षमन्ते मनसापि भेत्तुम् Bhāg. 5. 10. 18. –*Pass.* (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भिद्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. –2 To be divided or separated. –3 To expand, blossom, open. –4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबन्ध नीविम् R. 7. 9, 66. –5 To be different from (with abl.); न कारणात् स्वाद् बिभिदे कुमारः प्रवर्तितो दीप इव प्रदीपात् R. 5. 37; U. 4. –6 To be destroyed. –7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मन्त्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. –8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. –9 To be frightened or alarmed; अम्भसा भिद्यते सेतुस्तथा मन्त्रोऽप्यरक्षितः। पैशुन्याद् भिद्यते स्नेहो वाचा भिद्येत कातरः॥ Pt. 1. 102. –10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. –*Caus.* (भेदयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. –2 To destroy, dissolve. –3 To disunite, set at variance. –4 To perplex. –5 To seduce. –*Desid.* (बिभित्सति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्तम् [भिद्-क्त नि॰ तस्य न नः) 1 A part, portion; गृहाः शशमृद्भित्तनिरङ्कभित्तयः N. 2. 74. –2 A fragment, bit. –3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति *f.* [भिद्-क्तिन्] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. –2 A wall, partition; समया सौधभित्तिम् Dk.; Śi. 4. 67. fort-wall; इष्टकोपलमृद्भित्तिप्राकारं पारिघं स्मृतम् Śukra. 4. 849. –3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. –4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. –5 Anything broken. –6 A rent, fissure. –7 A mat (made of split reeds). –8 A flaw, defect. –9 An opportunity. –10 A wall-like surface; कपोलभित्ति, गण्डभित्ति &c.; सिंहः शिशुरपि निपतति मदमलिनकपोलभित्तिषु गजेषु Bh. 1. 38. –Comp. –खातनः a rat. –चौरः a house-breaker. –पातनः 1 a kind of rat. –2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. –2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting; destroying &c.; तुरगविचयव्यग्रानुर्वीभिदः U. 1. 23. –*f.* 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. –2 Difference. –3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद्-क्वुन्] A sword. –कम् 1 A diamond. –2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा [भिद्-भावे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; विरहिणां हृदयस्य भिदाभृतः कपिशितं पिशितं मदनामिना Śi. 6. 5. –2 Separation. –3 Difference. –4 Kind, species, sort. –5 Coriander.

भिदापनम् Causing to break or trample on.

भिदिः, भिदिरम्, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर *a.* [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. –2 Fragile, brittle. –3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled; नीलाश्मद्युतिभिदुराम्भसोऽपरत्र Śi. 4. 26; 19. 58; 20. 1. –रः 1 The *Plakṣa* tree. –2 A chain for an elephant's feet. –रम् A thunderbolt.

भिदेलिम *a.* Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. –2 N. of a particular river; तोयदागम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितम् R. 11. 8; (see Malli.); Kir. K. 4. 58. –द्यम् Splitting, breaking.

भिद्रम् A thunderbolt.

भिन्द (न्दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand; वानरान् भिन्दिपालैश्च शूलैश्चैव व्यदारयन् Rām. 6. 42. 45. –2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones; उल्कावाणैश्च शतशः भिन्दिपालैश्च भूरिशः Śiva B. 14. 20; भिन्दिपालासिपट्टिशैः Parṇāl. 4. 76.

भिन्दु *a.* Destroying. –न्दुः 1 A breaker, destroyer; पुरां भिन्दुर्युवा कविरमितौजा अजायत Ṛv. 1. 11. 4. –2 A drop; cf. बिन्दु. –न्दुः *f.* A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न *p. p.* [भिद्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent; संछिन्नभिन्नसर्वाङ्गाः सर्त्विक्सभ्या भयाकुलाः। स्वयंभुवे नमस्कृत्य Bhāg. 4. 6. 2. –2 Divided, separated. –3 Detached, disunited, disjoined; scattered; भिन्नं च वानरानीकम् Rām. 6. 67. 80. –4 Expanded, blown, opened; भिन्नैलासुरभिमुवाह गन्धवाहः Ki. 7. 38. –5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. –6 Different, varied; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. –7 Loosened. –8 Mingled, mixed, blended; एकत्र स्फटिकतटांशुभिन्ननीरा नीलाश्मद्युतिभिदुराम्भसोऽपरत्र Śi. 4. 26. –9 Deviating from. –10 Changed. –11 Furious; दुरुर्बभिन्नमात्मानं यः समाधातुमीश्वरः Bhāg. 11. 23. 2. –12 Without, deprived of. –13 Undutiful, vicious; भिन्नवृत्तिता Ms. 12. 33; नैतत् खलायोपदिशेत्......न भिन्नाय Bhāg. 3. 32. 39. –14 Stood up (as hair); खरोष्ट्राश्वतरा राजन् भिन्नरोमाः स्रवन्ति च Rām. 6. 10. 18. –15 Seduced, bribed; H. (See भिद्). –न्नः 1 A defect or flaw in a gem. –न्नम् 1 A bit, fragment, part. –2 A blossom. –3 A wound, stab; शक्तिकुन्तेषुखड्गाग्रविषाणैराशयो हतः। यत् किंचित् प्रसवेत् तद्धि भिन्नमित्यभिधीयते Bhāva. P. –4 A fraction. –Comp. –अञ्जनम् a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयान्ति ...... भिन्नाञ्जनवर्णतां घनाः Śi. 12. 68; Me. 61; Ṛs. 3. 5. –अर्थ *a.* clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नार्थमुदाहरद् वचः Śi. 16. 1. (–र्थम्) *ind.* clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्ववगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयताम् Ś. 2. –उदरः 'born of a different womb or mother',

a half-brother. –कट a. furious, in rut; भेजे भिन्नकटै-र्नागैरन्यानुपरुरोध यैः R. 4. 83. –करटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). –कर्ण a. having divided ears (said of particular animals); P. VI. 3. 115. –कुम्भः a person who has regained his liberty by redeeming his pledge. –कूट a. 1 deprived of a leader (as an army). –2 employing a different stratagem. –क्रम a. out of order, disordered. –गति a. 1 going with broken steps. –2 going quickly. –गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. –गात्रिका Cucumis Usitatissimus (Mar. चिबूड). –गुणनम् multiplication of fractions; अंशाहतिश्छेदवधेन भक्ता लब्धं विभिन्ने गुणने फलं स्यात् Līlā. –घनः the cube of a fraction. –दर्शिन् a. making or seeing a difference, partial. –देश a. belonging to different places; कृत्ययोर्भिन्नदेशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः। Ś. 2. 18. –देह a. wounded. –नौ a. ship-wrecked. –परिकर्मन् n. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. –प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. –भागहरः division of fractions. –भाजनम् a potsherd. –मन्त्र a. one who has betrayed a plan; Rām. –मर्मन् a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded. –मर्याद a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आः, तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. –2 unrestrained, uncontrolled. –रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. –लिङ्गम्, –वचनम् incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. –वर्गः the square of a fraction. –वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. –वर्ण a. 1 discoloured, pale. –2 of a different caste or tribe. –वृत्त a. 1 leading a bad life, abandoned. –2 containing a metrical fault. –वृत्ति a. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses; तदन्तःपुरेषु चामी भिन्नवृत्तेषु मन्दत्रासा बहुसुखैरवर्तन्त Dk. 2. 8. –2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. –3 having different occupations. –व्यवकलितम् subtraction of fractions. –संहति a. disunited, dissolved. –संकलनम्, –संकलितम् addition of fractions. –स्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. –2 discordant. –हृतिः f. division of fractions. –हृदय a. pierced through the heart; बाणभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः 1 A Buddhist. –2 N. of a musical mode or Rāga.

भिरिण्टिका N. of a plant (श्वेतगुंजा).

भिल्लः N. of a wild tribe (who lives in the Vindhya hills, in the forests of Mālawa, Mewar, Khandesha and the Deccan); मलये भिल्लपुरन्ध्री चन्दनतरुकाष्ठमिन्धनं कुरुते Subhāṣ. –ल्ली 1 The *lodhra* tree. –2 A woman of the Bhil tribe; भिल्ली पल्लवशङ्कया वितनुते सान्द्रद्रुम...Udb. –Comp. –गवी the female of the *Bos gavæus*. –तरुः the *lodhra* tree. –भूषणम् the *gunja* plant.

भिल्लोटः, –टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् m. [बिभेत्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor; भिषजामसाध्यम् R. 8. 93; गतस्पृहो धैर्यधरः कृपालुः शुद्धोऽधिकारी भिषगीदृशः स्यात्। –2 N. of Viṣ... –3 Medicine, a remedy. –m. *dual*. The two Aśv... (physicians of gods). –Comp. –जितम् a drug or me... cine. –पाशः a quack doctor. –प्रिया f. A species ... moonseed (Mar. गुळवेल). –मातृ f. N. of a pla... (Mar. अडुळसा). –वरः an excellent physician. (–रौ ... the two Aśvins. –वरा N. of a plant (Mar. हिरडा... –विद् m. a physician.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Kṛiṣṇa.

भिषज्यम् 1 Healing, curing. –2 A remedy, cure.

भिस्सा, भिस्सिका, –टा, भिस्सटा, भिस्सिटा Parche... or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी I. 3 P. (बिभेति, बिभाय-बिभयांचकार, अभैषीत्, भेष्यति... भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्बिभेषि किं बा... न स भीतं विमुञ्चति; रावणाद्बिभ्यती भृशम् Bk. 8. 70; Śi. 3. 4... –2 To be anxious or solicitous about (Ā.). –II. 10 P... To fear (भाययति, भययति). –Caus. (भाययति) To frighte... (any one) with anything; कुञ्चिकयैनं भाययति Sk.; (भापयते... भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुण्डो भापयते... Sk.; स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामृशसि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् n. Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64. –Comp. –कर a. causing fear.

भीत p. p. [भी-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. –2 Fearful, timid. –3 Placed in danger, imperilled. –तम् Fear, dread. –तम् ind. Timidly. –Comp. –गायनः a shy singer. –चारिन् a. acting timidly. –चित्त a. afraid in mind. –भीत a. 1 exceedingly afraid. –2 rather shy (भीततुल्य); चकुराक्षेपिकाश्चेष्टा भीतभीता इवाङ्गनाः Bu. Ch. 4. 25; cf. also; भीतभीत इव शीतदीधितिः Śi.

भीतंकार a. Making (one) afraid; तं भीतंकारमाक्रुश्य... Bk. 5. 39.

भीतंकार ind. Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः f. [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिम् Bh. 2. 80. –2 Shaking, tremour. –3 Danger, risk. –Comp. –कृत् a. causing or exciting fear. –छिद् a. keeping away fear. –नाटितकम् a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भेतव्य a. To be feared, be afraid of; तावद् भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद् भयमनागतम् H.

भीम a. [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी अपादाने मक] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिम् Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. –मः 1 An epithet of Śiva

and Viṣṇu; भीमो भीमपराक्रमः V. Sah. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (= भयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vṛikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace (गदा). He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demons Hiḍimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarāsandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duḥśāsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duḥśāsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kīchaka while he was serving as head-cook (बल्लव) to king Virāṭa, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -मम् Horror, terror. -Comp. -अजस् a. having terrible strength. -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Māgha. -कर्मन् a. of terrific prowess; पौण्ड्रं दध्मौ महाशङ्खं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15. -तिथिः f. =भीमैकादशी. -दर्शन, -मुख a. frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद a. sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; भीमनादमयमाहतोच्चकैः Śi. 15. 10. -2 a lion. -3 N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम a. of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Viṣṇu. -पुरम् N. of Kuṇḍinapura q. v. -रथः 1 N. of one of the sons of Dhṛitarāṣṭra. -2 N. of one of the kings born in the family of Dhanvantarī and in the family of Daśārha. -3 N. of one of the sons of Śrīkṛiṣṇa. -रथी 1 N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तसप्ततितमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम नराणामतिदुस्तरा). -2 N. of a river in the Himālayas. -रूप a. of terrific form; केनापि भीमरूपेण ब्रह्मराक्षसेनाभिपत्य Dk. 2. 6. -विक्रम a. of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्त a. fearfully powerful. (-न्तः) a lion. -विग्रह a. gigantic, of terrific form. -वेग a. terribly swift. -शङ्करम् one of the 12 most sacred Liṅgas (in the Poona District). -शासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. -2 a kind of camphor. -हासम् the flocculent down blown about in the air in summer.

भीमयु a. Ved. Fearful; अयो युधो गौरिव भीमयुः Rv. 5. 56. 3.

भीमरम् War, battle.

भीमरः A spy.

भीमल a. Fearful, dreadful; नरिष्ठायै भीमलम् Vāj. 30. 6.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु a. (-रु or -रू f.) [भी-क्रु; cf. P. III. 2. 174.] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षान्त्या भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाप°, अधर्म°, प्रतिज्ञाभङ्ग° &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -रु n. Silver. -f. 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. -चेतस् m. a deer. -पत्री, -पर्णी Asparagus Racemosus (Mar. शतावरी). -रन्ध्रः an oven, a furnace. -सत्त्व a. timid, fearful. -हृदयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क a. [भी-क्रु-क्लुकन्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. -कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane; वातपित्तप्रशमनो मधुरो रसपाकयोः। सुशीतो बृंहणो बल्यः पौण्ड्रको भीरुकस्तथा Bhāva. P. -कम् A forest, wood.

भीरुता, -त्वम् Timidity, cowardice; न लज्जा न विनीतत्वं न दाक्षिण्यं न भीरुता। प्रार्थनाभाव एवैकं सतीत्वे कारणं स्त्रियः॥

भीलु (लू) कः A bear.

भीरू (लू) f. A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण a. [भी-णिच्-सुक् ल्यु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; बिभ्युर्बिडालेक्षणभीषणाभ्यः Śi. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. -णम् 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating; गृहं तडागमारामं क्षेत्रं वा भीषया हरन् Ms. 8. 264. -2 Fright, terror; भीषाऽस्माद् वातः पवते T. Up. 2. 8. -ind. Through fear of; Bṛi. Up.

भीषित a. Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म a. [भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful; भीष्मो हि देवः सहसः सहीयान् Bhāg. 11. 23. 48. -ष्मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Śiva. -4 N. of the son of Śantanu by Gaṅgā; हते भीष्मे हते द्रोणे शल्ये च निधनं गते Mb. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Śantanu by Gaṅgā; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Śantanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavatī, the daughter of a fisherman, and though bowed down

with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Śāntanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Śāntanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Śantanu, he would be the king. This dreadful vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhīṣma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravīrya, the son of Satyavatī, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kāśirāja (see Ambikā), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Śikhaṇḍin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. –ष्मम् Horror, horribleness. –Comp. –अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Māgha (when Bhīṣma died). –जननी an epithet of the Ganges. –पञ्चकम् N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhīṣma). –पर्वन् N. of the 6th Book of the Mahā-Bhārata. –सूः *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges; हरशिरसि पतन्ती भीष्मसूर्वः पुनातु Udb. –स्तवराजः N. of the 47th Chapter of शान्तिपर्व in Mahābhārata.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Śantanu by Gangā. –2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇī was carried off by Kriṣṇa.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुग्न) 1 To bend. –2 To curve, make crooked. –II. 7 U. (भुनक्ति-भुङ्क्ते, भुक्त) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Ātm.); शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74; 3.146; Bk. 14. 92; हत्वार्थकामांस्तु गुरूनिहैव भुञ्जीय भोगान् रुधिरप्रदिग्धान् Bg. 2. 5. –2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); संप्रीत्या भुज्यमानानि न नश्यन्ति कदाचन Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. –3 To enjoy carnally (Ātm.); सदयं बुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7; 4. 7; 15. 1; 18. 4; सुरूपं वा कुरूपं वा पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते Ms. 9. 14. –4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं न्यासमिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति Ś. 2. 16. –5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि भुङ्क्ते Sk. –6 To pass, live through (as time). –7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. –*Pass.* 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. –2 To be possessed. –3 To be brought under the influence of. –*Caus.* (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. –*Desid.* (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

भुक्त *p. p.* [भुज्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten. –2 Enjoyed, used; भोगा न भुक्ता वयमेव भुक्ताः Bh. 3. 12; न तद् भुक्तं न तत् पीतं न तद् श्रुतं न तद्रतम् Udb. –3 Suffered, experienced. –4 Possessed, occupied (in law). –5 Passed (as time). –क्तम् 1 The act of eating or enjoying. –2 That which is eaten, food. –3 The place where any one has eaten. –Comp. –उच्छिष्टम्, –शेषः, –समुज्झितम् remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. –पीत *a.* one who has eaten and drunk. –भोग *a.* 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). –2 that which has been used, enjoyed, or employed. –मात्रे *ind.* immediately on having eaten; Ms. 4. 121. –वृद्धिः *f.* the swelling of food (in the stomach). –सुप्त *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* [भुज्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating, enjoyment; भुक्तिं मुक्तिं च विन्दति Rāmarakṣā Stotra. 12. –2 (In law) Possession, fruition; प्रमाणं लिखितं भुक्तिः साक्षिणश्चेति कीर्तितम् Y. 2. 22; Pt. 3. 94. –3 Food. –4 The daily motion of a planet. –5 A limit. –Comp. –पात्रम् a food-dish. –प्रदः a kind of plant (मुद्ग). –वर्जित *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुगुभुगुः The sound of fire (अग्निध्वनि); अनुष्णाशीतसंस्पर्शो वह्नौ भुगुभुगुध्वनिः Pañchadaśī. 2. 3.

भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in वायुभुग्न, रुजाभुग्न &c.; आस्ते कृत्वा शिरः कुक्षौ भुग्नपृष्ठशिरोधरः Bhāg. 3. 31. 8; भरभुग्नवितत‌बाहुषु गोपेषु Vās. –2 Crooked, curved; पीनौ स्तनयोरसि वीक्ष्य भुग्नांस्तनुत्वचः पाणिरुहान् सुमध्या Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. –3 Broken (for भग्न); स शेते निहतो भूमौ वातभुग्न इव द्रुमः Mb. 6. 14. 16. –4 Cowed down, disheartened; किमनेनातिभुग्नेन वाग्भिः काष्ठसधर्मणा Mb. 9. 61. 22.

भुज् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधाभुज्, हुतभुज्, पाप°, क्षिति°, मही° &c. –2 Useful, serviceable. –*f.* 1 Enjoyment. –2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः [भुज्यतेऽनेन, भुज्-घञर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यसि कियद् भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणाङ्क इति Ś. 1. 13; R. 1. 34; 2. 7; 3. 55. –2 The hand; यावन्तो रजनीचराः प्रहरणोद्भूर्णद्भुजाकेतवः Mv. 6. 59. –3 The trunk of an elephant. –4 A bend, curve. –5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle'; तथायते तद्भुजकोटिघातः Līlā. –6 The base of a triangle. –7 A branch (of a tree.). –8 (In astr.) The base of a shadow. –Comp. –अङ्कः an embrace. –अग्रम् 1 the hand. –2 the shoulder. –अन्तरम्, –अन्तरालम् the bosom, breast; दिलीपसूनोः स बृहद्भुजान्तरम् R. 3. 54; 19. 32; M. 5. 10. –अर्पणम् the paying for subsistence; वाचा दण्डो ब्राह्मणानां क्षत्रियाणां भुजार्पणम् Mb. 12. 15. 9 (com. वेतनप्रदानम्). –आकम्बुः a conch, a bracelet; त्रुटद्भुजाकम्बुमृणालहारिणी N. 12. 35. –आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. –कोटरः the arm-pit. –छाया secure shelter. –ज्या the base sine. –दण्डः a staff-like arm. –दलः, –लम् the hand. –प्रतिभुजम् the opposite sides in a plane figure. –फलम् the result from the base sine. –बन्धनम् clasping, an embrace (in the arms);

घटय भुजबन्धनम् Gīt. 10; Ku. 3. 39. -बलम्, -वीर्यम् strength of arm, muscular strength. -मध्यम् the breast; क्लिश्यमिवास्य भुजमध्यमुरःस्थलेन R. 13. 73. -मूलम् the shoulder. -लता a long slender arm. -विनिष्पेषः slapping the upper arms (Mar. दंड थोपटणें); तयोर्भुजविनिष्पेषादुभयोर्बलिनोस्तदा Mb. 3. 11. 58. -वीर्य a. strong in the arm. -शालिन् a. possessing strong arms. -शिखरम्, -शिरस् n. the shoulder. -सूत्रम् the base-sine. -स्तम्भः paralysis of the arms.

भुजगः [भुज्-भक्षणे क, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम् ड] A snake, serpent; भुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 62; also 112. -गी The Āśleṣā Nakṣatra. -Comp. -अन्तकः, -अशनः, -आभोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garuḍa. -2 a peacock; यथा बर्हाणि चित्राणि बिभर्ति भुजगाशनः Mb. 12. 120. 4. -3 an ichneumon. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Śeṣa; संसारसारं भुजगेन्द्रहारम् Śiva-stotra. -वलयः a bracelet consisting of a snake; तस्मिन् हित्वा भुजगवलयं शम्भुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 62.

भुजङ्गः [भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् मुम् डिच्च] 1 A serpent, snake; भुजङ्गमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभूमिरेषा भुजङ्गभङ्गिभाषितानाम् K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -गी A serpent nymph. -Comp. -इन्द्रः an epithet of Śeṣa, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. -2 of Śeṣa. -3 of Patañjali. -4 of the sage Piṅgala. -कन्या a young female snake. -प्रयातम् N. of a metre having each quarter of twelve syllables; भुजङ्गप्रयातं भवेद् यैश्चतुर्भिः V. Ratna. -भम् the asterism आश्लेषा. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of 1 Garuḍa. -2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (ताम्बूली). -शिशुः a kind of बृहती metre. -संगता N. of a metre. -हन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa; see भुजगान्तक &c.

भुजङ्गमः 1 A Snake; गजभुजङ्गमयोरपि बन्धनम् Bh. 2. 91. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. -मी A female snake. -मम् Lead.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयैकयोपकण्ठम् Śi. 7. 71; गच्छता दशरथेन निर्वृतिं भूभुजामतुलमां भुजाबलात् Rām. Champū. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (भोग); सन्दश्य मर्मसु रुषा भुजया चछाद Bhāg. 10. 16. 9. -4 Winding. -5 The side of any geometrical figure. -Comp. -कण्टः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -भुजि ind. arm to arm, in close fight. -मध्यः 1 the elbow. -2 the breast. -मूलम् the shoulder.

भुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Aśvins, or eaters of oblations.

भुजिष्य [भुज्-किष्यन्] Independent. -ष्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). -ष्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथाङ्गदाश्लिष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute; ददर्श कामिनं कञ्चिच्छूद्रं सह भुजिष्यया Bhāg. 6. 1. 59.

भुज्युः [भुज् युच् न अनादेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

भुण्ड् 1 Ā. (भुण्डते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

भुरण्यु: (dual) An epithet of the Aśvins.

भुरिज् f. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself. -4 A hypermetre.

भुरुण्डः A species of animal.

भुर्भुरिका, भुर्भुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

भुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (भुवोलोक). -3 The air, atmosphere (भुवस्).

भुवद्वत् m. pl. An epithet of the Ādityas.

भुवनम् [भवत्यत्र, भू-आधारादौ-क्युन्] 1 A world, the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुञ्जते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); cf. also अतलं सुतलं चैव वितलं च गभस्तिमत् । महातलं रसातलं पातालं सप्तमं स्मृतम् ॥ रुक्मभौमं शिलाभौमं पातालं नीलमृत्तिकम् । रक्तपीतश्वेतकृष्णभौमानि च भवन्त्यपि । पातालानां च सप्तानां लोकानां च यदन्तरम् । सुषिरं तानि कथ्यन्ते भुवनानि चतुर्दश ॥ Vahni. P.; भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवनविदितम् Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water; पाणिरेष भुवनं वितरेति छद्मवामिरव वामन विश्वम् N. 21. 64. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. -अद्भुत a. astonishing the world. -ईशः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. -2 N. of Śiva. -ईश्वरी N. of various goddesses. °पूजायन्त्रम् N. of a mystical diagram. -ओकस् m. a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -तलम् the surface of the earth. -त्रयम् the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere, and heaven; or heaven, earth, and lower regions). -पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भावनः the creator of the world. -भर्तृ m. the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler. -हितम् the welfare of the world.

भुवन्युः [भू-कन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

भुवर्, -भुवस् ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhṛitis, (भूर्भुवःस्वः).

भुविस् m. The ocean.

भुविस्थ (ष्ठ) a. 1 Standing on the earth (not in a chariot). -2 Dwelling on earth (not in heaven).

भुशुण्डिः, -ण्डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely Ā.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुम्, भूत.) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेन्नाम; अस्याः किमभवत् Māl. 9. 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her' U. 3. 27; यद्भावि तद्भवतु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यदपत्यं भवेदस्याम् Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यान्ति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद् भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63; I4. 17. -4 To happen, take place, occur; नाततायिवधे दोषो हन्तुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist; अभूदभूतपूर्वः ... राजा चिन्तामणिर्नाम Vās.; अभून्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि Ś. 6; आः चारुदत्तहतक, अयं न भवसि Mk. 4; दुरात्मन्, प्रहर नन्वयं न भवसि Māl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); ऋतेऽपि त्वा न भविष्यन्ति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide; remain; अस्मिन्नेव लतागृहे त्वमभवस्तन्मार्गदत्तेक्षणः U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति Ś. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत्......पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन्। -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः Ait. Br.; तस्य तेजोमया लोका भवन्ति ब्रह्मवादिनः Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed; ततो देवा अभवन् Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 7; Mb. 12. 228. 1. Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेतीभू to become white; कृष्णीभू to become black; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so क्षपणीभू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy; आर्द्रीभू to melt; भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes; विषयीभू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. *Note*—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; *e. g.* पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविस्; तिरोभू to disappear; प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead; अन्तर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्यन्तर्भवन्त्यन्ये K. P. 8; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति Ś. 4; पुरो भू to come forward; stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c. -*Caus.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being; ते वै ब्रह्मण आदेशात् कथमेतदभावयन् Bhāg. 3. 20. 10. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enlive[n]; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन् प्रजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयता[नेन] ते देवा भावयन्तु वः। परस्परं भावयन्तः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, conside[r], fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or rega[rd] as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यम् Moha M. 2. -7 To prov[e], substantiate, establish; निह्नवे भावितो दद्याद्धनं राज्ञे च तत्सम[म्] Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 T[o] mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -1[2] To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself t[o]. -14 To convince. -15. To perfume, scent. -*Desi[d.]* (बुभूषति) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. (भवति-ते) To get, obtain. -III. 10 Ā. (भावयते) T[o] obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected wit[h] caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः *f.* [भू-क्विप्] 1 The earth (opp. अन्तरीक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वानिव भोक्ष्यते भुवम् R. 3. 4; 18. 4; Me. 18; मत्तेभकुम्भदलने भुवि सन्ति शूराः। -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 66. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one'. -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyāhṛitis or mystic syllables (भूः, भुवः, स्वः)—representing the earth—repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. -उत्तमम् gold. -कदम्बः a kind of Kadamba tree. -कम्पः an earthquake. -कर्णः the diameter of the earth. -कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Kṛiṣṇa's father. -काकः 1 a kind of heron. -2 the curlew. -3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoness. -क्षित् *m.* a hog. -गरम् a particular poison. -गर्भः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -गृहम्, -गेहम् a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः the terrestrial globe; दधौ कण्ठे हालाहलमखिलभूगोलकृपया Ā. L. 17; भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते Gīt. 1. °विद्या geography. -घनः the body. -घ्नी aluminous slate. -चक्रम् the equator. -चर *a.* moving or living on land. (-रः) 1 any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2 epithet of Śiva. -चर्या, -छाया, -छायम् 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2 darkness. -जन्तुः 1 a kind of earthworm. -2 an elephant. -जम्बुः -बूः *f.* wheat. -तलम् the surface of the earth. -तुम्बी a kind of cucumber. -तृणः, -भूस्तृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -दारः a hog. -देवः, -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -धनः a king. -धर *a.* 1 holding or supporting the earth; व्यादिश्यते भूधरतामवेक्ष्य कृष्णेन देहोद्वहनाय

शेषः Ku. 3. 13. –2 dwelling on the earth. (–रः) 1 a mountain; भवभूतेः संबन्धाद् भूधरभूरेव भारती भाति Udb. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –3 of Kṛiṣṇa. –4 the number 'seven'. °ईश्वरः, °राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. °जः a tree. –5 a king; स त्वं भूधर भूतानाम् Bhāg. 10. 37. 13. –धात्री N. of a tree (Mar. भुयआवळी). –ध्रः a mountain. –नागः a kind of earth-worm. –नामन् *f.* a kind of fragrant earth. –निम्बः Gentiana Chirata (Mar. किराईत). –नेतृ *m.* a sovereign, ruler, king. –पः 1 a sovereign, ruler, king. –2 a term for number 'sixteen'. –पतिः 1 a king. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –3 of Indra. –पदः a tree. –पदी a particular kind of jasmine; मल्लिका मदयन्तीव शीतभीरुश्च भूपदी Bhāva. P. –परिधिः the circumference of the earth. –प (फ) लः a kind of rat (Mar. घूस). –पवित्रम् cow-dung. –पालः 1 a king, sovereign; भूपालसिंहं निजगाद सिंहः. –2 an epithet of king Bhoja. –पालनम् sovereignty, dominion. –पुत्रः, –सुतः 1 the planet Mars. –2 N. of the demon Naraka; q. v. –पुत्री, –सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sītā; भूपुत्री यस्य पत्नी स भवति कथं भूपती रामचन्द्रः Rām. –प्रकम्पः an earthquake. –प्रदानम् a gift of land. –फलः a kind of rat. –बिम्बः, –म्बम् the terrestrial globe. –भर्तृ *m.* 1 a king, sovereign. –2 a mountain; भूभर्तुः शिरसि नभोनदीव रेजे Ki. 7. 18. –भा the shadow of the earth on the moon (in an eclipse). –भागः a region, place, spot. –भुज् *m.* a king; निवासाय प्रशस्यन्ते भूभुजां भूतिमिच्छताम् Kām. –भृत् *m.* 1 a mountain; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथः प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. –2 a king, sovereign; निष्प्रभश्च रिपुरास भूभृताम् R. 11. 81. –3 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –4 a term for the number 'seven'. –मणिः the king; अनस्तिष्ठामि भूत्वाहं कृपाणी भूमणे तव Śiva B. 20. 22. –मण्डलम् 1 the earth, (terrestrial globe). –2 the circumference of the earth. –मुक्ता a kind of palm. –रुण्डी a kind of sun-flower. –रुह् *m.*, –रुहः a tree. (–हम्) a pearl. –लता a worm. –लिङ्गशकुनः a species of bird; भूलिङ्गशकुनाश्चान्ये सामुद्राः पर्वतोद्भवाः Mb. 12. 169. 10. –लोकः (भूर्लोकः) 1 the terrestrial globe. –2 the country on the southern part of the equator. –वलयम् = भूमण्डलम् q. v. –वल्लभः a king, sovereign. –वल्लूरम् a mushroom. –वृत्तम् the equator. –शक्रः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. –शमी a kind of Acacia. –शयः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 any animal lying on the earth. –शय्या lying on the ground. –शुद्धिः *f.* purification of the ground by sweeping &c. –श्रवस् *m.* an ant-hill. –श्वभ्रम् a hole in the ground. –सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. –स्थः a man. –स्पृश् *m.* 1 a man. –2 mankind.. –3 a Vaiśya. –स्फोटः a mushroom. –स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru; भूस्वर्गायते to become a heaven on earth. –स्वामिन् *m.* a landlord.

भूकः, –कम् 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. –2 The spring. –3 Time. –कः Darkness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत *p. p.* [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. –2 Produced, formed. –3 Actually being, really happened, true; भूतार्थार्था विरुद्धयन्ति देशकालविरोधिताः Rām. 5. 30. 37. –4 Right, proper, fit; अभूतेनापवादेन कीर्तिं निपतितामिव Rām. 5. 15. 34; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. –5 Past, gone. –6 Obtained. –7 Mixed or joined with. –8 Being like, similar, (see भू); मर्मां द्विषच्छद्मनि पङ्कभूते Ki. 3. 39. –तः 1 A son, child. –2 An epithet of Śiva. –3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also भूता). –4 A great devotee. –5 N. of a priest of the gods. –6 The dark fortnight of a month (कृष्णपक्ष). –7 see भूतगण. –तम् 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं मन्दीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिम् Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. –2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. –3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil (*m.* also in these senses); ततो रक्षां महातेजः कुरु भूतविनाशिनीम् Rām. 7. 66. 3. –4 An element; (they are five, *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश); तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. –5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. –6 The past, past time. –7 The world. –8 Well-being, welfare. –9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. –10 Fitness, propriety. –Comp. –अनुकम्पा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकम्पा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. –अनुवादः a mention of established facts, a variety of अर्थवाद (q. v.); भूतानुवादमात्रमनर्थकम् ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 4. –अन्तकः the god of death, Yama. –अभिषङ्गः possession by evil spirits. –अरिः Asa Fœtida. –अर्थः 1 the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्ये कथयामि ते भूतार्थम् Ś. 1; भूतार्थशोभाह्रियमाणनेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. –2 an element of life. °कथनम्, °व्याहृतिः *f.* a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. –अवमानिन् *m.* despiser of all; भूतावमानी हैहयश्चार्जुनः Kau. A. 1. 6. –आत्मक *a.* consisting or composed of the elements. –आत्मन् 1 one whose soul is purified. –2 composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (–*m.*) 1 the individual (as opposed to the Supreme Soul); विद्यातपोभ्यां भूतात्मा बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन शुद्ध्यति Ms. 5. 109; विधमिष्यति ते देहे भूतात्मानं चिरोषितम् Rām. 6. 59. 55. –2 an epithet of Brahman. –3 of Śiva. –4 of Viṣṇu; भूतात्मा भूतभावनः V. Sah. –5 an elementary substance. –6 the body. –7 war, conflict. –8 the elementary or vital principle. –9 a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; भूतात्मनस्तपोविद्ये बुद्धेर्ज्ञानं विशोधनम् Y. 3. 34. –आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. –2 an epithet of *Ahaṁkāra* (in Sāṅkhya phil.). –आर्त *a.* possessed by a devil. –आवासः 1 the body. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –3 of Viṣṇu; वसन्ति त्वयि भूतानि भूतावासस्ततो हरिः Hariv. –आविष्ट *a.* possessed by a devil or evil spirit. –आवेशः demoniac possession. –इज्यम्, –इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. –इन्द्रियजयिन् *m.* a kind of ascetic. –इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. –ईशः

1 an epithet of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -3 of Śiva; भूतेशस्य भुजङ्गवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mal. 1. 2; भूतेशप्रीतिहेतोः Udb. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śiva; भूयः स भूतेश्वरपार्श्ववर्ती R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. -उपसृष्ट, -उपहत a. possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice (eaten to counteract the influence of demons). -कर्तृ, -कृत् m. an epithet of Brahman; सर्वलोकप्रभुर्ब्रह्मा भूतकर्तृ तथर्षयः Ram. 2. 25. 25; ततस्तानाह भूतकृत् 7. 4. 12. -कला f. a power which produces the five elements; धरादिपञ्चभूतानां निवृत्त्याद्याः कलाः स्मृताः Śāradātilakam. -कालः 1 past time. -2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -कोटिः absolute non-entity; Buddh. -क्रान्तिः f. possession by a devil. -गणः 1 the collection of created beings. -2 the whole class of spirits or devils; प्रेतान् भूतगणांश्चान्ये यजन्ते तामसा जनाः Bg. 17. 4. -गत्या truthfully; तदखिलमिह भूतं भूतगत्या...... अभिलषति स्म N. 9. 159. -गुणः a quality of the elements; शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धा भूतगुणाः स्मृताः Śāradātilakam. -ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. -ग्रामः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7; भूतग्रामः स एवायं भूत्वा भूत्वा प्रलीयते Bg. 8. 19. -2 a multitude of spirits. -3 the body. -घ्नः 1 a kind of birch tree. -2 a camel. -3 garlic. (-घ्नी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. -चारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -चिन्तकः = स्वभाववादिन् q. v.; दैवमित्यपरे विप्राः स्वभावं भूतचिन्तकाः Mb. 12. 232. 19. -चिन्तनिकः an adherent to the doctrine that the mind or intellect is produced from material elements. -चिन्ता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. -चैतन्यम् intellectuality of matter. -जननी the mother of all beings. -जयः victory over the elements. -तन्त्रम् the doctrine of spirits. -तन्मात्रम् a subtle element. -दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -द्रुमः Cordia Latifolia (Mar. भोंकर). -द्रुह्, -धुक् a. injurious, malicious. -धरा, -धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. -धात्री sleep. -नाथः an epithet of Śiva; तद् भूतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वम् R. 2. 58. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-nut plant. -2 mustard. -3 pepper. (-नम्) 1 Asa Fœtida. -2 a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). -निचयः the body. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2 of Agni. -3 the sacred basil. -4 the sky; ज्वलसि यन्निशि भूतपतिं श्रितः N. 4. 55. -पत्री the holy basil. -पालः the guardian of living beings. -पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of Āśvina. -पूर्वम् ind. formerly. -a. 1 former, ancient, old; पश्यामि च जनस्थानं भूतपूर्वखरालयम् U. 2. 17. -2 deceased. -प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings; यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति Ś. 1. 1 (v. l.). -बलिः =भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ a. sustaining all beings; भूतभर्तृ च तज्ज्ञेयं ग्रसिष्णु प्रभविष्णु च Bg. 13. 16. -m. an epithet of Śiva. -भव a. existing in all beings. -भव्यम् past and future. -भावनः 1 an epithet of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -भाविन् a. creating living beings. -भाषा, -भाषितम् the language of devils. -भृत् a. sustaining the elements or creatures; भूतभृन्न च भूतस्थो ममात्मा भूतभावनः Bg. 9. 5. -भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. -महेश्वरः an epithet of Śiva. -मातृ f. an epithet of Gaurī. -मातृका the earth. -मात्रम्, -त्रा the rudiment of an element. -मात्रा f. pl. the coarse and subtile elements; तास्वेव भूतमात्रासु प्रलीयन्ते विभागशः Ms. 12. 17. -यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajñas to be performed by a householder. -योनिः the origin of all created beings. -रयाः a class of gods under the 5th Manu; Bhāg. -राज् m. an epithet of Śiva. -लिपिः a particular magic formula. -वर्गः the whole class of spirits. -वादिन् a. telling the real fact or truth. -वासः the Bibhītaka tree. -वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. -विक्रिया 1 epilepsy. -2 possession by a devil. -विज्ञान, -विद्या demonology (भूतविद्या); Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2. -विनायकः a leader of evil beings; Bhāg. -विभुः a king; शाहभूविभुः Sāhendra. 2. 93. -वृक्षः the Bibhītaka tree. -वेशी a white flowering Vitex Negundo (Mar. निर्गुडी). -शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements (of the body). -संसारः 1 the world of mortals. -2 the course of existence; घोरेऽस्मिन् भूतसंसारे नित्यं सततयायिनि Ms. 1. 50. -संघः the totality of beings or of the elements. -संचारः demoniac possession. -संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. -संप्लवः universal deluge or destruction; आभूतसंप्लवस्थानममृतत्वं हि भाषते. -समागमः the meeting of mortals; यथा काष्ठं च ... समेत्य च व्यपेयातां तद्वद् भूतसमागमः Mb. 12. 28. 36. -सर्गः 1 the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -2 creation of the elements. -साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing', an eye-witness of created beings. -साधनी the earth. -सूक्ष्मम् a subtle element. -सृज् m. an epithet of Brahman; बहुधा गतां जगति भूतसृजा कमनीयतां समभिहृत्य पुरा Ki. 6. 42. -सृष्टिः f. 1 the illusion effected by the power of Bhūtas. -2 the whole class of Bhūtas taken collectively. -स्थानम् 1 the abode of living beings. -2 the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings. -हन्त्री a species of Dūrvā grass. -हरः bdellium. -हासः a kind of fever.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति f. [भू-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै 2. 75; स वोऽस्तु भूत्यै भगवान् मुकुन्दः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मङ्गलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76. -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Śi. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमङ्गे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of

penance or magical rites; सूक्ष्मात् सूक्ष्मतमोऽणीयान् शीघ्रत्वं लघिमागुणः । महिमाशेषपूज्यत्वात् प्राप्तिर्नाप्राप्यमस्य यत् ।। प्राकाम्यस्य व्यापित्वादीशित्वं चेश्वरो यतः । वशित्वाद्वशिता नाम योगिनः सप्तमो गुणः ।। यत्रेच्छा स्थानमप्युक्तं यत्र कामावसायिता ।। Mārk. P. 40. 31-33. –10 Fried meat. –11 The rutting of elephants. –तिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Śiva. –2 Of Viṣṇu. –3 Of a class of Manes. –Comp. –अर्थम् *ind.* for the sake of prosperity. –कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. –काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (–मः) 1 a minister of state. –2 an epithet of Brihaspati. –कालः a happy or auspicious hour. –कीलः 1 a hole, pit. –2 a moat. –3 a cellar, an underground room. –कृत् *m.* 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 a class of Manes. –कृत्यम् see भूतिकर्मन्; श्रोत्रियः श्रोत्रियं साधुं भूतिकृत्येष्वभोजयन् Ms. 8. 393. –गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. –दः an epithet of Śiva. –विधानम् the lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. –भूषणः an epithet of Śiva. –वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. –सृज् *a.* creating welfare.

भूतिकम् 1 Camphor. –2 Sandalwood. –3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफळ).

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. –*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* [बहोर्भावः बहु इमनिच् इलोपे भ्वादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Māl 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9; Ch. Up. 1. 5. 4. –2 Wealth. –3 Virāṭ Puruṣa, the Supreme Being (ब्रह्मन्); यो वै भूमा तत् सुखम् Ch. Up. 7. 23. 1; Bhāg. 5. 18. 30. –*n.* 1 The earth. –2 A territory, district, piece of ground. –3 A being, creature. –4 Plurality (of number); आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak.; cf. पुंभूमन्.

भूमय *a.* (–यी *f.*) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति Den. P. To augment, increase.

भूमिः *f.* [भवन्त्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भू-मि किच्च वा ङीप्] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. –2 Soil, ground; उत्खातिनी भूमिः Ś. 1; विदूरभूमिः Ku. 1. 24. –3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमिः. –4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमदवनभूमयः Ś. 6; अधित्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R 1. 52; 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. –5 A site, situation. –6 Land, landed property. –7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः; प्रासादैर्नैकभूमिभिः Rām. 4. 33. 8. –8 Attitude, posture. –9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. –10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c.; मात्राणि कर्माणि पुरं च तासां वदन्ति हैकादशवीर भूमीः Bhāg. 5. 11. 9. –11 Degree, extent, limit; प्रकुपितमभिसारणेऽनुनेतुं प्रियमियती ह्यबलाजनस्य भूमिः Ki. 10. 58. –12 The tongue. –13 The number 'one'. –14 The area. –15 The base of any geometrical figure. –Comp. –अनन्तरः a king of an adjacent district. –अनृतम् false evidence concerning land; सर्वं भूम्यनृते हन्ति मा स्म भूम्यनृतं वदीः Ms. 8, 99. –आमलकी, –आली N. of a plant; स्याद् भूम्यामलकी तिक्ता कषाया मधुरा हिमा Bhāva. P. –इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground. –इन्द्रः, –ईश्वरः 1 a king, sovereign; सभा ते भाति भूमीन्द्र सुधर्मातोऽधिका क्षितौ Sūktisundara 5. 28. –2 a mountain; आस्ते गुरुः प्रायशः सर्वराज्ञां यश्चाद्य भूमीन्द्र इवाभियाति Mb. 6. 20. 11. –कदम्बः a kind of Kadamba. –कम्पः an earthquake. –कूष्माण्डः liquorice (Mar. ज्येष्ठीमध). –खर्जूरिका, –खर्जूरी a variety of date tree; 'भूमिखर्जूरिका......दुरारोहा मृदुच्छदा' Bhāva. P. –गत *a.* fallen to the earth. –गर्तः, –गुहा a hole in the ground. –गृहम् a cellar, an underground chamber. –गोचरः a man. –चलः, –चलनम् an earthquake; दशग्रीवः समाधूतो यथा भूमिचलेऽचलः Rām. 6. 59. 61. –छत्रम् a mushroom. –ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (–जः) 1 the planet Mars. –2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. –3 a man. –4 the plant भूनिम्ब. (–जा) an epithet of Sītā. –जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (–*m.*) a Vaiśya. –(मिं) जयः Uttara, the son of Virāṭa; Mb. 4. –तनयः the planet Mars. –तलम् the surface of the earth. –दानम् a grant of land. –दुन्दुभिः 'earth-drum', as a pit covered over with skins. –देवः a Brāhmaṇa; शिङ्खवा वा भूमिदेवानां नरदेवसमागमे Ms. 11. 82. –धरः 1 a mountain. –2 a king. –3 the number 'seven'. –नाथः, –पः, –पतिः, –पालः, –भुज् *m.* 1 a king, sovereign; तत्तत् भूमिपतिः पत्न्यै दर्शयन् प्रियदर्शनः R. 1. 47. –2 a Kṣatriya. –पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. –परिमाणम् square measure. –पिशाचम् the wine-palm. –पुत्रः the planet Mars. –पुरंदरः 1 a king. –2 N. of Dilīpa. –प्र *a.* filling the earth; भूमिप्राऽस्य कीर्तिर्भवति Ait. Ār. 2. 5. 3. –बुध्न *a.* having the earth for a bottom; Ch. Up. –भागः a spot or portion of ground. –भृत् *m.* 1 a mountain. –2 a king. –मण्डा a kind of jasmine. –रक्षकः 1 a guardian of a country. –2 a swift or fleet horse. –रथिकः a ground charioteer; तद् यथा भूमिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य योग्यां करोति । सा तस्य योग्या प्रयोगकाले सौकर्यमुत्पादयति ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 15. –रुहः a tree; A. Rām. 7. 4. 21. –लाभः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). –लेपनम् cow-dung. –वर्धनः, –नम् a dead body, corpse; यो न याति प्रसंख्यानमस्पष्टो भूमिवर्धनः Mb. 3. 35. 7. –शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (–यः) 1 a wild pigeon. –2 a child, boy. –3 any animal living in the earth. –4 N. of Viṣṇu; भूशयो भूषणो भूतिः V. Sah. –शयनम्, –शय्या sleeping on the ground. –सत्रम् an offering of land; अक्षयान् लभते लोकान् भूमिसत्रं हि तस्य तत् Mb. –समीकृत *a.* thrown to the ground, floored (Mar. जमीनदोस्त); वानरै राक्षसाश्चापि द्रुमैर्भूमिसमीकृताः Rām. 6. 52. 3. –संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. –संभवः, –सुतः 1 the planet Mars. –2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. (–वा, –ता) an epithet of Sītā. –स्थ *a.* being, standing on the ground; भूमिष्ठं नोत्सहे योद्धुं भवन्तं रथमास्थितः Mb. 5. 179. 1. –स्नुः an earth-worm. –स्पृश् *a.* 1 blind. –2 lame, cripple. (–*m.*) 1 a man. –2 mankind. –3 a Vaiśya. –4 a thief. –स्फोटः a mushroom.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. –2 A place, region, spot (of ground). –3 A story, floor (of a house); गृहोपरि° the flat roof of a house. –4 Step, degree; मधुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S.; or नैयायिकादिभिराद्यप्रथमभूमिकायागवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. –5 A tablet or board, as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. –6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्ग्या पाठिताः; कामन्दक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Śi. 1. 69; (अन्यरूपैरन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata). –7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. –8 Decoration (as of an image). –9 A preface or introduction to a book. -Comp. –भागः a floor, threshold.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. –Comp. –कदम्बः = भूमिकदम्बः. –ध्रः A mountain; आरामप्रायभूमीध्रं तीर्थप्रायनदीनदं (देशं) Śiva B. 29. 87. –पतिः, –भुज् m. a king. –रुह् m., –रुहः a tree.

भूयम् The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयम्; दाशरथिभूयम् Śi. 14. 81.

भूयशस् ind. 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule; द्वेष्यो भवति भूयशः Mb. 10. 2. 17. –2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. –3 Again, more further.

भूयस् a. (–सी f.) [आतिशयेन बहु ईयसुन्] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. –2 Greater, larger; तद्दर्शनादभूच्छंभोर्भूयान् दारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13. –3 More important. –4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान् भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मङ्गलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. –5 Rich or abounding in; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृतिम् Māl. 1. –6 Vehement, severe. –ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. –2 More, again, further more, moreover; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; R. 2. 46; भूयश्चाह त्वमसि शयने कण्ठलग्ना पुरा मे Me. 113. –3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्वं भूयः first, in the first place —next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9; कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयन्ति Mu. 6. 9; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद् भूयसा पूर्वकायम् Ś. 1. 7. –2 generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जीवधर्म एषः U. 5). –Comp. –कर a. augmenting, increasing. –काम a. very desirous of anything. –दर्शनम् 1 frequent observation; भूयोभूयोदर्शनेन यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति व्याप्तिं गृहीत्वा T. S. –2 an inference based on frequent and wide observation. –भावः increase, growth, progress. –भूयस् ind. again and again, repeatedly; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. 1. 15. –मात्रम् the greatest part, most of. –विद्य a. 1 more learned. –2 very learned.

भूयस्त्वम् 1 Abundance, plentifulness; क्लेदनं पिण्डनं तृप्तिः प्राणनाप्यायनेन्दनम्। तापापनोदो भूयस्त्वमम्भसो वृत्तयस्त्विमाः॥ Bhāg. 3. 26. 43. –2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ a. [अतिशयेन बहु इष्ठन् भ्वादेशे युक् च] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. –2 Most important, principal, chief. –3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. –4 Chiefly or for the most part, composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of com.); अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् Ś. 1; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्यते Ś. 2; राष्ट्रेषु कतमत्पुरुषभूयिष्ठम् Dk.; शिल्पदारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनम् M. ...; R. 4. 70. –5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एष तपन Māl. 1; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यम् Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8. –ष्ठम् ind. 1 For the most part, mostly; भूयिष्ठमन्यविषय न तु दृष्टिरस्याः Ś. 1. 30. –2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने Ś. 4. 18; R. 6. 4; 13. 14.

भूर् ind. 1 One of the three Vyāhṛitis. –2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. –3 A spiritual son of Brahman. –Comp. –भुवः N. of one of the mindborn sons of Brahman. –लोकः 1 the terrestrial world, earth. –2 the country south of the equator.

भूरि a. [भू-क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 65] Much, abundant, numerous, copious; प्रेङ्खद्भूरिमयूख ... Māl. 6. 5. भूरिभारभराक्रान्तो बाधति स्कन्ध एष ते। न तथा बाधते स्कन्धो यथा बाधति बाधते॥ Subhāṣ. –2 Great, large. –m. 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 Of Brahman. –3 Of Śiva. –4 Of Indra. –f. Reason, intellect. –n. Gold. –ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवाम्बुभिर्भूरि विलम्बिनो घनाः Ś. 5. 12. –2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. –कालम् ind. for a long time. –कृत्वस् ind. many times, repeatedly; मर्मृजमा ते तन्वं भूरि कृत्वः Ṛv. 3. 18. 4. –गन्धा a particular perfume. –गमः an ass. –गुण a. 1 multiplying greatly. –2 bearing manifold fruit. –तेजस (–स्) a. possessed of great lustre. (–m.) fire. –द a. liberal. –दक्षिण a. 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. –2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. –णः N. of Viṣṇu; कपीन्द्रो भूरिदक्षिणः V. Sah. –दानम् liberality. –धन a. wealthy. –धामन् a. possessed of great lustre or energy. –प्रयोग a. frequently used, in common use (as a word). –प्रेमन् m. the ruddy goose. –फेना a species of plant, सप्तला (Mar. शिकेकाई). –भाग a. wealthy, prosperous; अद्येश नो वसतयः खलु भूरिभाग। यः सर्वदेवपितृभूतनृदेवमूर्तिः Bhāg. 10. 48. 25. –भोज a. having many enjoyments. –मायः a jackal or fox. –रसः the sugar-cane. –रामः a donkey, ass. –लाभः a great gain. –विक्रम a. very brave, a great warrior. –वृष्टिः f. a heavy rain. –व्यय a. spending much; lavish in expenditure; भूरिव्यया प्रचुरवित्तसमागमा च वेश्याङ्गनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425. –श्रवस् m. N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sātyaki.

भूरिज् f. The earth.

भूरिशस् ind. manifoldly, variously.

भूर्जः The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतोऽक्षरविन्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7; 'भूर्जः कटुः कषायोष्णो भूतरक्षाकरः परः' Rājanighaṇṭu. –र्जम् 1 A leaf made of birch-bark for writing on. –2 A written deed, document. –Comp. –कण्टकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the same class ; व्रात्यात्तु जायते विप्रात् पापात्मा भूर्जकण्टकः Ms. 10. 21. –पत्रः the birch-tree.

भूर्णिः *f.* 1 The earth. –2 A desert.

भूष् 1 P., 10 U. (भूषति, भूषयति-ते, भूषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate ; शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20. 15. –2 To decorate oneself (Ātm.); भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव –3 To spread or strew with, overspread ; नखप्रभाभूषितकङ्कपत्रे R. 2. 31. –*With* अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to; अहरत सुतरामतोऽस्य चेतः स्फुटमभिभूषयति स्त्रियस्त्रपैव Śi. 7. 38.

भूषणम् [भूष्यतेऽनेन भूष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Ornamenting, decoration. –2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration ; क्षीयन्ते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणम् Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57. –णः N. of Viṣṇu. –Comp. –वासस् *n.* pl. clothes and ornaments ; Ms. 8. 357.

भूषा [भूष्-भावे अ] 1 Decorating, adorning. –2 An ornament, decoration ; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. ; दम्पत्योः पर्यदात् प्रीत्या भूषावासः परिच्छदान् Bhāg. 3. 22. 23. –3 A jewel ; नभोभूषा पूषा कमलवनभूषा मधुकरः......सकलगुणभूषा च विनयः Subhāṣ.

भूषाय Den. Ā. To serve as an ornament.

भूषित *p. p.* [भूष्-क्त] Decorated, ornamented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

भूष्णु *a.* [भू-ग्स्नु] 1 Being, becoming ; as in अलंभूष्णु q. v. –2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity ; क्षत्रियं चैव सर्पं च ब्राह्मणं च बहुश्रुतम् । नावमन्येत वै भूष्णुः कृशानपि कदाचन ॥ Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भरति-ते; बिभर्ति-बिभृते, बभार-बभ्रे, बिभरांचकार-चक्रे, अभार्षीत्-अभृत, भरिष्यति-ते, भर्तुम्, भृत; *pass.* भ्रियते, *desid.* बिभरिषति-ते or बुभूर्षति-ते) 1 To fill ; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलम् Pt. 1. 22. –2 To fill, pervade, fill with ; अभार्षीद् ध्वनिना लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. –3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up ; धुरं धरित्र्या बिभरांबभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो बिभर्ति धरणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17. 16. –4 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish ; भरस्व पुत्रं दुष्यन्त Bhāg. 9. 20. 21 ; दरिद्रान् भर कौन्तेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनम् H. 1. 14. –5 To bear, have, possess ; सिन्धोर्बभार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीम् Ki. 8. 57 ; पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74 ; वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39 ; इन्दोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकान्तेर्बिभर्ति Me. 86 ; Ś. 2. 4. –6 To wear ; बिभ्रज्जटामण्डलम् Ś. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं बिभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1 ; 10. 10 ; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यम् Ms. 6. 6. –7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.) ; आबद्धसिद्धिसहितैर्मुदं जनो नाटकैरिव बभार भोजनैः Śi. 14. 50 ; संत्रासमविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ; Ś. 7. 21. –8 To confer, bestow, give, produce ; यौवने सदलंकाराः शोभां बिभ्रति सुभ्रुवः Subhāṣ. –9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). –10 To hire ; Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. –11 To bring or carry. –12 To take away, transport. –13 Ved. To acquire, gain. –14 To balance, hold in equipoise (as a pair of scales). (गर्भं भृ to become pregnant, conceive ; क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth ; जटां भृ to wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. –2 Supporting, nourishing. –3 Possessing, having ; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. –4 Bringing, procuring, &c.

भृत *p. p.* [भृ-क्त] 1 Borne. –2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. –3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. –4 Full of, filled with. –5 Hired ; नानुग्रहभृतः कश्चित् Mb. 3. 15. 22. –तः A hired servant ; hireling, mercenary ; कालातिक्रमणे ह्येव भक्तवेतनयोर्भृताः Rām. 2. 100. 33 ; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः । अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mita..

भृतक *a.* [भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवति कन्] 1 Nourished ; कैकेय्या न वयं राज्ये भृतका हि वसेमहि Rām. 2. 48. 23. –2 Hired, paid. –कः A hired servant ;......द्वादशमंशं भृतकः Kau. A. 2. 8. 26 ; रक्षेत भृतकोऽरण्ये यथा गास्ताडुचेत सः Mb. 3. 33. 24. –Comp. –अध्यापकः a hired teacher. –अध्यापनम् instruction given by a hired teacher ; भृतादध्ययनादानं भृतकाध्यापनं तथा Y. 3. 235. –अध्यापित *a.* taught by a paid teacher. (–तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (='a paying student' of the modern days); भृतकाध्यापको यश्च भृतकाध्यापितस्तथा Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* [भृ-क्तिन्] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. –2 Cherishing, maintaining. –3 Bringing, leading to. –4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. –5 Food. –6 Wages, hire ; त्रिभिः प्रकारैर्भृतिर्भवति व्यापारतः फलतो वचनत इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 45 ; भृतिश्च कर्मकरेभ्य आनत्यर्थं यद्दीयते ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 27 ; cf. also काल्मानं त्रिधा ज्ञेयं चान्द्रं सौरं च सावनम् । भृतिदाने सदा सौरं चान्द्रं कौसीदवृद्धिषु ॥ Śukra. See also Śukra. 3. 266. –7 Service for hire. –8 Capital, principal. –9 Wages, hire. –Comp. –अध्यापनम् teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. –अर्थम् *ind.* on account of the maintenance ; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं (v. l. for भूत्यर्थं) स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18. –भुज् *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. –रूपम् a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* [भृ क्यप् तक् च] To be nourished or maintained &c. –त्यः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. –2 A servant, dependant, slave. –3 A king's servant, minister of state ; भृत्यप्रणाशो मरणं नृपाणाम् H. 2. 136. –4 A subject. –त्या 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of ; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. –2 Maintenance, support. –3 A means of sustenance, food. –4 Wages. –5 Service. –Comp. –अध्यापनम् teaching the Veda for hire ; Ms. 11. 62. –जनः 1 a servant, dependant. –2 servants taken collectively. –भर्तृ *m.* the master of

a family. –वर्गः the body of servants, household; यथावद् भृत्यवर्गस्य चिकीर्षेत् कर्म आदितः Mb. 12. 292. 11. –वात्सल्यम् kindness to servants. –वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance of servants; यस्य त्रैवार्षिकं भक्तं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता, –त्वम्, –भृत्यभावः Service, dependence.

भृत्यायते Den. Ā. To behave like a servant.

भृत्यीभू 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

भृत्रिम *a.* Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः, –टी See भ्रु (भ्रू) कुटि.

भृगु *ind.* An onomatopoetic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire. –*f.* A flame; भृगित्येव भृगुः पूर्वमङ्गारेभ्योऽङ्गिराऽभवत् Mb. 13. 85. 5.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद् भृगुः स्मृतः।). [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Viṣṇu and Śiva, was best entitled to the worship of Brāhmaṇas, the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Śiva in Kailāsa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Śiva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Viṣṇu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the God arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This', said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons—kindness and generosity'. Viṣṇu was therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all.] –2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. –3 An epithet of Śukra. –4 The planet Venus. –5 A cliff, precipice; कृत्वा पुंवत्पातमुच्चैर्भृगुभ्यः Śi. 4. 23; भृगुपतनकारणमपृच्छम् Dk. –6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. –7 N. of Kriṣṇa. –8 An epithet of Śiva. –9 Friday. –Comp. –उद्वहः an epithet of Paraśurāma. –कच्छः, –च्छम् N. of a place on the north bank of the Narmadā (modern Broach). –जः, –तनयः 1 an epithet of Śukra. –2 the planet Venus. –नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Paraśurāma; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 34. –2 of Śukra. –3 of Śaunaka; एवं निशम्य भृगुनन्दनसाधुवादम् Bhāg. 10. 1. 14. –पतनम् a fall from a precipice. –पतिः an epithet of Parasurāma; भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् क्रौञ्चरन्ध्रम् Me. 59; so भृगूणांपतिः. –पातः Throwing oneself down from a cliff or a precipice; thus committing suicide; तत्र तत्पत्युरालानं भृगुपातेन केचन Śiva B. 20. 39. –वंशः N. of a family descended from Paraśurāma. –वारः, –वासरः Friday. –शार्दूलः, –श्रेष्ठः, –सत्तमः epithets of Paraśurāma. –सुतः, –सूनुः 1 an epithet of Paraśurāma. –2 of Venus or Śukra; भृगुसूनुधरापुत्रौ शशिजेन समन्वितौ Mb. 9. 11. 17.

भृगुकः N. of a country.

भृङ्गः [भृ-गन् कित् नुट् च Uṇ. 1. 122.] 1 A large black bee; मञ्जु गुञ्जन्तु भृङ्गाः Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. –2 A kind of wasp. –3 A kind of bird. –4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. भ्रमर. –5 A golden vase or jar. –6 The fork-tailed shrike. –7 A kind of measure (in music). –ङ्गम् Talc. –ङ्गी 1 The female of the large black bee; भृङ्गीव पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वाञ्छति नवं नवम्. –2 A poisonous plant (अतिविष). –Comp. –अधिपः the queen of bees. –अभीष्टः the mango tree. –आनन्दा the Yūthikā creeper. –आवली a flight of bees. –जम् 1 aloe-wood. –2 talc. (–जा) the plant भार्गी. –पर्णिका small cardamoms. –प्रिया the Mādhavī creeper. –राज् *m.* 1 a kind of large bee. –2 N. of a shrub. –राजः 1 see भृङ्गराज्. –2 N. of a bird; शुकशारिका भृङ्गराजो वा सर्पविषशङ्कायां क्रोशति Kau. A. 1. 20. 17; Mb. 12. 327. 4. –रिटिः, –रीटिः N. of one of the attendants of Śiva (said to be very deformed). –रोलः a kind of wasp. –वल्लभः a species of Kadamba.

भृङ्गकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A bee. –2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृङ्गारः, –रम् 1 A golden vase or pitcher; प्रगृह्य राजा भृङ्गारं पायमस्मै न्यवेदयत् Mb. 13. 52. 14. –2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी); also भृङ्गारुः; काञ्चनैश्च भृङ्गारैर्जुष्टः सलिलप्रतः Rām. 5. 18. 12; शिशिरसुरभिसलिलपूर्णोऽयं भृङ्गारः Ve. 6. –3 A vase used at the coronation of a king; गुणेषु न तु मे द्वेषो भृङ्गारः प्रतिगृह्यताम् Pratijñā Y. 4. 21; स्थालानां चषकाणां च भृङ्गाराणां च भूरिशः Śiva B. 29. 58; तेषां बाह्यं चारं छत्रभृङ्गारव्यजनपादुकोपग्राहिणस्तीक्ष्णा विद्युः Kau. A. 1. 12. –रम् 1 Gold. –2 Cloves.

भृङ्गालिका, भृङ्गारी A cricket.

भृङ्गिन् *m.* 1 The Fig-tree. –2 N. of an attendant of Śiva; तयोः कारणयोः सद्यः संभूतौ शंकरात्मजौ। एको भृङ्गसमः कृष्णो भिन्नाञ्जनसमोऽपरः। भृङ्गी तस्य तदा ब्रह्मा नाम भृङ्गीति चाकरोत्॥ Vamana. P.; also भृङ्गिः –Comp. –ईशः N. of Śiva.

भृङ्गिरि (री) टिः See भृङ्गरिटि.

भृङ्गेरिटिः N. of an attendant of Śiva.

भृज् 1 Ā. (भर्जते) To roast, fry; भर्जिता: क्वथिता धानाः प्रायो बीजाय नेष्यते Bhāg. 10. 22. 26; cf. भ्रस्ज्.

भृजनम् Ved. A frying-pan.

भृण्टिका A species of plant.

भृण्डिः *f.* A wave.

भृमः Ved. A mistake, an error; मा ते अस्मान् दुर्मतयो भृमाचिद् Ṛv. 7. 1. 22.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind; भृमिं धमन्तो अप गा अवृण्वत Ṛv. 2. 34. 1. *-f.* Ved. Quickness; इमा उ वां भृमयो मन्यमाना Ṛv. 3. 62. 1.

भृश् 4 P. (भृश्यति) To fall down; see भ्रंश्.

भृश *a.* (compar. भ्रशीयस्, superl. भ्रशिष्ठ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -2 Frequent. **-शम्** *ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; तमवेक्ष्य रुरोद सा भृशम् Ku. 4. 26; रघुर्भृशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशम् 3. 56; Ms. 7. 170; Ṛs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. **-Comp.** **-कोपन** *a.* highly choleric or irascible. **-दण्ड** *a.* inflicting severe punishment; स्वराष्ट्रे न्यायवृत्तः स्याद्भृशदण्डश्च शत्रुषु Ms. 7. 32. **-दुःखित, पीडित** *a.* exceedingly afflicted. **-संहृष्ट** *a.* very much delighted.

भृशायते Den. Ā. To become powerful or strong.

भृष्ट *p. p.* [भ्रस्ज्-क्त] Fried, roasted, parched. **-Comp.** **-अन्नम्** rice boiled and fried. **-तण्डुलः** parched rice; सुगन्धिः कफहा रूक्षः पित्तलो भृष्टतण्डुलः Rājanighaṇṭu. **-यवाः** (pl.) parched rice.

भृष्टिः *f.* 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard. -3 A spike, point; शरभृष्टीः Bṛi. Up. 6. 4. 12.

भॄ 9 P. (भृणाति) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेकः [भी कन् कस्य नेत्वम्; Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 A frog; पङ्के निमग्ने करिणि भेको भवति मूर्धगः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud; तेजः सद्यो बलकरो भ्रमतृड् दाहमेहनुत्। स्वापकुष्ठच्छर्दिनाशी भेकस्तु परिकीर्तितः ॥ Rājanighaṇṭu. **-की** 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. **-Comp.** **-भुज्** *m.* a serpent. **-रवः, -शब्दः** the croaking of frogs.

भेक *a.* Timid.

भेकटः A kind of fish; L. D. B.

भेकलिः A kind of fish; L. D. B.

भेडः [भी-ड तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. **-डी** A ewe.

भेण्डा, -ण्डी Abelmoschus Esculentus.

भेड्रः A ram.

भेतालः See वेतालः.

भेत्तृ *a.* [भिद्-तृच्] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer (of secrets). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेदः [भिद् घञ्] 1 Breaking; splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation. -5 (*a*) Breach, rupture. (*b*) Breaking open, bursting; V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 18. 19. 22. रस°, काल° &c.; भेदाभेदयोर्भेदो ग्रहीतव्यः ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 3. -11 A change, modification; न बुद्धिभेदं जनयेदज्ञानां कर्मसङ्गिनाम् Bg. 3. 26. -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treachery, treason; भेदाधीनं कृतं शत्रोः सैन्यं शत्रुबलं स्मृतम् Śukra. 4. 876. -15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मशङ्खादयो निधेः Ak.; शिरीषपुष्पभेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय; परस्परं तु ये द्विष्टाः क्रुद्धभीतावमानिताः। तेषां भेदं प्रयुञ्जीत परमं दर्शयेद् भयम् ॥ Agni P. -18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacuation of the bowels. -20 Shooting pain (in the limbs). -21 Paralysis. -22 Contraction. -23 A conjunction of the planets. -24 The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. **-Comp.** **-अभेदौ** (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. -2 difference and sameness; भेदाभेदज्ञानम्. **-उन्मुख** *a.* on the point of bursting forth or opening; बालाशोकमुपोढरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7. **-कर, -कृत्** sowing dissensions. **-दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि, -बुद्धि** *a.* considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. **-प्रत्ययः** belief in dualism. **-वादिन्** *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. **-विधिः** the faculty of discriminating. **-सह** *a.* 1 capable of being divided or separated. -2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक *a.* (**-दिका** *f.*) [भिद्-ण्वुल्] 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. -2 Breaking through, piercing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer; मर्यादाभेदकः Ms. 9. 291. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels, purgative. -7 Diverting (water-courses); स्रोतसां भेदको यश्च तेषां चावरणे रतः Ms. 3. 163. -8 Seducing (ministers); Ms. 3. 232 Kull. **-कः** An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन *a.* [भिद्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, dividing &c.; नरनागाश्ववृन्दानां भेदनं क्षिप्रकारिणम् Mb. 6. 108. 8. -2 Loosening (as the feces), purgative. **-नम्** 1 Splitting,

breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asa Fœtida. -9 (In astr.) Passing through a constellation. -10 Piercing the nostril (of an animal for bridling; नासाच्छेदन); गोषु ब्राह्मणसंस्थासु छुरिकायाश्च भेदने Ms. 8. 325. -11 A purgative. -नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित *a.* Split, broken, divided.

भेदिन् *a.* [भिद्-णिनि] 1 Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c. -2 One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

भेदिरम्, भेदुरम् A thunderbolt.

भेद्यम् A substantive. -Comp. -रोगः a disease treated by incision. -लिङ्ग *a.* distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः, -री *f.* A kettle-drum; ततः शङ्खाश्च भेर्यश्च Bg. 1. 13; रवः प्रगल्भाहतभेरिसंभवः Ku.

भेरुण्ड *a.* Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -ण्डः A species of bird. -ण्डम् Conception, pregnancy. -ण्डा *f.* 1 N. of a Yakṣiṇī. -2 N. of a goddess; महाविश्वेश्वरी श्वेता भेरुण्डा कुलसुन्दरी Kālī. P.

भेरुण्डकः A jackal.

भेल *a.* [भी-र रस्य लः] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः, -कम् A boat, raft.

भेलनम् Swimming.

भेष् 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज *a.* [भेषं रोगभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.] Making well or healthy, curative. -जम् 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानम्ब त्रातुं त्वमिह परमं भेषजमसि G. L. 15; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4; व्याधिभेषजसंग्रहैश्च Bh. 1. 11. -2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases. -5 Water (Ved.). -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः, -रम् an apothecary's shop. -अङ्गम् anything taken after medicine. -करणम् preparation of drugs. -कृत *a.* healed, cured; भेषजकृतो ह वा एष यज्ञः Ch. Up. 4. 17. 8. -वीर्यम् the healing power of medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भैक्ष *a.* (-क्षी *f.*) [भिक्षैव तत्समूहो वा अण्] Living on alms. -क्षम् 1 Begging, mendicancy; भवत्पूर्वं चरेद् भैक्षमुपनीतो द्विजोत्तमः Ms. 2. 49; एककालं चरेद् भैक्षं न प्रसज्जेत विस्तरे Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. -2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यम् Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5; गोरक्षणे भैनियुक्तो गुरुणा भैक्षभोजनः Rm. 1. 32. -Comp. -अन्नम् alms, food obtained by begging. -आशिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (-*m.*) a beggar, mendicant; Ms. 11. 72. -आहारः a beggar; भैक्षाहारो विशुद्ध्यति Ms. 11. 257. -कालः the time for begging. -चरणम्, -चर्यम्, -चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. -भुज् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षव *a.* Belonging to a religious mendicant.

भैक्षवम्, भैक्षुकम् [भिक्षूणां समूहः अण्] A number of beggars.

भैक्षुकः 1 The life of a religious mendicant. -2 संन्यास q. v.

भैक्ष्यम् [भिक्षा-ष्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भैक्ष; अयाचितं तु तद् भैक्ष्यं भोक्तव्यं मनुरब्रवीत् Uśanāh Dharmaśāstra; गुरूनहत्वा हि महानुभावान् श्रेयो भोक्तुं भैक्ष्यमपीह लोके Bg. 2. 5. -आश्रमः 1 संन्यास q. v.; समदर्शिनश्च भूतेषु भैक्ष्याश्रमपदं भवेत् Mb. 12. 66. 5. -2 ब्रह्मचर्य q. v. Mb. 12. 66. 7.

भैम *a.* (-मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्येदम् अण्] 1 Relating to Bhīma. -2 Doing valorous deeds (भीमकर्मकर्तारः); Mb. 3. 120. 10. -मी 1 'The daughter of Bhīma', a patronymic of Damayantī, wife of Nala. -2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day. -3 A descendant of Bhīma; आत्तायुधं मामिह रौहिणेय पश्यन्तु भैमा युधि जातहर्षाः Mb. 3. 120. 10.

भैमसेनिः, -न्यः A son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [भीरोरिदम् अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; वेल्लद्भैरवरुण्डमुण्डनिकरैर्वीरो विधत्ते भुवम् U. 5. 6. -2 Miserable. -3 Relating to Bhairava. -वः 1 A form of Śiva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). -3 Fear, terror. -4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. -5 A mountain. -वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. °चक्रम् a disc of the goddess भैरवी; प्रवृत्ते भैरवीचक्रे सर्वे वर्णा द्विजोत्तमाः। निवृत्ते भैरवीचक्रे सर्वे वर्णाः पृथक् पृथक्॥ Utpattitantra. -2 N. of a Rāgiṇī in the Hindu musical system. -3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -वम् Terror, horror. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu (or Śiva ?); so भैरवतर्जकः. -यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजम् [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. -जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यम् [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. -2 A medicament,

medicine, drug; सर्वस्नेहधान्यक्षारलवणभैषज्य.........Kau. A. 2. 4. 22. -3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmiṇī, daughter of Bhīṣmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज् तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. -2 Possessing. -3 Enjoying or making use of. -4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -5 Protecting, ruling, governing. -*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user; पुरुषोऽस्ति भोक्तृभावात् कैवल्यार्थप्रवृत्तेश्च Sāṅ. K. 17. -2 A husband. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A lover. -5 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भोक्तृत्वम् 1 Being a possessor. -2 Enjoyment, possession. -3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Enjoyment, fruition. -3 Possession. -4 Utility, advantage. -5 Ruling, governing, government. -6 Use, application (as of a deposit). -7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. -8 Feeling, perception. -9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. -10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयम् Bh. 3. 35; भोगा मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 54; भोगो विभवभेदश्च निष्कृतिर्मुक्तिरेव च Brav. P.; Bg. 1. 32. -11 A repast, feast, banquet. -12 Food. -13 Food offered to an idol. -14 Profit, gain. -15 Income, revenue. -16 Wealth; भोगान् भोगानिवाहेयानध्यास्यापन्न दुर्लभा Ki. 11. 23. -17 The wages of prostitutes. -18 A curve, coil, winding. -19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; श्वसदसितभुजङ्गभोगाङ्गदग्रन्थि &c. Mal. 5. 23; R. 10. 7; 11. 59. -20 A snake. -21 The body. -22 An army in column. -23 The passing (of an asterism). -24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakṣatras. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (-र्हम्) property, wealth. -अर्ह्यम् corn, grain. -आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नमः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रन्थो भोगावली भवेत्; Abh. Ch. 795; भोगावलीः कलगिरोऽवसरेषु पेठुः Śi. 5. 67. -आवासः the apartments of women, harem. -करः *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. -गुच्छम् wages paid to prostitutes. -गृहम् the women's apartments, harem, zenana. -तृष्णा 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमग्रहीदजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Mal. 2. -देहः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad actions. -धरः a serpent. -नाथः a nourisher, supporter. -पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. -पत्रम् an Inām deed; Śukra. 2. 295. -पालः a groom. -पिशाचिका hunger. -भुज् *a.* enjoying pleasures. -*m.* a wealthy man. -भूमिः *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). -भृतकः a servant who works only for livelihood. -लाभः 1 acquisition of enjoyment or profit. -2 well-being, welfare. -वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. -वेश्मन् *n.* =भोगावास q. v. -स्थानम् 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. -2 women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -*m.* 1 A snake. -2 A mountain. -3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -*f.* (-ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगङ्गा); भोगवती च पाताले स्वर्गे मन्दाकिनी तथा Purāṇam; A. Rām. 6. 9. 8. -2 A female snake-demon; Mb. 1. 171. 38. -3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world; आत्मतुल्यबलैर्गुप्तां नागैर्भोगवतीमिव Bhāg. 1. 11. 11. -4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ठन्] A groom, horsekeeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. -2 Enjoying. -3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. -4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.) -5 Having curves, having large body; अभवन् पन्नगाग्रस्ता भोगिनस्तत्रवासिनः Rām. 6. 50. 35 (com.). -6 Having hoods. -7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; भोगिनः कञ्चुकाविष्टाः कुटिलाः क्रूरचेष्टिताः। सुदुष्टा मन्त्रसाध्याश्च राजानः पन्नगा इव॥ Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). -8 Rich, opulent. -*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनालम्बि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32; 4. 48; 10. 7; 11. 59. -2 A king. -3 A voluptuary. -4 A barber. -5 The headman of a village. -6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. -नी 1 A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -2 A kind of heroine. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -ईशः Śeṣa or Vāsuki. -कान्तः wind, air. -भुज् *m.* 1 an ichneumon. -2 a peacock. -राज् *m.* Śeṣa, the lord of snakes; भुजे भोगिराजो गले कालिमा च. -वल्लभम् sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज् ण्यत् कुत्वम्] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; समुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेन्द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14; Pt. 1. 117. -2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1; स पुनर्द्विविधः प्रोक्तो गोप्यो भोग्यस्तथैव च Nārada. -3 Profitable. -ग्यम् 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Wealth, property, possessions. -3 Corn, grain. -ग्या A harlot, courtezan. -Comp. -वस्तु articles of luxury; अस्त्यत्र भोग्यवस्तु वर्षशतोपभोगेनाप्यक्षय्यम् Dk. 2. 4.

भोज *a.* Bestowing enjoyment; राजा भोजो विराट् सम्राट् क्षत्रियो भूपतिर्नृपः Mb. 12. 68. 54. -2 Leading a life of enjoyment, enjoying; देवासुरमनुष्येषु ये भजन्त्यशिवं शिवम्। प्रायस्ते धनिनो भोजाः Bhāg. 10. 88. 1. -3 Liberal, bountiful.

भोजः [भुज्-अच्] N. of a celebrated king of Mālva (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit

learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण &c.). -2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35. -जाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. -अधिपः an epithet of 1 Kamsa. -2 Karṇa. -इन्द्रः a king of the Bhojas. -कटम् N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -कुलम् the dynasty of the Bhojas who ruled over the country of Vidarbha or Berar; अभोजयद् भोजकुलाङ्कुरः क्वचित् N. 16. 48. -देवः, -राजः king Bhoja; यन्यः श्रीभोजराजस्त्रिभुवनविजयी Udb.; see (1) above. -पतिः 1 king Bhoja. -2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक a. [भुज् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; दैवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 35. -2 An eater.

भोजन a. [भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. -2 Voracious; (राक्षसी) अङ्गारकेति विख्याता छायामाक्षिप्य भोजनी Rām. 4. 41. 26. -नः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Śiva. -नम् 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विषम्. -2 Food. -3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. -6 That which is enjoyed; सहानुजैः प्रत्यवरुद्धभोजनः Bhāg. 1. 10. 1. -7 Property, wealth, possessions. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनम् food and raiment; भोजनाच्छादने दद्यादृतुकाले च संगमम् Pt. 5. 62. -कालः, -वेला, -समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. -भाण्डम् a dish of meat. -भूमिः f. a dining-hall. -विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. -वृत्तिः f. a meal, food. -व्यग्र a. 1 engaged in eating. -2 straitened for want of food. -व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [भुज् अनीयर्] 1 Eatable, edible. -2 To be fed, nourished (dependants). -यम् Food.

भोजयितृ a. [भुज्-णिच्-तृच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिन् a. [भुज्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [भुज्-ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten. -2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced. -4 To be enjoyed carnally. -ज्यम् 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240; भोज्यं भोजनशक्तिश्च रतिशक्तिर्वराः स्त्रियः Chāṇakyaśatakam. -2 A store of provisions, eatables; वर्धयेद्राष्ट्रयुद्धार्थं भोज्यैः शारीरकेवलम् Śukra. 4. 877. -3 A dainty. -4 Enjoyment. -5 Advantage, profit. -6 Food given to the Manes. -7 Wounding the mortal spot (मर्मभेद); भोज्ये पांसुविकर्षणे Mb. 5. 169. 12 (com. भोज्ये कौटिल्ये मर्मपीडने). -8 A festive dinner, feast. -Comp. -अन्न a. one whose food may be eaten; एते शूद्रेषु भोज्यान्नाः Ms. 4. 253. -उष्ण a. too hot to be eaten. -कालः meal-time. -संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या 1 A princess of the Bhojas; पूर्वानुशिष्टां निजगाद भोज्याम् R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13. -2 A procuress.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). -Comp. -अङ्गः the country called Bhootan. -गौ Bos Vacus.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलः The son of a Vaiśya and a Naṭī.

भोलानाथः N. of Śiva.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translateable by 'o', 'sir', 'oh', 'halloo', 'ah'; (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः Ś. 2; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र Ś. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3; भो भोः पण्डिताः श्रूयताम् H. भोस् is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation'. -Comp. -कारः rules of address.

भौजङ्ग a. (-ङ्गी f.) [भुजङ्ग-अण्] Serpentine. -ङ्गम् The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौजिष्यम् Slavery, servitude.

भौज्यम् 1 A kind of sovereignty; cf. वैराज्य, स्वाराज्य &c. -2 A royal rank (ऐश्वर्य); न वयं साध्वि साम्राज्यं स्वाराज्यं भौज्यमप्युत। वैराज्यं पारमेष्ठ्यं च आनन्त्यं वा हरेः पदम्॥ Bhāg. 10. 83. 41.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (-ती f.) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings. -2 Elemental, material. -3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. -तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. -2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -3 One of the five daily Yajñas to be performed by a householder (also called भूतयज्ञ, q. v.); होमो दैवो बलिर्भौतो नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् Ms. 3. 70. -तम् A collection of evil spirits. -ती Night. -Comp. -तुल्य, -प्रिय a. imbecile, deranged, like an idiot.

भौतक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (-की f.) [भूत-ठक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; प्रहुतो भौतिको बलिः Ms. 3. 74; आहंकारिकत्वश्रुतेर्न भौतिकानि Sāṅkhya S. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; सूक्ष्माणां नास्ति भौतिकम् Bhāg. 12 184. 9; पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. -कः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A being, animal (जीव); कालस्य ते किमुत तत्कृतभौतिकानाम् Bhāg. 12. 8. 43. -कम् 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. -Comp. -मठः a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम *a.* (–मी *f.*) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth; संस्तृणन्ते विप्रकर्षाद्भौमा नोपाधयः स्फुटम् Mv. 7. 22. –2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयम् R. 13. 36; 15. 59. –3 Earthy, made of earth; Ms. 11. 155. –4 Relating to Mars. –मः 1 The planet Mars. –2 An epithet of the demon Naraka; त्वयि भौमं गते जेतुमरौत्सीत् स पुरीमिमाम् Śi. 2. 39; भौमं हत्वा तन्निरोधादाहृताश्चारुदर्शनाः Bhāg. 10. 58. 58. –3 Water. –4 Light. –5 Sky, atmosphere. –6 N. of Atri. –7 A redflowering पुनर्नवा. –मम् 1 Corn, grain. –2 An elemental thing; किमात्मनश्चात्र ह भौमयोस्तत् Bhāg. 11. 23. 51. –3 Floor; हैमराजतभौमेषु Rām. 2. 88. 5. –4 Story; सप्तभौमाष्टभौमैश्च स ददर्श महापुरीम् Rām. 5. 2. 50. –Comp. –दिनम्, –वारः, –वासरः Tuesday; भौमदिनमभिदधत्यथवा भृशमप्रशस्तमपि मङ्गलं जनाः Śi. 15. 17. –ब्रह्मन् (भौमब्रह्मन्) Vedas, Brāhmaṇas and sacrifices; भौमस्य ब्रह्मणो गुप्त्यै दीपमग्निमिवारणिः Mb. 12. 47. 29 (com. भौमं ब्रह्म वेदा ब्राह्मणा यज्ञाश्च). –रत्नम् coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Viśvakarman, architect of the gods; Mb. 1. 32. 3.

भौमिक *a.* (–की *f.*) –भौम्य *a.* [भूमि-ठक् यत् वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth; भौमिकैस्ते समा ज्ञेया न तैराप्रयतो भवेत् Ms. 5. 142.

भौमी *f.* An epithet of Sītā.

भौरिकः [भूरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति ठक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury-officer, a treasurer.

भौली N. of a Rāga.

भौवनः See भौमन; निहत्य विश्वकर्माणं भौवनं सोमरक्षणे Bm. 1. 144.

भौवादिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, *i. e.* to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 Ā. (भ्यसते) To fear. –*Caus.* To frighten.

भ्रंश् 1 Ā., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रश्यति, भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताद् भ्रष्टमिदं बिसाभरणम् Ś. 3. 25; Pt. 1. 130; Śi. 18. 21. –2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; यूथाद् भ्रष्टः H. 4; R. 14. 16. –3 To be deprived of, lose; बभ्रंशेऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. –4 To escape, flee from; संग्रामाद् बभ्रशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59. –5 To decline, decay, decrease; विवर्णवदनश्चासीत् किंचिदभ्रश्यत स्वनः Rām. 6. 95. 45. –6 To disappear, vanish, depart; द्रवति हृदयमन्तर्भ्रंशयतीवान्तरात्मा Māl. 8. 12. –*Caus.* (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. –2 To deprive of. –3 To ruin, overturn. –4 To cause to disappear or vanish. –5 To expel.

भ्रंशः, –सः [भ्रंश् भावे घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेहेऽस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. –2 Decline, decrease, decay. –3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. –4 Running away. –5 Disappearance. –6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63; so जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश. –7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. –8 Abandoning, deserting. –9 (In drama) A slip of the tongue (due to excitement).

भ्रंशथुः See प्रभ्रंशथुः.

भ्रंश(स)न *a.* (–नी *f.*) [भ्रंश्-ल्यु, ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. –नम् 1 The act of dropping down. –2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित *a.* Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशिन् *a.* [भ्रंश्-णिनि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. –2 Decaying. –3 Straying away from. –4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen, dropped. –2 Decayed, ruined. –3 Fled, escaped. –4 Depraved, vicious. –Comp. –अधिकार *a.* dismissed. –क्रिय *a.* one who has omitted prescribed acts. –गुद *a.* suffering from prolapsus ani. –योग *a.* fallen from devotion; backslider. –श्री *a.* unfortunate.

भ्रंस् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुंसः An actor in female dress.

भ्रकुटि = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ते) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनम् [भ्रस्ज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रण् 1 P. (भ्रणति) To sound.

भ्रभङ्गः = भ्रूभङ्गः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. (भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, बभ्राम, अभ्रमत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितुम्, भ्रान्त) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भुवने कन्दर्पाज्ञा Māl. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भुवं बभ्राम Dk.; दिग्मण्डलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षां भ्रम् 'to go about begging'. –2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gīt. 3. –3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. –4 To spread, prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च पौरजानपदेष्वियं वार्ता Dk. –5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; अन्तर्भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयम् Māl. 5. 20. –6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken, आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति बभ्राम. –7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति Pt. 4. 78. –8 To surround. –9 To waver, be perplexed, doubt; तैरर्थै-

भ्राम्यते भ्रान्तैः सुमाली राक्षसेश्वरः Rām. 7. 7. 30. -*Caus.* (भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रामयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलदानग्रगोगर्भान् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलारविन्दं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13. -4 To proclaim by beat of drum. -5 To disarrange.

भ्रमः [भ्रम्-घञ्] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; शुक्तौ रजतमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; भ्रमं संमोहमावर्तमभ्यासाद्विनिवर्तयेत् Mb. 12. 274. 7; भ्रमो द्विविधः विपर्यासः संशयश्च T. S. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 An eddy, a whirlpool. -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, watercourse; भ्रमागतैरम्बुभिरम्बुराशिः Śi. 3. 38. -13 An umbrella. -14 A circle. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* confused. -आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमण [भ्रम्-ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. -8 The orbit of a planet -9 A cupola. -णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech. -3 N. of one of the 5 धारणाs. °विलासः a pleasure trip; विधेः कदाचिद्भ्रमणीविलासे N. 3. 19.

भ्रमत् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. -कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमर [भ्रम्-करन्] 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णां विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेऽपि। त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि॥ Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. -5 A top; अभ्रामयद्दहो दारुभ्रमरं स कदाचन Śiva B. 7. 32. -6 A particular position of the hand. -री 1 A bee; भ्रमरीकवरीभारभ्रमरीमुखरीकृतम् Kuval. -2 Lac. -रम् Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अतिथिः the Champaka tree. -अभिलीन *a.* with bees clung or attached to; तिरश्चकार भ्रमराभिलीनयोः सुजातयोः पङ्कजकोशयोः श्रियम् R. 3. 8. -अलकः a curl on the forehead. -आनन्दः 1 the Bakula tree. -2 the Atimukta creeper. -इष्टः the tree called श्योनाक. -उत्सवा the Mādhavī creeper. -करण्डकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape); Dk. 2. 2. -कीटः a species of wasp. -निकरः a multitude of bees. -पदम् a kind of metre. -प्रियः a kind of Kadamba tree. -बाधा molestation by a bee; Ś. 1. -मण्डलम् a swarm of bees. -विलसितम् 1 the sporting of bees. -2 N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -कः, -कम् 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions. °दृष्टिः a wandering glance; यथा भ्रमरिकादृष्ट्या भ्राम्यतीव महीयते Bhāg. 10. 46. 41.

भ्रमरित *a.* Turned blue; यदतिविमलनीलवेश्मरश्मिभ्रमरितभाः शुचिसौधवलभिः N. 2. 103.

भ्रमरायते Den. Ā. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee; *i. e.* to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [भ्रम्-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; भ्रमिषु कृतपुटान्तर्मण्डलावृत्तिचक्षुः U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake. -8 Swoon, fainting (मूर्छा); A. Rām. 6. 11. 73. -*a.* Turning round, revolving; क्षीरपव्यं स्वयंभ्रमिम् Bhāg.

भ्रमित *p. p.* 1 Made to go round, whirled. -2 Falsely taken for, confounded with.

भ्रमिन् *a.* [भ्रम्-णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling &c.

भ्रम् See भ्रंश्.

भ्रशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

भ्रस्ज् 6 U. (भृज्जति, भृष्ट; *caus.* भर्जयति-ते, भ्रज्जयति-ते; *desid.* बिभर्क्षति-बिभ्रक्षति, बिभर्जिषति-बिभ्रज्जिषति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); बभ्रज्ज निहते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमभिवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 Ā. (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रुरुजुर्भ्रेजिरे फेणुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate. -*With* वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयन्ती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. -जम् N. of a Sāman; भ्राजा भ्राजे पवमानमुखे भवतो सुक्त एवास्य ताभ्यां तमोऽपघ्नन्ति Tāṇḍya Br.

भ्राजक *a.* (-जिका *f.*) [भ्राज्-ण्वुल्] Illuminating, irradiating. -कम् Bile, gall.

भ्राजथुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजनम् [भ्राज्-ल्युट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् *a.* Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु *a.* [भ्राज्-इष्णुच्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 Of Viṣṇu. भ्राजिष्णुर्भोजनं भोक्ता V. Sah.

भ्रातृ *m*. [भ्राज्-तृच् पृषो०; cf. Uṇ. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चिन्तय तदिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. -*Dual*. A brother and sister [cf. L. *frater*; Zend *bratar*, Eng. *brother*.] -Comp. -गन्धि, -गन्धिक *a*. having only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. -गन्धिकः, -गन्धिन् *m*. a brother in mere name; गत्वा चाह्वय सुग्रीव वालिनं भ्रातृगन्धिनम् Rām. 4. 12. 13. -जः a brother's son. -जाया (also भ्रातृर्जाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; अव्यापन्नामविहतगतिर्द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायाम् Me. 10. -दत्तम् property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage; मातृकं भ्रातृदत्तं वा स्तेना स्याद्यदि तं हरेत् Ms. 9. 92. -द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). -पुत्रः (also भ्रातुष्पुत्रः) a brother's son. (-त्री) a niece. -वधूः a brother's wife. -भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. -श्वशुरः elder brother of the husband. -हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक *a*. Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः व्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary; आत्मना परास्य द्विषन् भ्रातृव्या भवति Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 7; तस्माद्वयं नो भूयिष्ठं भ्रातृव्याच्च वृकोदरात् Mb. 7. 24. 18.

भ्रातृत्वम् Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल *a*. Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रात्रीय, भ्रात्रेय *a*. Fraternal. -यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रात्र्यम् Fraternity, brotherhood; याचितः स मया पूर्वं भ्रात्र्यं ज्ञापयितुं तव Mb. 12. 6. 5.

भ्रादिनी A particular Śruti (in music).

भ्रान्त *p. p*. [भ्रम्-क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. -तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn-apple. -तम् 1 Roaming, moving about; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रान्तं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error. -3 A particular mode of fighting. -Comp. -बुद्धि *a*. confused or perplexed in mind, puzzled.

भ्रान्तिः [भ्रम्-क्तिन्] *f*. 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्रभ्रान्तिररान्तरेषु वितनोत्यन्यामिवारावलीम् V. 1. 5. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; श्रितासि चन्दनभ्रान्त्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमम् U. 1. 47; षाण्मासिके तु संप्राप्ते भ्रान्तिः संजायते नृणाम् । धात्राक्षराणि सृष्टानि पत्रारूढान्यतः पुरा ॥ Jyotistattvam. -5 Confusion, perplexity. -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. -Comp. -कर *a*. confounding, causing delusion. -नाशनः an epithet of Śiva. -हर *a*. removing doubt or error. (-रः) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रान्तिमत् *a*. 1 Revolving, turning round; भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रम् M. 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. -*m*. A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; भ्रान्तिमानन्यसंवित्तत्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10; *e. g*. कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करान् लेढि शशिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Māl. 1. 2 also.

भ्रामः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भ्रामक *a*. (-मिका *f*.). [भ्रामयति-भ्र् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. -कः 1 A sun-flower. -2 A kind of loadstone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

भ्रामणम् [भ्रम्-णिच् ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

भ्रामर *a*. (-री *f*.) [भ्रमरेण संभृतं भ्रमरस्येदं वा अण्] Relating to a bee. -रः, -रम् A kind of loadstone. -रम् 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness. -3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey; निर्मलं स्फटिकाभं यत् तन्मधु भ्रामरं स्मृतम् Bhāv. P. -5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. -री 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रदक्षिणा q. v.); as in दीयतां भ्रामर्यः Karpūr. 4; Vb. 2.

भ्रामरिन् *a*. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic; भ्रामरी गण्डमाली च Ms. 3. 161. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

भ्रामिन् *a*. Confused, perplexed.

भ्रा (भ्ला) श् 1, 4 Ā. (भ्राशते, भ्राश्यते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाश्यते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

भ्राष्ट्रः, -ष्ट्रम् A frying-pan. -ष्ट्रः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

भ्राष्ट्रकम्, -कः A frying-pan; उत्पतितोऽपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भङ्क्तुम् Pt. 1. 132.

भ्राष्ट्रमिन्ध *a*. One who fries or roasts.

भ्रा (भ्ला) स् See भ्रा (भ्ला) श्.

भ्रु (भ्रू) कुंसः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः, -टी See भ्रूकुटि; समर्प्यमाणं सुदृशा नामहीद्भ्रुकुटीमुखः Bm. 1. 266.

भ्री 9 P. (भ्रीणाति) 1 To fear. -2 To maintain (भरणे).

भ्रुड् 6 P. (भ्रुडति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

भ्रू *f.* [भ्रम्-डू Uṇ. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow; कान्तिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1 47; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते. -Comp. -कुटिः, -टी *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. °बन्धः, °रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows; °मुखम् a frowning face; भ्रूकुटिं बन्ध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown'. -क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows; भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशाम् Ku. 3. 60. °आलापः the language of frowns. -जाहम् the root of the eyebrow. -भङ्गः, -भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरङ्गभ्रूभङ्गा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28; सभ्रूभङ्गं मुखमिव Me. 24; सभ्रूभङ्गम् 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् *a.* frowning. -मण्डलम् the arch of the eyebrow. -मध्यम् the space between the eye-brows. -लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -वञ्चितम् a stolen glance. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows, frowning. -विचेष्टितम्, -विभ्रमः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows; सभ्रूविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Mal. 1. 25; Me. 16. -विजृम्भः, -भ्रमणम् the bending of the brows.

भ्रूण् 10 A. (भ्रूणयते) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [भ्रूण्-घञ्] 1 An embryo, fœtus; सर्वा भ्रूणान्यारुषी Ṛv. 10. 155. 2. -2 A child, boy; उद्यम्य शस्त्रमायातं भ्रूणमप्याततायिनम् Śukra. 4. 1149. -3 A very learned Brāhmaṇa; भ्रूणहाऽभ्रूणहा (भवति) Bṛi. Up. 4, 3. 22; तस्य साधोरपापस्य भ्रूणस्य ब्रह्मवादिनः। कथं वधं यथा बभ्रोर्मन्यते सन्मतो भवान्॥ Bhāg. 9. 9. 32. -4 A pregnant woman (गर्भिणी). -Comp. -घ्न, -हन् *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. -2 one who kills a learned Brāhmaṇa; अपि भ्रूणहणं मासात् पुनन्त्यहरहः कृताः Ms. 11. 248. -हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूणहत्यां वा एते घ्नन्ति; Trisuparṇa 2; Y. 1. 64. -2 the killing of a learned Brāhmaṇa; भ्रूणहत्यामसि प्राप्ता Rām. 2. 74. 4 (com. बाह्यवध्येतृब्रह्महत्यां प्राप्तासि); अल्पेन नृपितो हुत्वा भ्रूणहत्यां न मुच्यते Mb. 12. 26. 21. -हन् *m.* 1 the killer of an embryo. -2 any mean murderer.

भ्रेज् 1 A. (भ्रेजते) To shine.

भ्रे (भ्ले) ष् 1 U. (भ्रेषति-ते, भ्लेषति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation; क्रतुभ्रेषस्त्वत्तः क्रतुफलविधानव्यसनिनः Śiva-mahimna 21.

भ्रौणहत्यम् The killing of an embryo; P. VI. 4. 174.

भ्लक्ष् See भक्ष्.

भ्लाश् See भाश्.

म

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon. -5 N. of Brahman; मकारेणोच्यते ब्रह्मा. -6 Of Viṣṇu. -7 Of Śiva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables; मो भूमिस्त्रिगुरु श्रियं दिशति यः V. Ratna. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. -मम् 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

मंह् 1 A. (मंहते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंहनीय *a.* Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

मंहिष्ठ *a.* Ved. 1 Very liberal or praiseworthy. -2 Exceedingly abundant. -3 Quite ready for.

मकमकाय Den. A. (मकमकायते) To croak (as a frog); Ksv.

मकरः [मं विषं किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). -2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara; दण्डव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा... Ms. 7. 187; Śukra. 4. 1100. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. -अङ्कः an epithet of 1 the god of love. -2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuṇa. -आकरः, -आवासः the ocean; प्रविश्य मकरावासं यादोगणनिषेवितम् Mb. 7. 11. 19. -आलयः 1 the ocean. -2 a symbolical expression for the number 'four'. -आसनम् a kind of Āsana in yoga; मकरासनमावक्ष्ये वायूनां स्तम्भकारणात्। पृष्ठे पादद्वयं बद्ध्वा हस्ताभ्यां पृष्ठबन्धनम्॥ Rudrayāmala. -कुण्डलम्

an ear-ring in the shape of a Makara; हेमाङ्गदलसद्बाहुः स्फुरन्मकरकुण्डलः (स्वराज) Bhāg. 8. 15. 9. –केतनः, –केतुः, –केतुमत् *m.* epithets of the god of love. –ध्वजः 1 an epithet of the god of love; संप्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मथनं त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा Ratn. 1. 3; तत्प्रेमवारि मकरध्वजतापहारि Ch. P. 41. –2 a particular array of troops. –3 the sea. –4 a particular medical preparation. –राशिः *f.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. –वाहनः N. of Varuṇa. –संक्रमणम् the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. –सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरिन् *m.* [मकराः सन्त्यत्र इनि] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरिका A particular head-dress; K.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. –Comp. –पत्रम्, –लेखा the mark of a Makarī on the face of Lakṣmī. –प्रस्थः N. of a town.

मकरन्दः [मकरमपि द्यति कामजनकत्वात् दो-अवखण्डने क पृषो॰ मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; निपिद्धैरप्येभिर्लुलितमकरन्दो मधुकरैः Ve. 1. 1; मकरन्दतुन्दिलानामरविन्दानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. –2 A kind of jasmine. –3 The cuckoo. –4 A bee. –5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. –6 (In music) A kind of measure. –न्दम् A filament.

मकरन्दवत् *a.* Filled with honey. –ती The *Patala* creeper or its flower.

मकरन्दिका A kind of metre.

मकारः 1 The syllable म. –2 Each of the following five मद्य, मत्स्य, मांस, मैथुन and मुद्रा; see पञ्चमकार.

मकुटम् A crown; cf. मुकुट; Mb. 3.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the Śūdras (शूद्रशासन).

मकुरः [मक्-उरच् पृषो॰] 1 A mirror. –2 The *Bakula* tree. –3 A bud. –4 The Arabian jasmine. –5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. –2 A bud.

मकुष्टः, –मकुष्टकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुष्ठ *a.* Slow. –ष्ठः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकूलकः 1 A bud. –2 The tree called दन्ती.

मक्क 1 Ā. (मक्कते) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying-in women).

मक्कुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk (सुधा).

मक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. –2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. –2 Hypocrisy. –3 A multitude, collection. –Comp. –वीर्यः the tree पियाल.

मक्षिकः, –मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee; भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. –Comp. –मलम् wax.

मक्षुणम् A particular measure (= 7 māṣas.).

मख् or मङ्ख् 1 P. (मखति, मङ्खति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख् संज्ञायां घ] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. –2 Lively, active, cheerful. –खः 1 A sacrificial rite; आकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. –2 A festival. –3 Worship; वैदिकस्तान्त्रिको मिश्र इति मे त्रिविधो मखः Bhāg. 11. 27. 7. –Comp. –अंशभाज् *m.* a god. –अग्निः, –अनलः sacrificial fire. –अन्नम् the seed of Euryale Ferox (कमलबीज). –असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –क्रिया a sacrificial rite. –त्रात *m.* an epithet of Rāma; त्राणं पातु मखत्राता Rām. stotra 5. –द्विष् *m.* a demon, a Rākṣasa; तत्र यावधिपती मखद्विषां तौ शरव्यमकरोत् स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4. –द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –प्रभुः *m.* the Soma plant. –मृगव्याधः an epithet of Śiva; मखमृगव्याधोत्तमाङ्गस्थलस्थास्तु ...... N. 22. 140. –हन् *n.* an epithet 1 of Indra. –2 of Śiva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice; त्वं जघन्थ नमुचिं मखस्युम् Ṛv. 10. 73. 7. –2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः, मगुः 1 A magian. –2 A priest of the sun; B. P.

मगन्दः A usurer.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Bihar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. –2 A bard, minstrel. –धाः (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. –धा 1 The town of the Magadhas. –2 Long pepper. –Comp. –ईश्वरः 1 a king of the Magadhas. –2 N. of Parantapa; प्राक् संनिकर्षं मगधेश्वरस्य R. 6. 20. –3 N. of Jarāsandha. –उद्भवा long pepper; फलं बृहत्या मगधोद्भवानाम् Suśruta. –देशः the country of Magadha. –पुरी the city of Magadha. –लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगध्यति Den. P. 1 To surround. –2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c.).

मग्न See मस्ज्.

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. –2 N. of a country. –3 A kind of drug or medicine. –4 Pleasure. –5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. –6 See मघम्. –घम् 1 A kind of flower. –2 A gift, present. –3 Wealth, riches (Ved.). –Comp. –गन्धः Mimusops Elengi (बकुल).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* N. of Indra.

मघवन् *a.* [मह्-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य घः बुगागमश्च Un. 1. 156] Liberal, munificent. *-m.* (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघोनः) 1 N. of Indra; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवम् R. 1. 26; 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. -2 An owl (पेचक). -3 N. of Vyāsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -भवः, -भूः the planet Venus.

मघा, (-घी) A kind of corn.

मङ्क् 1 Ā. (मङ्कते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn.

मङ्किलः A forest-conflagration.

मङ्कुः A blotch.

मङ्कुकः A kind of musical instrument (v.l. मड्डुक ?); अन्या कक्षगतेनैव मङ्कुकेनासितेक्षणा Rām. 5. 10. 38.

मङ्कुरः A mirror.

मङ्कुराः One knowing dancing and singing (साहित्य).

मङ्क्षणम् An armour for the legs, greaves.

मङ्क्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मङ्क्षूदपाति परितः पटलैरलीनाम् Śi. 5. 37. -2 Exceedingly, very much. -3 Truly, really.

मङ्खः 1 A royal bard. -2 A medicament of a particular class. -3 N. of a lexicographer.

मङ्ग् 1 U. (मङ्गति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To appear beautiful (मगि मण्डने); रम्याकवेर्षैमङ्गिरे (अश्वाः) Bk. 14. 10.

मङ्गः 1 The head of a boat. -2 The side of a ship.

मङ्गल *a.* [मङ्ग्-अलच्; Uṇ. 5. 70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; मङ्गलदिवसः, मङ्गलवृषभः &c. -2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. -3 Brave. -लम् 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनकानां रघूणां च यत् कृत्स्नं गोत्रमङ्गलम् U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9; 10. 67. (*b*) Happiness, good luck or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मङ्गलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being, welfare, good; सङ्गः सतां किमु न मङ्गलमातनोति Bv. 1. 122; (also *m.* in these senses). -2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. -3 A blessing, benediction. -4 An auspicious or lucky object. -5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. -6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). -7 Any ancient custom. -8 Turmeric. -9 (In music) A particular composition. -लः 1 The planet Mars. -2 N. of Agni. -ला, -ली 1 A faithful wife -2 Dūrvā grass. -3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -अक्षताः (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmaṇas when pronouncing blessings. -अगरु *n.* a variety of sandal. -अयनम् the way to happiness or prosperity; परममङ्गलायनगुणकथनोऽसि Bhāg. 5. 3. 11. -अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; आददे वयसामन्ते मङ्गलालंकृतां सुताम् Ku. 6. 87; M. 1. 14. -अष्टकम् a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्निकम् 1 any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -2 a vase full of water carried in front of a procession. -आचरणम् 1 an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -2 pronouncing a blessing. -आचारः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. -2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -3 (in music) a particular composition. -आतोद्यम् a drum beaten on festive occasions. -आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258. -आरम्भः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आलम्भनम् touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -आवह *a.* auspicious. -इच्छा benediction, felicitation. -इच्छु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणम् repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कलशः a vessel used at festivals. -कारक, -कारिन् *a.* auspicious. -कार्यम् any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; Ś. 4. -क्षौमम् a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; दधतो मङ्गलक्षौमे वसानस्य च वल्कले R. 12. 8. -गृहम् an auspicious house or temple. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -घटः, -पात्रम् a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -चण्डिका, -चण्डी N. of Durgā; मङ्गलेषु च या दक्षा सा च मङ्गलचण्डिका Brav. P. -छायः the *plakṣa* tree. -तूर्यम् a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; सुखश्रवा मङ्गलतूर्यनिस्वनाः R. 3. 19. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -ध्वनिः an auspicious music (at the time of some festival). -पत्रम् a leaf serving as an amulet. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामङ्गलपाठक शैलूषापसद Ve. 1. -पुष्पम् an auspicious flower. -पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. -प्रतिसरः 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अन्त्रैः कल्पितमङ्गलप्रतिसराः (अङ्गनाः) Māl. 5. 18. -2 the cord of an amulet. -प्रद *a.* auspicious. (-दा) turmeric. -प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. -भेरी a drum beaten on festive occasions. -मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सिताংशुका मङ्गलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -मालिका marriage-music. -वचस् *n.*, -वादः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन् *a.* expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. -वाद्यम् see मङ्गलतूर्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः 1 a festive or auspicious rite. -2 preparations for a festival. -वृषभः an ox with auspicious signs. -शब्दः

greeting, a benedictory expression. -समालम्भनम् an auspicious unguent. -सूत्रम् see मङ्गलप्रतिसर. -स्नानम् a solemn or auspicious ablution. -स्वरः a sea-shell.

मङ्गलाव्रतः An epithet of Śiva (devoted to Umā).

मङ्गलीय *a.* Auspicious; fortunate.

मङ्गल्य *a.* [मङ्गलाय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; मङ्गल्यं मङ्गलं विष्णुम् Mb. 1. 1. 24; मङ्गल्यं ब्राह्मणस्य स्यात् Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमङ्गल्याम् U. 4. 10. -ल्यः 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. -ल्या 1 A species of fragrant sandal; मङ्गल्यागुरुशिशिरा गन्धाढ्या दोषवाहिका Rājanighaṇṭu. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A kind of aloe-wood. -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्यम् 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मङ्गल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मङ्गिनी A boat, ship. -Comp. -शिरस् the prow of a vessel.

मङ्गुरः A kind of fish.

मङ्गुलम् An evil, a sin.

मङ्घ् I. 1 P. (मङ्घति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 Ā. (मङ्घते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मच् 1 Ā. (मचते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, ground.

मचर्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमचर्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; मतल्लिकादयो नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशिष्यनिघ्नाः Sk.; cf. उद्घः.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् *m.* [मस्ज्-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh; अस्थि यत् स्वामिना पक्वं तस्य सारं द्रवो घनः। यः स्वेदवत् पृथग्भूतः स मज्जेत्यभिधीयते Bhāva. P. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत् *n.* a bone. -समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जनम् [मस्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकान्तिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जनः An elephant in the eighth year; Mātaṅga L. 5. 9.

मज्जा [मस्ज्-अच् टाप्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जम् 1 semen virile. -2 a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्गुल). -मेहः a disease of urinary organs. -रजस् *n.* 1 a particular hell. -2 bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जूषा See मञ्जूषा.

मञ्च् 1 Ā. (मञ्चते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 =मच् q. v.

मञ्चः [मन्च्-घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, *dais*, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; मञ्चाः क्रियन्तां विविधा मल्लरङ्गपरिश्रिताः Bhāg. 10. 36. 25; स तत्र मञ्चेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1; 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. -नृत्यम् a kind of dance. -पीठम् a seat on a platform. -मण्डपः 1 a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2 a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मञ्चकम् [मञ्च स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire; वारिधानी तु कुम्भश्च मार्जनी मञ्चकस्तथा Ks. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मञ्चिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray. -3 (In music) A kind of measure.

मञ्ज् 10 U. (मञ्जयति-ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मञ्जरम् 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मञ्जरिः, -री *f.* 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निवपेः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4. 38; सद्यःकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44; 16. 51; so स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी Gīt. 10; मुखं मुक्तारुचो धत्ते घर्माम्भःकणमञ्जरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl; cf. मञ्जरीपिञ्जरित 'bedecked with pearls'. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चामरम् a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; व्याधूयन्ते निचुलतरुभिर्मञ्जरीचामराणि V. 4. 13. -जालम् a dense mass of buds or flowers. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मञ्जरित *a.* [मञ्जर्यः संजाता अस्य इतच्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मञ्जरीकः A species of fragrant Tulasī.

मञ्जरीकृ P. To turn into flower or bud.

मञ्जा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मञ्जिः, -ञ्जी *f.* 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree.

मञ्जिका A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

मञ्जिमन् *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

मञ्जिष्ठ *a.* Bright red; नीललोहितमाञ्जिष्ठा विसृजन्नर्चिषः पृथक् Mb. 16. 2. 12; also मञ्जिष्ठक; पाण्डुरारुणवर्णानि नीलमञ्जिष्ठकानि च Rām. 5. 1. 79.

मञ्जिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मञ्जिमती इष्ठन् मतुपो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder; मञ्जिष्ठां नागसंभवम् Śiva B. 30. 19. **–Comp.** **–मेहः** a kind of urinary disease. **–रागः** 1 the colour of the Indian madder. –2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, *i. e.* durable or permanent attachment.

मञ्जीरः, –रम् [मञ्ज्-ध्वनौ ईरन्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (नूपुर); सिञ्जानमञ्जुमञ्जीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनम् Gīt 11; or मुखरमधीरं त्यज मञ्जीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलम् 5; Māl. 1. **–रम्** A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मञ्जीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मञ्जु *a.* [मञ्ज्-उन्] 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्खलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविन्द स्यन्दमानं मरन्दं तव किमपि लिहन्तो मञ्जु गुञ्जन्तु भृङ्गाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मञ्जु मन्दहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2. 5. **–Comp.** **–केशिन्** *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa. **–गति, –गमन** *a.* having a lovely gait. (**–ना**) 1 a goose. –2 a flamingo. **–गर्तः** N. of the country called Nepāl. **–गिर्** *a.* sweet-voiced; एते मञ्जुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. **–गुञ्जः** a charming hum. **–घोष** *a.* uttering a sweet sound. (**–षः**) a dove. **–नाशी** 1 a handsome woman (?). –2 an epithet of Durgā. –3 of Śachī, wife of Indra. **–पाठकः** a parrot. **–प्राणः** an epithet of Brahmā. **–भद्रः** N. of one of the Jinas. **–भाषिन्, –वाच्, –वादिन्** *a* sweet-speaking; (गिरम्) अनुवदति शुकस्ते मञ्जुवाक् पञ्जरस्थः R. 5. 74; 12. 39. **–भाषिणी** *f.* N. of a metre; सजसाजगौ भवति मञ्जुभाषिणी V. Ratna. **–मणिः** *m.* a topaz (पुष्कराज). **–वक्त्र** *a.* having a beautiful face, handsome. **–श्रीः** N. of a बोधिसत्त्व. **–सौरभम्** a kind of metre. **–स्वन, –स्वर** *a.* sweet-sounding.

मञ्जुल *a.* [मञ्जु-सिध्मा° लच्, मञ्जु-उ लच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.); संप्रति मञ्जुलवञ्जुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातम् Gīt. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमञ्जुलम् Kāv. 2. 334. **–लः** 1 A kind of gallinule. **–लम्** 1 An arbour, a bower. –2 A spring, well. –3 The state of being variegated.

मञ्जु (ञ्जू) षा, मञ्जु (ञ्जू) षिका [मञ्ज्-ऊषन्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मञ्जूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; अपारकोषगर्भासु मञ्जूषासु निजैर्नरैः Śiva B. 29. 56. –2 A large basket, hamper; मञ्जुषाऽपि च मञ्जूषा पेटा च पेटिकेत्यपि Śabdaratnāvalī. –3 Madder (= मञ्जिष्ठा). –4 A stone.

मटकः, –कम् A dead body.

मटची, मटती Hail; मटचीहतेषु कुरुष्वाटिक्या सह Ch. Up. 1. 10. 1.

मट (ड) ची A locust.

मट्टुटफटिः 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मट्टकम् 1 The ridge of a roof. –2 Eleusine Coracana (Mar. मटकी, नाचणी).

मठ् 1 P. (मठति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. –2 To go. –3 To grind.

मठः, –ठम् [मठत्यत्र मठ् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. –2 A monastery, convent. –3 A seminary, college, place of learning. –4 A temple. –5 A cart drawn by oxen. **–ठी** 1 A cell. –2 A cloister, convent. **–Comp.** **–अधिपतिः, –अध्यक्षः** the superintendent of a monastery; principal of a college. **–आयतनम्** a monastery, college. **–चिन्ता** charge of a convent; वर्षं यावत् किमन्येन मठचिन्तां दिनत्रयम् Pt. 2. 63.

मठर *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk. –2 Hard, harsh (sound).

मठिका 1 A small cell. –2 A hut or college.

मडकः A kind of corn; L. D. B.

मड्डुः, मड्डुकः A kind of drum; see मड्डुक.

मड्मडायित *a.* Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; वत्सतरी मड्मडायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. –2 An ornament in general. –3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. –4 A magnet, loadstone. –5 The wrist. –6 A water-pot. –7 Clitoris. –8 Glans penis. –9 A crystal; क्वचिन्मणिनिकाशोदाम् (नदीम्) Rām. 2. 95. 9. –10 The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). –11 An ingot, a lump (of gold); यथा सोम्यैकेन लोहमणिना सर्वं लोहमयं विज्ञातं स्यात् Ch. Up. 6. 1. 5. **–Comp.** **–इन्द्रः, –राजः** a diamond. **–कण्ठः** the blue jay. **–कण्ठकः** a cock. **–कर्णिका, –कर्णी** N. of a sacred pool in Benares. **–काचः** the feathered part of an arrow. **–काञ्चनयोगः** a rare combination of mutually worthy things. **–काननम्** the neck. **–कारः** a lapidary, jeweller; मणिकाराश्च ये केचित् Rām. 2. 83. 12. **–गुणः** a quality of gems; षडश्रश्चतुरश्रो वृत्तो वा, तीव्ररागसंस्थानवानच्छः स्निग्धो गुरुरर्चिष्मानन्तर्गतप्रभः प्रभानुलेपी चेति मणिगुणाः Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. **–ग्रीवः** a son of Kubera. **–तारकः** the crane or Sārasa bird. **–तुण्डः** a striped hyena; Nighaṇṭaratnākara. **–तुलाकोटिः** a foot ornament consisting of jewels. **–दण्ड** *a.* having a

handle adorned with jewels. **–दर्पणः** a jewelled mirror. **–दीपः** 1 a lamp having jewels; मणिदीपप्रकाशितं...... पश्येदं रत्नमन्दिरम् –2 a jewel serving as a lamp. **–दोषः** a flaw or defect in a jewel. **–द्वीपः** 1 the hood of the serpent Ananta. –2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar; सुधासिन्धोर्मध्ये सुरविटपिवाटीपरिसरे। मणिद्वीपे नीपोपवनवति चिन्तामणिगृहे Saundaryalaharī. **–धनुः** *m.*, **–धनुस्** *n.* a rainbow. **–पाली** a female keeper of jewels. **–पुष्पकः** N. of the conchshell of Sahadeva; नकुलः सहदेवश्च सुघोषमणिपुष्पकौ Bg. 1. 16. **–पूरः** 1 the navel. –2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (**–रम्**) 1 N. of a town in Kaliṅga. –2 the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक); तदूर्ध्वे नाभिदेशे तु मणिपूरं महाप्रभम्। ...... मणिवद् भिन्नं तत्पद्मं मणिपूरं तथोच्यते Yogagrantha. °पतिः an epithet of Babhruvāhana. **–प्रवेकः** a most excellent jewel. **–प्रभा** N. of a metre. **–बन्धः** 1 the wrist; रक्षाकरण्डकमस्य मणिबन्धे न दृश्यते Ś. 7. –2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102; मणिबन्धैर्निगूढैश्च सुश्लिष्टशुभसन्धिभिः Garuḍa P. –3 a kind of metre. **–बन्धनम्** 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. –2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set; collet; Ś. 6. –3 the wrist; ......मणिबन्धनात् कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते Ś. 3. 13. **–बीजः, –वीजः** the pomegranate tree. **–भावरः** an Indian crane; Nighaṇṭaratnākara. **–भित्तिः** *f.* N. of the palace of Śeṣa. **–भूः** *f.* a floor set with jewels. **–भूमिः** *f.* 1 a mine of jewels. –2 a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. **–मण्डपः** 1 N. of the residence of Śeṣa. –2 a crystal hall. **–मन्तकम्** a variety of diamonds; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. **–मन्थम्** rock-salt; क्वणमणिमन्थभूधर भवशिलालेहायेहाचणो लवणस्यति N. 19. 18. **–माला** 1 a string or necklace of jewels. –2 lustre, splendour, beauty. –3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). –4 N. of Lakṣmī. –5 N. of a metre. **–मेखल** *a.* girdled with gems. **–यष्टिः** *m., f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. **–रत्नम्** a jewel, gem. **–रागः** the colour of jewels. (**–गम्**) vermilion. **–विग्रह** *a.* jewelled; काञ्चनीं मणिविग्रहाम् Rām. 6. 128. 75. **–विशेषः** an excellent jewel. **–शिला** a jewelled slab. **–सरः** a necklace; मणिसरममलं तारकपटलं नखदशशशिभूषिते Gīt. **–शृङ्गः** the god of the sun. **–सूत्रम्** a string of pearls. **–सोपानम्** a jewelled staircase. **–स्तम्भः** a pillar inlaid with jewels. **–हर्म्यम्** a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः, –कम् 1 A water-jar; विवृद्धमूषिका रथ्या विभिन्नमणिकास्तथा Mb. 16. 2. 5; तस्माच्च शिल्पान्मणिकादिकारी प्रसिद्धनामाजनि कुम्भकारः N. 7. 75. –2 =अजागलस्तन q. v. –3 The front part of the male organ of generation. **–कः** 1 A crystal palace. –2 A jewel, gem.

मणितम् An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; मणितं रतिकूजितम् Abh. Chin. 1408; सीत्कृतानि मणितं करुणोक्तिः Śi. 10. 75; संभ्रान्ता मणितवतीव पद्मवाटी Rām. Ch. 7. 67.

मणिमत् *a.* Jewelled; गण्डस्थलोन्नतमुखं मणिमत्किरीटम् Bhāg. –*m.* 1 The sun. –2 N. of a mountain. –3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचम् 1 A land. –2 A flower. –3 A pearl.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. **–कम्** 1 The moon-stone. –2 A flower.

मणीवकम् A flower.

मण्ठ् 1 Ā. (मण्ठते) 1 To long for. –2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मण्ठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मण्ड् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मण्डति, मण्डयति-ते, मण्डित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मण्डयितुं वधूरनङ्गः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. –2 To rejoice. –II. 1 Ā. (मण्डते) 1 To clothe, dress. –2 To surround, encompass. –3 To distribute, divide.

मण्डः, –ण्डम् [मन्-ड तस्य नेत्वं, मण्ड्-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. –2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारौदनमण्डमुष्णमधुरम् U. 4. 1; तण्डुलानां सुसिद्धानां चतुर्दशगुणे जले। रसः सिक्थैर्विरहितो मण्ड इत्यभिधीयते Bhāva. P. –3 Cream (of milk). –4 Foam, froth or scum in general; घृतात्परं मण्डमिवातिसूक्ष्मं ज्ञात्वा शिवं सर्वभूतेषु गूढम् Śvet. Up. 4. 16; श्रोतुमिच्छामि तज्ज्ञानं घृतं मण्डमयं यथा Mb. 12. 318. 68. –5 Ferment. –6 Gruel. –7 Pith, essence. –8 The head. –9 The spirituous part of wine; राज्यं गतधनं साधो पीतमण्डां सुरामिव Rām. 2. 36. 12. **–ण्डः** 1 An ornament, decoration. –2 A frog. –3 The castor-oil tree. **–ण्डा** 1 Spirituous liquor. –2 The emblic myrobalan tree. **–Comp. –उदकम्** 1 barm, yeast. –2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. –3 mental agitation or excitement. –4 variegated colour. **–जातम्** the second change which takes place in sour milk. **–प** *a.* drinking scum or cream. **–पीठिका** two quarters of the compass. **–हारकः** a distiller of spirits &c.

मण्डकः 1 A kind of baked flour. –2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मांडे); पयःस्मिता मण्डकमण्डनाम्बरा N. 16. 107. –3 A particular musical air.

मण्डन *a.* [मण्डयति मण्ड्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. –2 Fond of ornaments. **–नम्** The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहानेः R. 13. 16; मण्डनविधिः Ś. 6. 5. –2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मण्डनान्मण्डनमन्वभुङ्क्त Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71; स्वाङ्गैरेव विभूषितासि वहसि क्लेशाय किं मण्डनम् Nāg. 3. 6. Also मण्डना. **–नः** (or **मण्डनमिश्रः**) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Śaṅkarāchārya; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मण्डनमिश्रधाम Śaṅkaradigvijayam. **–Comp. –कालः** time for adorning. **–प्रिय** *a.* fond of ornaments.

मण्डपः [मण्डं भूषां पाति पा-क, मण्ड्-कपन् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open

hall; विवाहमण्डप. -2 A tent, pavilion; दीर्घेष्वमी नियमिताः पटमण्डपेषु निद्रां विहाय वनजाक्ष वनायुदेश्याः R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामण्डप; प्रत्यासन्नौ कुरबकवृतेर्माधवीमण्डपस्य Me. 80. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

मण्डपकः, -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मण्डयन्तः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assemly of women. -न्ती A woman.

मण्डित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated; मणिमयमकरमनोहरकुण्डलमण्डितगण्डमुदारम् Gīt.; स्वयं च मण्डिता नित्यं परिमृष्टपरिच्छदा Bhāg. 7. 11. 26.

मण्डित N. of one of the Gaṇādhipas of the Jains.

मण्डरी A kind of cricket.

मण्डल *a.* [मण्ड्-कलच्] Round, circular; मण्डलाग्रा वृसीश्चैव गृहान्याः पृष्ठतो ययुः Rām. 5. 18. 12. -लः 1 circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लम् 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; न्यग्रोधं च क्षुमण्डलम् Mb. 12. 169. 12; करालफणमण्डलम् R. 12. 98; आदर्शमण्डलनिभानि समुल्लसन्ति Ki. 5. 41; स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमण्डल, छायामण्डल, चापमण्डल, मुखमण्डल, स्तनमण्डल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); मण्डले पन्नगो रुद्धो मन्त्रैरिव महाविषः Rām. 2. 12. 5; जानन्ति तन्त्रयुक्तिं यथास्थितं मण्डलमभिलिखन्ति Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमण्डलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला (विभावरी) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमण्डलमण्डन भवखण्डन ए Gīt. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमण्डलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमण्डलम् R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; मण्डलचरितम् Kau. A. 1. 1. 1; सततसुकृती भूयाद् भूपः प्रसादितमण्डलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मण्डलनाभिताम् &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:— विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc;* cf. also Śi. 2. 81. and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only:—the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). -13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. -14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. -15 A division of the Ṛigveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Maṇḍalas or eight Aṣṭakas). -16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. -17 A kind of perfume. -18 A circular bandage (in surgery). -19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. -20 Sexual dalliance; नानाविचित्रकृतमण्डलमावहन्तीम् Bil. Ch. (उत्तरपीठिका) 33. -21 A circular gait; हय इव मण्डलमाशु यः करोति Rām. 6. 33. 35; Mb. 3. 19. 8. -22 A play-board (द्यूते शारीस्थापनपट्टम्); Mb. 8. 74. 15. -ली 1 A circle, orb &c. -2 A group, assemblage; तन्मोचनाय तेनाशु प्रेरिता शिष्यमण्डली Bm. 1. 648. -3 Walking round, circular motion. -4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). -Comp. -अग्र *a.* round-pointed. (-ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. (-ग्रम्) a surgeon's circular knife. -अधिपः, -अधीशः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the ruler or governor of a district or province. -2 a king, sovereign. -आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement; भ्रमिषु कृततुटान्तर्मण्डलावृत्तिचक्षुः U. 3. 19. -आसन *a.* sitting in a circle. -उत्तमम् a principal kingdom or district. -कविः a bad poet. -कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. -नाभिः the centre of a circle. -नृत्यम् a circular dance, dance in a ring. -न्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -बन्धः the formation of a circle or roundness. -भागः an arc. -माडः a pavilion. -वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. -वर्तनम् drawing figures with some powder (Mar. रांगोळी घालणें); संमार्जनोपलेपाभ्यां गृहमण्डलवर्तनैः Bhāg. 7. 11. 26. -वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province; स तुल्यातिशयध्वंसं यथा मण्डलवर्तिनाम् Bhāg. 11. 3. 20. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall. -वाटः a garden.

मण्डलकम् 1 A circle. -2 A disc. -3 A district, province. -4 A group, collection. -5 A circular array of troops. -6 White leprosy with round spots. -7 A mirror. -8 A kind of pose of an archer. -9 A circle with lines drawn for magical incantations. -कः A dog.

मण्डलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. -2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मण्डलयन् जवेन Ki. 16. 44.

मण्डलायते Den. Ā. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मण्डलायित *a.* Round, circular. -तम् A ball, globe.

मण्डलिका a group, troop, band, crowd.

मण्डलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मण्डलिन् *a.* [मण्डल-इनि] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil; बाता मण्डलिनस्तीव्रा व्यपसव्यं प्रचक्रमुः Rām. 6.

107. 21. -2 Ruling a country. -m. 1 A particular kind of snake. -2 A snake in general. -3 A cat. -4 The pole-cat. -5 A dog. -6 The sun. -7 The fig-tree. -8 The ruler of a province.

मण्डलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं मुकुलयन्ति च मण्डलीकाः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मण्डलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मण्डलीकरणम् Rounding, coiling.

मण्डलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. -2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मण्डलीभू 1 P. 1 To become round. -2 To form a globe or circle.

मण्डुकम् The handle of a shield; स्यूते बाहौ मण्डुकश्लिष्टमुष्टेः Śi. 18. 21.

मण्डूकः [मण्डयति वर्षासमयं, मण्ड् ऊकण् Uṇ. 4. 42.] 1 A frog; निपानमिव मण्डूकाः सोद्योगं नरमायान्ति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāṣ. -2 N. of a particular breed of horses. -3 A machine like a frog. -4 The sole of a horse's hoof. -कम् A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman. -3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः, -गतिः, -प्लुतिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाग्रहणं मण्डूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते Sk. -कुलम् a collection of frogs. -पर्णा, -पर्णिका, -पर्णी N. of several plants like मञ्जिष्ठा, ब्राह्मी etc. -योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog; मण्डूकयोगनियतैर्यथान्यायं निषेविभिः Mb. 13. 142. 9. -सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मण्डूरम् Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मन्-क्त] 1 Thought, believed, supposed; स मे युक्ततमो मतः Bg. 6. 47. -2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. -3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; बभौ च सा तेन सतां मतेन श्रद्धेव साक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना R. 2. 16; 8. 8. -4 Commended, valued. -5 Conjectured, guessed. -6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. -7 Thought out. -8 Intended, aimed at. -9 Approved, sanctioned. -10 Wished or hoped for. -11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मन्). -तम् 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमम् Bg. 18. 6; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. -2 Doctrine, tenet, creed, religious belief; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठन्ति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. -3 Advice, instruction, counsel. -4 Aim, design, intention, purpose; आत्मप्रभावेण मुने ज्ञातुमर्हसि मे मतम् Rām. 7. 9. 19. -5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -6 Knowledge. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice; कच्चिन्नाम द्विजो भूत्वा मताक्षः प्रियदेवनः Mb. 4. 1. 24. -अनुज्ञा one of the निग्रहस्थानs known in न्यायशास्त्र; Bhāṣā P.; admission of a fault in one's own reasoning, while insisting on a similar one in that of the opponent. -अन्तरम् 1 a different view. -2 a different creed. -अवलम्बनम् adopting or holding a particular opinion. -भेदः difference of opinion.

मतङ्गः [माद्यति अनेन, मद्-अङ्गच् दस्य तः Tv.] 1 An elephant. -2 A cloud. -3 N. of a sage; मतङ्गशापादवलेपमूलादवाप्तवानस्मि मतङ्गजत्वम् R. 5. 53. -4 The king त्रिशङ्कु; मतङ्गो धर्मात्मा राजर्षिर्व्याधतां गतः Mb. 1. 71. 31.

मतङ्गजः An elephant; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतङ्गजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47; R. 12. 73. -जा A particular मूर्च्छना in music.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; परिस्रस्ततृणशून्यमतल्लिका Rām. Ch. 4. 32; cf. उद्धः.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मन् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26; so दुर्मति, सुमति. -3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; ध्रुवा नीतिर्मतिर्मम Bg. 18. 78; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 98; Pt. 2. 19. -4 Intention, design, purpose; see मत्या. -5 Resolution, determination. -6 Esteem, regard, respect; बहुमतिमधिकां ययावशोकः Ki. 10. 9. -7 Wish, desire, inclination; तस्य तासु मतिं ज्ञात्वा धर्मात्मा वाक्यमब्रवीत् Rām. 7. 25. 17; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94. -8 Counsel, advice. -9 Remembrance, recollection. -10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. -11 An adviser. -12 =प्राणः q. v.; केन विज्ञानयोगेन मतिश्चित्तं समास्थिता Mb. 14. 21. 11 (com.). -13 Activity or disposition of the mind; न मतेर्मन्तारं मन्वीथाः Bṛi. Up. 3. 4. 2. -14 Blessing. (मतिं कृ, -धा, -आधा 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; मत्या भुक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रम् Ms. 4. 222; 5. 19. -2 under the impression that; व्याघ्रमत्या पलायन्ते). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvakarman. -कर्मन् a matter of the intellect. -गतिः *f.* mode of thought. -गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -दर्शनम् the faculty of seeing into the thoughts (of others). -द्वैधम् difference of opinion. -निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पथः the path of reflection. -पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. -पूर्वम्, -पूर्वकम् *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -भेदः change of views. -भ्रमः, -भ्रान्तिः, -विपर्यासः 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु Ś. 6. 9. -2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -विभ्रमः, -विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness,

frenzy. -शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. -हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent; मतिमतां च विलोक्य दरिद्रताम् Bh. 1. 91.

मत्क *a.* My, mine; संवृणुष्व कपे मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16. -त्कः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Śi. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. -णम् An armour for the legs or the thighs. -णी Pudendum (of a young girl, अजातलोमा). -Comp. -अरिः hemp. -गन्ध *a.* having the smell of a bug.

मत्कोटकः A termite (Mar. वाळवी).

मत्त *p. p.* [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); Ms. 11. 96; मत्तं प्रमत्तमुन्मत्तं ...... न रिपुं हन्ति धर्मवित् Bhāg. 1. 7. 36; ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोराङ्गनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रभामत्तश्चन्द्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so ऐश्वर्य°, धन°, बल° &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); जयश्रीरन्तरा वेदिर्मत्तवारणयोरिव R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, overjoyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -7 Excited by sexual desire. -त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhattūra plant. -त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. -आक्रीडा N. of a metre; मत्ताक्रीडा म्रौ त्नौ नौ नलुगिति भवति वसुशरदशयतियुता V. Ratna. -आलम्बः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इभः an elephant in rut. °गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, *i. e.* with a lounging gait. °विक्रीडितम् N. of a metre; सभरा न्मौ यलगात्रयोदशयतिर्मत्तेभविक्रीडितम् V. Ratna. -काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman; दर्शितोऽसौ चित्रपटस्तस्यै मत्तकाशिन्यै Dk. 2. 3. -कीशः an elephant. -गामिनी = 1 मत्तेभगमना above. -2 a bewitching or wanton woman. -दन्तिन् *m.*, -नागः an elephant in rut. -पालकः a drunken wretch; दास्याः पुत्र मत्तपालक कुतोऽत्र नवमालिका Nāg. 3. -मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रम्) a kind of metre; वेदैरन्ध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरम् V. Ratna. -वारणः an elephant in rut; R. 12. 93. (-णः, -णम्) 1 a fence round a large building or mansion. -2 a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3 a veranda. -4 a pavilion. -5 a peg or bracket. -6 a bed-stead. (-णम्) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक *a.* Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्यम् [मते समीकरणे साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field).

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas. -Comp. -गण्डः, -ण्डः a kind of fish-curry.

मत्सर *a.* [मद्-सरन्; Uṇ. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). -रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परवृद्धिषु बद्धमत्सराणाम् Ki. 13. 7; Śi. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17; निन्दन्ति मां सदा लोका धिगस्तु मम जीवनम्। इत्यात्मनि भवेद्यस्तु धिक्कारः स च मत्सरः Kriyāyogasāra. -2 Hostility, enmity; स चापमुत्सृज्य विवृद्धमत्सरः R. 3. 60. -3 Pride; इति धौतपुरंध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन Śi. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. -रः, -रा A gnat. -री (In music) a particular मूर्च्छना.

मत्सरिन् *a.* [मत्सर-इनि] 1 Envious, jealous; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनाम् Śi. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37; R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्विन *a.* 1 Containing fish. -2 Marked by water (as a boundary).

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्यन्; Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 A fish; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. -स्यौ (dual) The sign *Pisces* of the zodiac. -स्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. -अक्षका, -अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन, -आद *a.* feeding on fish, a fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Viṣṇu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which, had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Viṣṇu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatāra.*; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम्। केशव धृतमीनशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. -अशनः 1 a king-fisher. -2 one who eats fish. -अशिक *a.* fish-eater; मत्स्याशिका लासिका Mk. 1. 23. -असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fishermen). -उदरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virāṭa. -उदरी an epithet of Satyavatī. -उदरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. -उद्वर्तनम् a kind of dance; Dk. 2. 8. -उपजीविन् *m.*, -आजीवः a fisherman. -करण्डिका a fish-basket. -कीशः an elephant; Gīrvāṇa. -गन्ध *a.* having the smell of fish. (-न्धा) N. of Satyavatī. -घण्टः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातः 1 the killing or catching of fishes, the occupation of a fisherman; मत्स्यघातो निषादानाम् Ms. 10. 48. -2 a fisherman. -घातिन्, -जीवत्, -जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -जालम् a fishing-net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavatī. -नाशकः, -नाशनः an osprey.

–पुराणम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. –पित्ता Helleborus Niger (Mar. केदारकुटकी). –बन्धः, –बन्धिन् m. a fisherman; कदाचित्तं जलस्थायं मत्स्यबन्धाः समन्ततः Mb. 12. 137. 5. –बन्धनम् a fish-hook, an angle. –बन्ध (न्धि) नी a fish-basket. –मांसम् fish-flesh; द्वौ मासौ मत्स्यमांसेन Ms. 3. 268. –रङ्कः, –रङ्गः, –रङ्कक: a halcyon, king-fisher. –राजः 1 the Rohita fish. –2 N. of Virāṭa. –वेधनम्, –वेधनी an angle. –वेधनी a cormorant. –व्रतिन् one who lives in water. –संघातः a shoal of fish. –सन्तानिकः fish cooked with sauce; दग्धोद्गारे सलवणो वेसवारैरुपस्कृतः । सार्द्रकः कटुतैलेन मत्स्यसन्तानिको भवेत् Śabda-chandrikā.

मत्स्यण्डिका, मत्स्यण्डी Coarse or unrefined sugar; हीही इयं सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यण्डिकोपनता M. 3; इक्षो रसो यः संपक्वो घनः किंचिद् द्रवान्वितः । मदवत् स्यन्दते यस्मान्मत्स्यण्डीति निगद्यते Bhāva. P.

मत्स्यलम् A kind of fish-curry.

मथ् See मन्थ्.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मथन् (मथ्ना instr. form) A piece of wood for producing fire by attrition.

मथन a. (–नी f.) [मथ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. –2 Hurting, injuring. –3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer; मुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Gīt. 2. –4 Rubbing. –नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). –नम् 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. –2 Rubbing, friction. –3 Injury, hurting, destruction. –Comp. –अचलः, –पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ्-इ] A churning-stick.

मथित p. p. [मथ्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. –2 Crushed, ground, pinched. –3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. –4 Killed, destroyed. –5 Dislocated; (see मन्थ्). –तम् Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् m. [मथ्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मन्थाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; मुहुः प्रणुन्नेषु मथां विवर्तनैर्नदत्सु कुम्भेषु मृदङ्गमन्थरम् Ki. 4. 16; N. 11. 62; 22. 44. –2 Wind. –3 A thunderbolt. –4 The penis.

मथ्य a. To be extracted or produced from; अमृतममरवर्या नाशयत्सिन्धुमथ्यम् Bhāg. 8. 12. 47.

मथु (थू) रा [मथ्-उ-ऊ-रच्] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Kriṣṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Śatrughna; निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिन्दकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गङ्गोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति 6. 48. –Comp. –ईशः, –नाथः epithets of Kriṣṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps.; as मदर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake'; मच्चित्त 'thinking of me'; मद्वचनम्, मत्संदेशः, मत्प्रियम् &c. &c.; मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु Bg. 18. 65.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्त) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; वीक्ष्य मद्यमितरा तु ममाद Śi. 10. 27. –2 To be mad. –3 To revel or delight in. –4 To be glad or rejoiced. –5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. –6 To enjoy supreme felicity. –*Caus.* (मादयति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. –2 (मदयति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; प्रकृतिमधुराः सन्त्येवान्ये मनो मदयन्ति ये Mal. 1. 36; Śi. 13. 38; Ki. 5. 26. –3 To inflame with passion; मदयति हृदयम् Mal. 3. 6. –4 (Ātm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. –II. 10 Ā. (मादयते) To please, gratify. –III. 1 P. (मदति) 1 To be proud. –2 To be poor.

मदः [मद्-अच्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनास्पृश्ये Dk.; मदविकाराणां दर्शकः K. 45; see comps. below. –2 Madness, insanity. –3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मदमदनाभ्यां रागिणः स्पष्टरागान् Śi. 10. 91. –4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45; so मदकलः, मदोन्मत्त; Me. 20; R. 2. 7; 12. 102. –5 Love, desire, ardour. –6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; तं मोहाच्छ्रयते मदः स च मदाद्दास्येन निर्विद्यते Pt. 1. 240. –7 Rapture, excessive delight. –8 Spirituous liquor; पाययित्वा मदं सम्यक् Śukra. 4. 1171. –9 Honey. –10 Musk. –11 Semen virile. –12 Soma. –13 Any beautiful object. –14 A river (नद.) –15 Beauty; नीलारविन्दमदभञ्जिमदैः कटाक्षैः Bv. 3. 4. –16 N. of the 7th astrological mansion. –दी 1 A drinking-cup. –2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.). –Comp. –अत्ययः, –आतङ्कः any distemper (such as headache) resulting from drunkenness. –अन्ध a. 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अधरमिव मदान्धा पातुमेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13; यदा किंचिज्ज्ञोऽहं द्विप इव मदान्धः समभवम् Bh. 2. 7. –2 blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. –अपनयम् removal of intoxication. –अम्बरः 1 an elephant in rut. –2 N. of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. –अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. –अलसा N. of the daughter of Viśvaketu, the lord of Gandharvas. –अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. –2 wantonness, lustfulness. –3 rut, being in rut; अन्तर्मदावस्थ इव द्विपेन्द्रः R. 2. 7. –आकुल a. 1 furious with rut. –2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. –आढ्य a. drunk, intoxicated. (–ढ्यः) the palm tree. –आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. –आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. –आह्वः musk. –उत्कट a. 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. –2

furious with passion, lustful. -3 arrogant, proud, haughty. -4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; मदोत्कटे रेचितपुष्पवृक्षा गन्धद्विपे वन्य इव द्विरेफाः R. 6. 7; हस्तिनं कमलनालतन्तुना बद्धुमिच्छति वने मदोत्कटम्. (-टः) 1 an elephant in rut. -2 a dove. (-टा) spirituous liquor. -उत्सवः, उद्भवः mango -उदग्र, उन्मत्त a. 1 drunk, intoxicated. -2 furious, drunk with passion: मदोदग्राः ककुद्मन्तः सरितां कूलमुद्रुजाः R. 4. 22. -3 arrogant, proud, haughty; मदोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुञ्जरस्य च गच्छतः उन्मार्गं वाच्यतां यान्ति महामात्राः समीपगाः Pt. 1. 161. -उदग्रा f. A woman; L. D. B. -उद्धत a. 1 drunk with passion; मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3 31; सत्पक्षा मधुरगिरः प्रसाधिताशा मदोद्धतारम्भाः Ve. 1. 6. -2 inflated with pride. -उल्लापिन् m. the cuckoo. -ऊर्जित a. swollen with pride. -कटः a eunuch. -कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् m. an elephant in rut. -कल a. speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; मदकलोदकलोलविहंगमाः R. 9. 37; मदकलमदिराक्षीनीविमोक्षो हि मोक्षः Udb. -2 uttering low sounds of love. -3 drunk with passion; एतस्मिन् मदकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्ष... U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -4 indistinct yet sweet; मदकलं कूजितं सारसानाम् Me. 31. -5 ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 46. -6 furious, mad. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल a. stately or sportive through passion; मदखेलपदं कथं नु तस्याः V. 4. 16. -गन्धा 1 an intoxicating drink. -2 hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -च्युत् a. 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). -2 lustful, wanton, drunk. -3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-m.) an epithet of Indra. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Aśvins. -जलम्, -वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion; कतिपयपुरस्वाम्ये पुंसां क एष मदज्वरः Bh. 3. 23. -द्रुः a cocoa-nut tree (Mar. माड). -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रस्रवणम्, -स्रावः, -स्रुतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -प्रसेकः the aphrodisiacal fluid (वीर्यच्युतिः); अन्यत्र मुञ्चन्ति मदप्रसेकम् Mk. 4. 16. -भङ्गः humiliation of pride; Bv. 3. 4. -भञ्जिनी Asparagus Racemosus (Mar. शतावरी). -मत्ता N. of a metre. -मुच् a. 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; सोऽयं पुत्रस्तव मदमुचां वारणानां विजेता U. 3. 15. -मोहित a. 1 stupefied by drunkenness; अकार्यमन्यत् कुर्याद् वा ब्राह्मणो मदमोहितः Ms. 11. 96. -2 infatuated by pride. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रागः 1 Cupid. -2 a cock. -3 a drunkard. -लेखा 1 a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. -2 a kind of metre. -विक्षिप्त a. 1 in rut, furious. -2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल a. 1 maddened by lust or pride. -2 stupefied with intoxication. -वीर्यम् 1 strength produced by passion. -2 the heroism of love. -वृन्दः an elephant. -शौण्डः, -शौण्डकम् nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलम्, -स्थानम् an ale-house, dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (-नी f.) [माद्यति अनेन, मद्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The god of love, Cupid; व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यम् Ś. 1. 27; हतमपि निहन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः Ś. 2. 11; सतन्त्रिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकम् Rs. 1. 3; R. 5. 63; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c. -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees'-wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhattūra plant. -8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree. -10 N. of the 7th mansion (in astrol.). -11 A kind of measure (in music). -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). -नम् 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अग्रकः a species of grain (कोद्रव). -अङ्कुशः 1 the penis. -2 a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अत्ययः excess of intoxication; मद्येन खलु जायन्ते मदात्ययमुखा गदाः Bhāva. P. -अन्तकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Śiva. -अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. -आतपत्रम् the vulva. -आतुर, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा (अभिपेदे) R. 12. 32; Ś. 3. 13. -आयुधम् 1 pudendum muliebre. -2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलयः, -यम् 1 pudendum muliebre. -2 a lotus. -3 a king. -आशयः sexual desire. -इच्छाफलम् a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. -उद्यानम् 'a pleasure-garden', N. of a garden. -कण्टकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union; °छेदसुलभाम् Mal. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गृहम् pudendum muliebre. -गोपालः an epithet of Kriṣṇa. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -तन्त्रम् the science of sexual love. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -द्वादशी a festival in honour of Cupid on the 12th day of the bright half of Chaitra. -ध्वजा the पौर्णिमा day of Chaitra month. -नालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् m. the Khañjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -बाधा pangs or torments of love. -महः, -महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid; मदनमहोत्सवाय रसिकमनांसि समुल्लासयन् Dk. 2. 5. -मोहनः an epithet of Kriṣṇa. -रसः poison; मदनरसयोगेनातिसन्धाय अपहरेत् Kau. A. 1. 15. -ललितम् amorous sport or dalliance. -ललिता N. of a metre; वेदाङ्गाश्चैर्मदनललिता मो भो नमलसाः V. Ratna. (com.). -लेखः a loveletter. -वश a. influenced by love, enamoured. -विनोदः N. of a medical vocabulary attributed to मदनपाल. -शलाका 1 the female of the cuckoo. -2 an aphrodisiac. -3 the female parrot (also मदनसारिका). -संदेशः a message of love.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक). -कम् bee-wax.

मदनीय *a.* Intoxicating, exciting passion; पिबन्ति मद्यं मदनीयमुत्तमम् Rs. 5. 10 where मणिराम in his commentary says : मदनीयमुन्मादकरम्.

मदयन्तिका, मदयन्ती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मदयितृ *a.* Intoxicating; maddener, delighter.

मदयित्नु *a.* [मद्-णिच् इत्नुच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. -त्नुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदामद *a.* Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद्-आरन्; Uṇ. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदार्मदः A kind of fish; (फलकमत्स्य).

मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* [माद्यति अनेन, मद् करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.); as in सद्यः षाण्मासिकानां मम मदिरदृशा दत्तचन्द्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17; see comps. below. -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्षणा, -दृश्, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिम् V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68; Ś. 3. 19; अन्तरा दुस्तरा न स्युर्यदि रे मदिरेक्षणाः Bh.; Vb. 1. 17. -आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; यदि मदिरायतनयनां तामधिकृत्य प्रहरतीति Ś. 3. 4. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; काङ्क्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः Me. 80 (v. l.); Śi. 11. 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N of a metre; सप्तभकारकृतावसितौ च गुरुः कविभिः कथिता मदिरा V. Ratna. (com.). -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृहम्, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -मदान्ध *a.* dead drunk. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; स त्वं मदीयेन शरीरवृत्तिं देहेन निर्वर्तयितुं प्रसीद R. 2. 45, 65; 5. 25.

मद्गुः [मस्ज्-उ न्यङ्का॰; cf. Uṇ. 1. 7] 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver; मांसं गृध्रो वपां मद्गुः (भवति) Ms. 12. 63. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोऽपि मद्गुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः [मद् गुरु् उरच् न्यङ्क्वा॰; cf. Uṇ. 4. 41] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु (5).

मद्गुरकः A मद्गुर fish; (शृङ्गीमत्स्य).

मद्गुरसी *f.* A kind of fish, the 'wife of मद्गुर' (भार्यायां मद्गुरस्य च).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्यनेन करणे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -द्यम् Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56; 9. 84; 10. 89; शिष्टो मांसनिषेवणं प्रकुरुषे किं तेन मद्यं विना S. D. 525. -Comp. -आक्षेपः addiction to drink. -आमोदः, -गन्धः, -दोहदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -कुम्भः a brandy-jar. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (माडवृक्ष). -पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पङ्कः mash. -पानम् 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. -2 any intoxicating drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhātakī. -बी (वी) जम् a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -भाजनम् a wine-glass; so मद्यभाण्डम्. -मण्डः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called धातकी. -संधानम् distillation of spirit; क्रयं वा विक्रयं वाऽपि मद्यसंधानमेव च Śukra. 1. 303.

मद्रः [मद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 N. of a country; विराटपाण्ड्ययोर्मध्ये पूर्वदक्षक्रमेण च। मद्रदेशः समाख्यातः...... -2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -द्रम् Joy, happiness. (मद्राङ्क = भद्राङ्क 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रंकार) producing delight. -नाभः a particular mixed caste; Mb. -सुता N. of Mādrī, second wife of Pāṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. -कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. Ā. To be glad or delighted.

मद्रिका A Madra woman.

मद्वन् *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment; इन्द्राय मद्वने सुतम् Ṛv. 8. 92. 19. -2 Intoxicating; इन्द्राय मद्वा मद्यो मदः सुतः Ṛv. 9. 86. 35. -*m.* An epithet of Śiva.

मधव्यः The month called Vaiśākha.

मधु *a.* (-धु or ध्वी *f.*) [मन्यत इति मधु, मन्-उ नस्य धः Uṇ. 1. 18) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; आपापयति गोविन्दपादपद्मासवं मधु Bhāg. 1. 18. 12; त्वया सह निवत्स्यामि वनेषु मधुगन्धिषु U. 2. 18. -*f.* N. of a plant (जीवा, जीवन्ती). -*n.* (-धु) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्च्योतन्ति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाग्रे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers; मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानम् Gīt. 10. -3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयन्ते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमम् R. 4. 65; Ṛs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or anything produced from milk (Ved.). -10 A bee-hive; केचित्पीत्वापविध्यन्ति मधूनि मधुपिङ्गलाः Rām. 5. 62. 10. -11 Bee-wax; Ms. 10. 88. -*m.* (-धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season;

मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Śi. 6. 20; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. –2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुरकोकिलभृङ्गनादे रामा हरन्ति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणाम् Ṛs. 6. 25. –3 N. of a demon killed by Viṣṇu. –4 N. of another demon, father of Rāvaṇa and killed by Śatrughna. –5 The Aśoka tree. –6 N. of king Kārtavīrya. **–Comp.** **–अष्ठीला** a lump of honey, clotted honey. **–आधारः** wax. **–आपात** *a.* having honey at the first taste; शक्तः परजने दाता स्वजने दुःखजीविनि। मध्वापातो विषास्वादः स धर्मप्रतिरूपकः॥ Ms. 11. 9. **–आम्रः** a kind of mango tree. **–आलु** *n.*, **–आलुकम्** sweet potato. **–आवासः** the mango tree. **–आसवः** sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). **–आसवनिकः** distiller, vintner. **–आस्वाद** *a.* having the taste of honey. **–आहुतिः** *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. **–उच्छिष्टम्**, **–उत्थम्**, **–उत्थितम्** 1 bees'-wax; शस्त्रासवमधूच्छिष्टं मधु लाक्षा च बर्हिषः Y. 3. 37; मधूच्छिष्टेन केचिच्च जध्नुरन्योन्यमुत्कटाः Rām. 5. 62. 11. –2 the casting of an image in wax; Mānasāra; the name of 68th chapter. **–उत्सवः** the spring or vernal festival celebrated on the full-moon day of Chaitra. **–उदकम्** 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. **–उद्यानम्** a spring-garden. **–उपघ्नम्** 'the abode of Madhu', an epithet of Mathurā; स च प्राप मधूपघ्नं कुम्भीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15. **–उषितम्** wax. **–कण्ठः** the cuckoo. **–करः** 1 a large black bee; कुटजे खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथम् Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 37, 49; सर्वतः सारमादत्ते यथा मधुकरो बुधः Bhāg. –2 a lover, libertine. –3 sweet lime. (**–री**) a female bee; न च मधुकरीवदन्नरसभोजिन्यो देवता इति प्रमाणमस्ति ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 9. °**गणः**, °**श्रेणिः** *f.* a swarm of bees. **–कर्कटी** 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. –2 a kind of date. **–काननम्**, **–वनम्** the forest of the demon Madhu. **–कारः**, **–कारिन्** *m.* a bee. **–कुक्कुटिका**, **–कुक्कुटी** a sort of citron tree. **–कुल्या** a stream of honey. **–कृत्** *m.* a bee; Bhāg. 11. 7. 33. **–केशटः** a bee. **–कोशः**, **–षः** 1 a bee-hive. –2 a honey-comb. **–क्रमः** 1 a bee-hive. –2 a honey comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. **–क्षीरः**, **–क्षीरकः** a Kharjūra tree. **–गन्धः** the Bakula tree. **–गन्धि**, **–गन्धिक** *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling; वनेषु मधुगन्धिषु U. 2. 18. **–गायनः** the cuckoo. **–गुञ्जनः** the drum-stick plant (Mar. शेवगा). **–ग्रहः** a libation of honey. **–घोषः** the cuckoo. **–च्युत्**, **–त**, **–श्चुत्** *a.* 1 dropping or distilling honey; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधुश्च्युतः U. 3. 24. –2 mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. **–जम्** bees'-wax. **–जा** 1 sugar-candy. –2 the earth. **–जम्बीरः** a kind of citron. **–जित्**, **–द्विष्**, **–निषूदन**, **–निहन्तृ** *m.*, **–मथः**, **–मथनः**, **–रिपुः**, **–शत्रुः**, **–सूदनः** epithets of Viṣṇu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी नियुक्ता Gīt. 5; R 9. 48; Śi. 15. 1. **–जीवनः** N. of plant (Mar. बेहडा). **–तृणः**, **–णम्** sugar cane. **–त्रयम्** the three sweet things; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. **–दीपः** the god of love. **–दूतः** the mango tree. **–दोहः** the extracting of sweetness or honey. **–द्रुः** 1 a bee. –2 a libertine. **–द्रुमः** N. of a tree having red blossoms (Mar. तांबडा शेवगा). **–द्रुमः** the mango tree. **–धातुः** a kind of yellow pyrites (सुवर्णमाक्षिक). **–धारा** a stream of honey. **–धूलिः** *f.* molasses. **–धेनुः** honey offered to Brāhmaṇas in the form of a cow. **–नाडी** a cell in a honey-comb. **–नारिकेलः**, **–नारिकेरकः** a kind of coccoanut (Mar. मोहाचा नारळ). **–नेतृ** *m.* bee. **–पः** a bee or a drunkard; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमन्ते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126; 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). **–पटलम्** a bee-hive. **–पतिः** an epithet of Kriṣṇa. **–पर्कः** 1 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five:- दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पञ्चभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः); समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वदद्यन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधात्तर्कमुदर्कदर्शिनाम्। यदेष पास्यन्मधु भीमजाधरं मिषेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृतम् N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* –2 the ceremony of receiving a guest. **–पर्किकः** one who praises at the time of मधुपर्क; पठन्ति पाणिस्वनिका मागधा मधुपर्किकाः Mb. 7. 82. 2 (com. मधुपर्किकाः माङ्गल्योपस्थापकाः). **–पर्क्य** *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. **–पर्णिका**, **–पर्णी** the Indigo plant. **–पाका** sweet melon. **–पात्रम्** a wine-jug. **–पानम्** drinking wine; धनलवमधुपानभ्रान्तसर्वेन्द्रियाणाम् Bh. **–पायिन्** *m.* a bee. **–पालः** a honey-keeper. **–पुरम्**, **–री** an epithet of Mathurā; संप्रत्युज्झितवासनं मधुपुरीमध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. **–पुष्पः** 1 the Aśoka tree. –2 the Bakula tree. –3 the Dantī tree. –4 the Śirīṣa tree. **–प्रणयः** addiction to wine. **–प्रमेहः** diabetes, sacharine urine. **–प्राशनम्** one of the sixteen purificatory Saṁskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male child). **–प्रियः** an epithet of Balarāma. **–फलः** a kind of coccoanut. **–फलिका** a kind of date. **–बहुला** the Mādhavī creeper. **–बी (वी) जः** a pomegranate tree. **–बी (वी)–जपूरः** a kind of citron. **–भूमिकः** an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. **–मक्षः**, **–क्षा**, **–मक्षिका** a bee. **–मज्जनः** the tree called आखोट. **–मत्त** *a.* 1 drunk with wine. –2 excited by the spring. **–मदः** the intoxication of liquor. **–मन्थः** a kind of drink mixed with honey. **–मल्लिः**, **–ल्ली** *f.* the Mālatī creeper. **–मस्तकम्** a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil, and ghee; मधुतैलघृतैर्मध्ये वेष्टिताः समिताश्च याः। मधुमस्तकमुद्दिष्टम् ..... Śabda-chandrikā. **–माक्षिकम्** = मधुधातु q. v. **–माधवम्**, **–वौ** the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). **–माधवी** 1 a kind of intoxicating drink; क्रीडन्त्योऽभिरताः सर्वाः पिबन्त्यो मधुमाधवीम् Mb. 1. 81. 3. –2 any springflower. **–माध्वीकम्** a kind of intoxicating liquor. **–मारकः** a bee. **–मांसम्** honey and meat; Ms. 11. 158. **–मूलम्** N. of an edible root (like Mar. रताळें, सुरण). **–मेहः** = मधुप्रमेह q. v. **–यष्टिः**, **–ष्टी** *f.* 1 sugar-cane. –2 liquorice. **–यष्टिका**, **–वल्ली** liquorice. **–रस** *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (**–सः**) 1 the wine-palm. –2 sugarcane. –3 sweetness. (**–सा**) 1 a bunch of grapes. –2 vine. **–लग्नः** N. of a tree. **–लिह्**, **–लेह**, **–लेहिन्** *m.* **–लोलुपः** a bee;

so मधुनोलेहः ; मधुलिहां मधुदानविशारदा R. 9. 29; मधुलेहिगीतौ Bk.; मधुलिह इव मधुबिन्दून् विरलानपि भजत गुणलेशान् Ve. 1. 5. **–वनम्** 1 N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Śatrughna founded Mathurā. –2 N. of the forest of Sugrīva. (**–नः**) the cuckoo. **–वल्ली** 1 liquorice. –2 a kind of grape –3 Sweet citron. **–वाच्** the Indian cuckoo. **–वाराः** (*m.* pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोष्ठयावकनुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं नु शमितं नु वधूनां द्रावितं नु हृदयं मधुवारैः Śi. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see: अङ्गनास्यचषकैर्मधुवारः Ki. 9. 57. **–विद्या** N. of a mystical doctrine. **–व्रतः** a bee; मार्मिकः को मरन्दानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतम् Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्नद्य मधुव्रते विधिवशान्माध्वीकमाकाङ्क्षति 46; मालां मधुव्रतवरूथगिरोपघुष्टाम् Bhāg. **–शर्करा** honey-sugar. **–शाखः** a kind of tree. **–शिला** = मधुधातु q. v. **–शिष्टम्**, **–शेषम्** wax. **–श्री** beauty of spring. **–सखः**, **–सहायः**, **–सारथिः**, **–सुहृद्** *m.* the god of love. **–संधानम्** brandy. **–सिक्थकः** a kind of poison. **–सूदनः** 1 a bee; गायन् कलं क्रीडति पद्मिनीषु मधूनि पीत्वा मधुसूदनोऽसौ Chand. M. –2 an epithet of Viṣṇu; भक्तानां कर्मणां चैव सूदनान्मधुसूदनः –3 N. of a writer of works like अद्वैतसिद्धि. **–स्थानम्** a bee-hive. **–स्रवः** *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (**–वा**) 1 liquorice. –2 N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa. **–स्वरः** the cuckoo. **–हन्** *m.* 1 a destroyer or collector of honey; सर्वथा संहतैरेव दुर्बलैर्बलवानपि । अमित्रः शक्यते हन्तुं मधुहा भ्रमरैरिव ॥ Mb. 3. 33. 70; Bhāg. 11. 7. 34. –2 a kind of bird of prey. –3 a sooth-sayer. –4 an epithet of Viṣṇu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. –2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. –3 Of the colour of honey. **–कः** 1 N. of a tree (= मधूक q. v.). –2 The Aśoka tree. –3 A kind of bird. –4 The liquorice root. **–कम्** 1 Tin. –2 Liquorice. –3 The palm-liquor. **–Comp.** **–आश्रयम्** wax; Nighaṇṭaratnākara.

मधुतम *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. –2 Pleasant, agreeable. –3 Mixed with honey, honied. –4 Rich in honey (as a flower); मधुमत् पार्थिवं रजः Ṛv. 1. 90. 7.

मधुमती *f.* 1 N. of a river. –2 N. of a creeper, Clematis triloba (Mar. मोरवेल). –3 A mental stage in Yogaśāstra. –4 the 3 Ṛiks (मधु वाता ऋतायते &c.); Bṛi. Up. 6. 3. 6.

मधुर *a.* [मधु-माधुर्यं राति रा-क, मधु-अस्त्यर्थे र वा] 1 Sweet; यथा प्रकृत्या मधुरं गवां पयः H. –2 Honied, mellifluous. –3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनम् Ś. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमिव हि मधुराणां मण्डनं नाकृतीनाम् Ś. 1. 20; मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी... Śi. 6. 20. –4 Melodious (as a sound); पुंस्कोकिलोऽयं मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32. **–रः** 1 The red sugar-cane. –2 Rice. –3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). –4 A kind of mango. –5 Cumin-seed. **–रा** 1 Liquorice. –2 Sour ricewater. –3 N. of the city Mathurā. –4 N. of plants like काकोली, शतावरी, बृहज्जीवन्ती. –5 Sweet fennel (Mar. बडीशेप). **–री** A kind of musical instrument. **–रम्** 1 Sweetness. –2 A sweet drink, syrup. –3 Poison. –4 Tin. **–रम्** *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. (मधुरेण *ind.* in a kindly or friendly manner; नहि दुर्योधनो राज्यं मधुरेण प्रदास्यति Mb. 5. 4. 1.) **–Comp.** **–अक्षर** *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious; कूजन्तं रामरामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरम् Rām. Stotra 34. **–अङ्गकः** astringent taste. **–अम्लः** 1 the orange. –2 the pomegranate. –3 some sour plants. **–अम्लकः** the hog-plum. **–अष्टकम्** N. of a collection of 8 verses by Vallabhāchārya. **–आलाप** *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (**–पः**) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपण्डिताम् Ku. 4. 16. (**–पा**) a kind of thrush. **–उपन्यासः** kind address or speech. **–कण्टकः** a kind of fish. **–जम्बीरम्** a species of lime. **–त्रयम्** = मधुत्रयम् q. v. **–फलः** a sort of jujube tree (राजबदर). **–भाषिन्**, **–वाच्** *a.* sweet-speaking. **–मिरिः** *f.* sweet fennel (Mar. बडीशेप). **–लता** a kind of liquorice. **–विपाक** *a.* sweet after digestion. **–स्रवा** a kind of date tree. **–स्वनः** a conch. **–स्वर**, **–स्वन** *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरिका sweet fennel (Mar. बडीशेप).

मधुरता, –त्वम् Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतम् Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. **–लम्** An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मधुलिका 1 Black mustard. –2 A kind of bee.

मधुस्यति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधूकः 1 A bee. –2 N. of a tree; अग्रैर्मुग्धमधूककुसुमच्छविभिर्लावण्यसारैरयम् Mv. 2. 21. **–कम्** 1 A flower of the Madhūka tree; दूर्वावता पाण्डुमधूकदाम्ना Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधूकच्छविर्गण्डः Gīt. 10; R. 6. 25. –2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति ला-क पृषो°] A kind of tree. **–ली** 1 The mango tree. –2 Liquorice. –3 A kind of citron. –4 Pollen. **–लम्** Honey. *-a.* Astringent, bitter, and sweet.

मधूलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मन्-यत् नस्य धः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; एकं मुक्तागुणमिव भुवः स्थूलमध्येन्द्रनीलम् Me. 48; Ms. 2. 21. –2 Intervening, intermediate. –3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; अग्र्यो मध्यो जघन्यश्च तं प्रवक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Ms. 12. 30; प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. –4 Neutral, impartial. –5 Just, right. –6 Mean (in astr.).

–ध्यः, –ध्यम् 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यम् midday; सहस्रदीधितिरलंकरोति मध्यमह्नः Mal. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11 (v. l.); व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1 –2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 84; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; विशालवक्षास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32; दधाना बलिभं मध्यं कर्णजाहविलोचना Bk. 4. 16. –3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. –4 The inside or interior of anything. –5 A middle state or condition. –6 The flank of a horse. –7 Mean time in music. –8 The middle term of a progression. –9 Cessation, pause, interval. –ध्या 1 The middle finger. –2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. –ध्यम् Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (*a*) मध्यम् into the midst of, into. (*b*) मध्येन through or between. (*c*) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (*d*) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; स जहार तयोर्मध्ये मैथिलीं लोकशोषणः R. 12. 29. –2 in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; *e. g.* मध्येगङ्गम् into the Ganges; मध्येजठरम् in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरम् inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठम् on the back; मध्येभक्तम् a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणम् in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभम् in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रम् in the midst of the sea; Śi. 3. 33.]. –Comp. –अङ्गुलिः, –ली *f.* the middle finger. –अह्नः (for अहन्) midday, noon; प्रातःकाले मुहूर्तांस्त्रीन् संगवस्तावदेव तु। मध्याह्नस्त्रिमुहूर्तं स्यात्......Dakṣasaṃhitā. °कृत्यम्, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानम् midday ablution. –आदित्यः the mid-day sun. –उदात्त *a.* having the उदात्त accent on the middle syllable. –कर्णः a radius. –क्षामा N. of a metre. –ग *a.* being or going in the middle or among. –गत *a.* central, middle, being in the middle. –गन्धः the mango tree. –ग्रहणम् the middle of an eclipse. –छाया mean or middle shadow. –जिह्वम् the organ of the palatals. –ज्या the sign of the meridian. –तमस् *n.* circular or annular darkness, central darkness. –तापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad. –दन्तः a front tooth. –दिनम् (also मध्यंदिनम्); मध्यंदिनेऽर्धरात्रे च Ms. 7. 151. 1 midday, noon. –2 a midday offering. –दीपकम् a variety of the figure called Dīpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; *e. g.* गरुडानिलतिग्मरश्मयः पततां यद्यपि संमता जवे। अचिरेण कृतार्थमागतं तममन्यन्त तथाप्यतीव ते॥ Bk. 10. 25. –देशः 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. –2 the waist. –3 the belly. –4 the meridian. –5 the central region, the country lying between the Himālaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्यं यत्प्राग्विनशनादपि। प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः॥ Ms. 2. 21. –देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. –निहित *a.* inserted, fixed into. –पदम् the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. –परिमाणम् the middle measure (between an atom and infinitude). –पातः 1 communion, intercourse. –2 (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. –प्राविष्ट *a.* one who has stolen into another's confidence; Ks. –भः (in astr.) the meridian ecliptic point. –भागः 1 the middle part. –2 the waist. –भावः 1 middle state, mediocrity. –2 a middling or moderate distance. –मणिः the principle or central gem of a necklace. –यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. –योगिन् *a.* being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. –रात्रः, –रात्रिः *f.* midnight. –रेखा the central or first meridian; (the line supposed to be drawn through लङ्का, उज्जयिनी, कुरुक्षेत्र and other places to the mount मेरु). –लग्नम् the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. –लोकः the middle of the three worlds; *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. –वयस् *a.* middle-aged. –वर्तिन् *a.* 1 middle, central. –2 being among or in the middle. (–*m.*) an arbitrator, a mediator. –वृत्तम् the navel. –शरीर *a.* 1 having a middle-sized body. –2 one of moderately full habit. –सूत्रम् = मध्यरेखा q. v. –स्थ *a.* 1 being or standing in the middle, central. –2 intermediate, intervening. –3 middling. –4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. –5 impartial, neutral; सुहृन्मित्रार्युदासीनमध्यस्थद्वेष्यबन्धुषु ... समबुद्धिर्विशिष्यते Bg. 6. 9. –6 indifferent, unconcerned; अन्या मध्यस्थचिन्ता तु विमर्दोऽभ्यधिकोदया Rām. 2. 2. 16; मध्यस्थो देशबन्धुषु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः Ś. 5. (–स्थः) 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –स्थता 1 intermediate position. –2 middle state or character. –3 mediocrity. –4 arbitration, mediatorship. –5 impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3 'say impartially'; मध्यस्थतानैकतरोपहासः N. –6 indifference. –स्थलम्, –स्थली 1 the middle or centre. –2 the middle space or region. –3 the waist. –4 the hip; कुचौ मरिचसंनिभौ मुरजमध्यमध्यस्थली Udb. –स्थानम् 1 the middle station. –2 the middle space; *i. e.* air. –3 a neutral region. –स्थित *a.* central, intermediate. –ता indifference. –स्वरित *a.* having the स्वरित accent on the middle syllable.

मध्यकम् A common property, common belonging; मध्यकं हीदं दम्पत्योर्धनम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 17; मध्यकं स्यात् कृत्स्नं फलम् इति ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 1.

मध्यतस् *ind.* 1 From the middle or midst, out of. –2 Among, between.

मध्यंदिन *a.* 1 Middle, central. –2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यंदिनीय). –नम् 1 The midday (the third division of the day out of five); अथ यत् संप्रति मध्यंदिने Ch. Up. 2. 9. 5. –2 The time of the day between 16 to 20 Ghaṭakās; मध्यंदिने विष्णुररीन्द्रपाणिः Bhāg. 6. 8. 20.

मध्यन्य *a.* 1 Occupying a middle station. –2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम *a.* [मध्ये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यमसुत्पतन्ती V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपलम् Ki. 9. 2; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदम्, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. -2 Intermediate, intervening; नाम्नोऽयं मध्यमः प्राणस्तानि ज्ञातुं दध्रिरे Bri. Up. 1. 5. 21. -3 Middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. -4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middleborn (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः पाण्डवोऽयम् Ve. 5. 26; ततोऽर्धं मध्यमस्य स्यात् तुरीयं तु यवीयसः Ms. 9. 112. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. **-मः** 1 The fifth note in music. -2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयन्ते R. 13. 7. -6 the middle-most prince; मध्यमस्य प्रचारं च विजिगीषोश्च चेष्टितम् Ms. 7. 155. -7 the middle character in plays. -8 The governor of a province. -9 An epithet of Bhīma; (cf. मध्यमव्यायोग). **-मा** 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -5 A central blossom. **-मम्** 1 The middle. -2 The waist; तदैव यत्र दग्धस्त्वं धर्षयंस्तनुमध्यमाम् Rām. 6. 111. 24. -3 The defectiveness. -4 (In astr.) The meridian ecliptic point. **-Comp. -अङ्गुलिः** the middle finger. **-आगमः** one of the four Āgamas; Buddh. **-आहरणम्** (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. **-उत्खातः** a particular division of time. **-उपलः** = मध्यमणिः q. v.; मध्यमोपलनिभे लसदंशौ Ki. 9. 2. **-कक्षा** the middle court-yard. **-खण्डम्** the middle term of an equation. **-गतिः** (in astr.) the mean motion of a planet. **-ग्रामः** (in music) the middle scale. **-जात** *a.* middle-born. **-पदम्** the middle member (of a compound). °लोपिन् *m.* a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is dissolved as शाकप्रियः पार्थिवः; here the middle word प्रिय is omitted; so छायातरुः, गुडधानाः &c. **-पाण्डवः** an epithet of Arjuna. **-पुरुषः** the second person (in grammar). **-पूरुषः** a mediocre person. **-भृतकः** a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). **-यानम्** the middle way to salvation. **-रात्रः** midnight. **-राष्ट्रकम्** a variety of diamonds; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. **-रेखा** the central meridian of the earth. **-लोकः** the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king; तां......अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2. 16. **-वयस्** *n.* middle age. **-वयस्क** *a.* middle-aged. **-संग्रहः** intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:— प्रेषणं गन्धमाल्यानां धूपभूषणवाससाम्। प्रलोभनं चान्नपानैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्मृतः॥ **-साहसः** the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (**-सः, -सम्**) an outrage or offence of the middle class. **-स्थ** *a.* being in the middle.

मध्यमक *a.* (**-मिका** *f.*) 1 Middle, middle-most. -2 Common (property &c.). **-कम्** The interior of anything.

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty, a marriageable woman.

मध्यमीय *a.* Middle, central.

मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaiṣṇavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras. **-Comp. -मतम्** the doctrine of Madhva.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्वला A drinking bout; L. D. B.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1 P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. -2 To worship. -II. 10 Ā. (मानयते) 1 To be proud. -2 To stop, to obstruct; L. D. B. -III. 4, 8 Ā. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस्त, मंस्यते, मन्तुम्, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अङ्कं केऽपि शशङ्किरे जलनिधेः पङ्कं परे मेनिरे Subhāṣ; वत्स मन्ये कुमारेणानेन जृम्भकास्त्रमामन्त्रितम् U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion'? -2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27; 1. 32; 6. 84; नित्यं वा मन्यसे मृतम् Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 117; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारम्। सा मनुते कृशतनुरिव भारम् Gīt. 4. -3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्यानुषङ्गिण इमे भुवनाधिपत्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76. -4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्वसन्तम् Me. 75. -5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्व मम वचनम् Mk. 8. -6 To think or reflect upon. -7 To intend, wish or hope for; स्त्रियः कस्माद्वधं वीर मन्यसे राक्षसेश्वर Rām. 6. 92. 60. -8 To set the heart or mind on. -9 To mention, declare. -10 To think out, devise, invent. -11 To be considered or regarded as, seem, appear like. -12 To accept, agree; कालपाशमहं मन्ये त्वमपि द्रष्टुमर्हसि Mb. 17. 1. 3. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; *e. g.* बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तनुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुम् Gīt. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; प्रथमोपकृतं मरुत्वतः प्रतिपत्त्या लघु मन्यते भवान् Ś. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम् Ś. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तृणाय मन् or तृणवत् मन् to valre at a straw, value lightly,

make light of; हरिमप्यमंसत तृणाय Śi. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind.) -*Caus.* (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Ātm.) to esteem one-self highly, prize highly. -*Desid.* (मीमांसते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. -2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन *a.* [मन्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. **-नम्** 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; युक्त्या संभावितत्वानुसंधानं मननं तु तत् Pañcha-daśī 1. 53; मननान्मुनिरेवासि Hariv. -2 Intelligence, understanding. -3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. -4 A guess, conjecture.

मन्तव्य *a.* 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. -2 Imaginable, conceivable. -3 To be maintained. -4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मन्तुः 1 A fault, an offence; मुधैव मन्तुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13; अनेन हेतुना ह्यस्य मन्तवः शतशो मया (क्षान्ताः) Śiva B. 15. 12; भवता शिवभूपस्य बहवो मन्तवः कृताः Śiva B. 31. 6; N. 6. 110. -2 Man, mankind. -3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). -4 Ved. An adviser. -5 A manager, director. -6 Advice, counsel. **-न्तुः** *f.* Understanding, intellect.

मन्तूयति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. -2 To be angry. -3 To be jealous.

मन्तृ *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् *n.* [मन्यतेऽनेन मन् करणे असुन्] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनस्, दुर्मनस् &c. -2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. -3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. -4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नदूरान्मनसाप्यधृष्यम् Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाचा मनसापि शश्वत् 5. 5; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया (कृतपूर्वम्) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final म् dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflection (ध्यान); मनसा जपैः प्रणतिभिः प्रयतः समुपेयिवानधिपतिं स दिवः Ki. 6. 22. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle; मनोवीर्यवरोतिसक्तमसण्यमकुतोभयम् Bhag. 3. 17. 22. -10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; जगाम मनसा रामं धर्मज्ञो धर्मकाङ्क्षया Rām. 2. 82. 9; (अगमत्) मनसा कार्यसंसिद्धौ त्वरादिगुणरंहसा Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards, with dat. or loc.; मनो बन्ध् to fix the heart or affection upon; (अभिलाषे) मनो बबन्धान्यरसान् विलङ्घ्य सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उद्भू to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of.) *N. B.* In comp. मनस् is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as मनोऽनुग, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर &c.). -Comp. **-अधिनाथः** a lover, husband. **-अनवस्थानम्** inattention. **-अनुग** *a.* suiting the mind, agreeable; ततस्तद्राम्यं वचनं मनोनुगं समस्तमाज्ञाय ततो हि हेतुमत् Mb. 12. 167. 49; Rām. 7. 72. 18. **-अपहारिन्** *a.* captivating the heart. **-अभिनिवेशः** close application of mind, firmness of purpose. **-अभिराम** *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39. **-अभिलाषः** the desire or longing of the heart. **-आप** *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. **-कान्त** *a.* (मनस्कान्त or मनःकान्त) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. **-कारः** perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain), mental concentration, resolution; भवन्मनस्कारलवोद्गमेन क्रमेलकानां निलयः पुरेव N. 14. 84. (cf. मनसः ऐकाग्र्यकरणं मनस्कारः Nārāyaṇa com. on N.) दिदृक्षादत्तदृष्टीनां मनस्कारमनीषयोः। सप्रीतिरससन्तोषं दिशन्तौ देहकान्तितः॥ Yādavābhyudaya 10. 9. **-क्षेपः** (मनःक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. **-गत** *a.* 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुम् Ś. 3. 11. -2 affecting the mind, desired. (**-तम्**) 1 a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशाक शंसितुम् Ku. 5. 51. -2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. **-गतिः** *f.* desire of the heart. **-गवी** wish, desire. **-गुप्त** *a.* hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (**-प्ता**) red arsenic. **-ग्रहणम्** captivating the mind. **-ग्रहिन्** *a.* captivating or fascinating the mind. **-ग्राह्य** *a.* to be grasped by the mind. **-ह्यम्** the pleasures of sense; यो वृणीते मनोग्राह्यमसत्त्वात् कुमनीष्यसौ Bhāg. 10. 48. 11. **-ग्लानिः** depression of mind. **-ज, -जन्मन्** *a.* mindborn. (**-m.**) the god of love. **-जल्पः** imagination. **-जव** *a.* 1 quick or swift as thought; मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगम् Rāma-rakṣā Stotra 33. -2 quick in thought or conception. -3 fatherly, paternal. **-जवस** *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. **-जवा** 1 N. of one of the tongues of Agni. -2 N. of one of the शक्ति of Durgā; 'काली कराली च मनोजवा च' Śruti. **-जात** *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. **-जिघ्र** *a.* scenting out, *i. e* guessing the thoughts. **-ज्ञ** *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी Ś. 1. 20; R. 3. 7; 6. 1. (**-ज्ञः**) N. of a Gandharva. (**-ज्ञा**) 1 red arsenic. -2 an intoxicating drink. -3 a princess. **-तापः, -पीडा** 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. **-तालः** the lion of Durgā. **-तुष्टिः** *f.* satisfaction of the mind. **-तोका** an epithet of Durgā. **-दण्डः** complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 12. 10; cf. त्रिदण्डिन्. **-दत्त** *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. **-दाहः, -दुःखम्** mental distress or torment. **-दाहिन्** the god of love. **-दुष्ट** *a.* depraved in mind; रजसा स्त्री मनोदुष्टा संन्यासेन द्विजोत्तम (शुद्ध्यति) Ms. 5. 108. **-धारणम्** conciliating the favour of. **-नाशः** loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. **-नीत** *a.* approved, chosen. **-पतिः** (**मनःपतिः**)

an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पर्यायः (with Jainas) N. of the last but one stage in the perception of truth. -पूत *a.* (मनःपूत) 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत *a.* (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रिय *a.* dear to the heart. -यः cinammon (Mar. दालचिनी). -प्रीतिः *f.* (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भव *a.* mind-born, created by fancy; दृश्यमाना विनार्थेन न दृश्यन्ते मनोभवाः Bhāg. -भवः, -भूः 1 the god of love, Cupid; रे रे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादाम्बुजद्वयमनारतमानमन्तम् Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22; श्यामा शुशुभे शशिना तया मनोभूः Kalāvilāsa. -2 love, passion, lust; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -यायिन् *a.* 1 going at will or pleasure. -2 swift, quick as thought; उत्पत्य खं दशग्रीवो मनोयायी शिताग्रभृत् Bk. 5. 30. -3 keen desire; अहं हि तस्याद्य मनोभवेन संपीडिता तद्गतसर्वभावा Rām. 5. 32. 12. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योनिः the god of love. -रञ्जनम् 1 pleasing the mind. -2 pleasantness. -रथः 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 2. 72; 12. 59; उत्पद्यन्ते विलीयन्ते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Udb.; आशा नाम नदी मनोरथजला Bh. 3. 45. -2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशंसे Ś. 7. 13. -3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. °तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. °दायक *a.* fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpa-taru. °द्रुमः the god of love. °बन्धः cherishing or entertaining of desire. °बन्धुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires; तस्या भवानपि मनोरथबन्धबन्धुः Māl. 1. 34. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. °सृष्टिः *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुणनखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अङ्गुलीषु) Ś. 6. 11; पुरस्ताद्विमले पात्रे सुविस्तीर्णे मनोरमे Suśruta. (-मा) 1 a lovely woman. -2 a kind of pigment. -रागः affection, passion (of the heart). -राज्यम् 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्यविजृम्भणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. -रुज् *f.* pain or grief of the heart. -लयः loss of consciousness. -लौल्यम् freak, caprice. -वल्लभा a beloved woman. -वहा N. of a particular artery; ('अश्वत्थपत्रनाडीव द्विसप्ततिशताधिका। नाडी मनोवहेत्युक्तं योगशास्त्रविशारदैः'); मध्ये च हृदयस्यैका शिरा तत्र मनोवहा। शुक्रं संकल्पजं नृणां सर्वगात्रैर्विमुञ्चति॥ Mb. 12. 214. 19. -वाक्कर्मन् *n.* pl. thoughts, words and deeds. -वाञ्छा, -वाञ्छितम् a wish of the heart, a desire, -विकारः, -विकृतिः *f.* emotion of the mind. -विनयनम् mental discipline. -विरुद्ध *a.* 1 incomprehensible. -2 against the dictates of mind or conscience. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 working of the mind, volition. -2 disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथा mental pain or anguish. -शल्य *a.* rankling in the mind; (बाहुः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवम् Ku. 2. 22. -शिलः, -ला red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80; टङ्कैर्मनःशिलगुहैरवदीर्यमाणा Mk.; गन्धाश्मानं मनःशिलाम् Śiva B. 30. 19; मनःशिलापङ्कलिखितेन च वियोतितललाटपट्टाम् K. -शीघ्र *a.* quick as thought. -संकल्पः desire of the heart. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संचेतनाहारः (with Buddhists) one of the four kinds of food (in a material and spiritual sense) -संतापः anguish of the mind. -समृद्धिः heart's content; Bhāg. -संवरः coercion of mind. -सुख *a.* agreeable to the mind. -स्थ *a.* being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यम् firmness of mind. -हत *a.* disappointed. -हर *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः Ś. 1. 18; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine. (-रम्) gold. -हर्द, -हारिन् *a.* heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; गाङ्गं वारि मनोहारि मुरारिचरणच्युतम् Gangāṣṭaka by Vālmīki 7. -हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्वा red arsenic; मनःशिला मनोगुप्ता मनोह्वा नागजिह्विका Bhāva. P.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kaśyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta, wife of the sage जरत्कारु and mother of the sage आस्तिक; so मनसादेवी. -**Comp.** -पञ्चमी the fifth day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha.

मनसिज *a.* [मनसि जायते जन्-ड अलुक्] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The god of love; मनसिजतरुपुष्पम् R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममालमपोहितुम् V. 3. 10; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः Ś. 3. 9. -3 The moon.

मनसिशयः 1 The god of love; मनसिशयमहास्त्रमन्यथामी न कुसुमपञ्चकमप्यलं विसोढुम् Śi. 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or heart; R. 14. 84.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् *a.* [प्रशस्तं मनः अस्त्यस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; तया मेने मनस्विन्या लक्ष्म्या च वसुधाधिपः R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120; विपक्तित्रमज्ञानगतिर्मनस्वी Bk. 1. 10. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखम् Bh. 2. 81. -*m.* The fabulous animal called Śarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman; मनस्विनीमानविघातदक्षम् Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20; V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनित *p. p.* Known, understood.

मनीकृ P. To take to heart.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual; मनोमयः प्राणशरीरनेता प्रतिष्ठितोऽन्ने हृदयं संनिधाय Muṇḍ. Up. 2. 2. 7. -**Comp.** -कोशः,

-षः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् *ind* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at all'; न मनागपि राहुरोषशङ्का Bv. 2. 1; रे पान्थ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37, 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only, merely. -Comp. -कर *a.* doing little. (-रम्) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनायी (**वी**) The wife of Manu.

मनीकम् Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीष् *f.* Intelligence; हृदा मनीषा मनसाभिक्लृप्तो य एतद्विदुरमृतास्ते भवन्ति Kath. 2. 6. 9.

मनीषा [ईष्-अङ् ईष; मनस ईषा शकं°] 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषाम् Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding; अतः साधोऽत्र यत् सारं समुद्धृत्य मनीषया Bhāg. 1.1.11; प्रविभज्य पृथङ्मनीषया स्वगुणं यत्किल तत्करिष्यसि Śi. 16. 42. -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

मनीषिका 1 Understanding, intelligence. -2 Expectation.

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः सन्ति गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. -तम् A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं विजानाति केशवो न तु तस्य ते Mb. 12. 347. 92; मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिता Wisdom.

मनीषिन् *a.* [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent; अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -*m.* 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a paṇḍita; माननीयो मनीषिणाम् R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; 5. 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनु *a.* Thinking, wise, intelligent, sage; सलोकपाला मुनयो मनूनामाद्यं मनुं प्राञ्जलयः प्रणेमुः Bhāg. 4. 6. 39.

मनुः [मन्-उ Uṇ. 1. 10] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वायंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Maharṣis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmriti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Viṣṇu in the form of a fish; cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11; विवस्वान् मनवे प्राह मनुरिक्ष्वाकवेऽब्रवीत् Bg. 4. 1. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:-- 1 स्वायंभुव, 2 स्वारोचिष, 3 औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 रैवत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रौच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि). -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits); मनवे शासदव्रतान् Ṛv. 1. 130. 8. -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved.). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell (मन्त्र); मनुं साधयतो राज्यं नाकपृष्ठमनाशके Mb. 13. 7. 18. -7 (pl) Mental powers; देहोऽसवोऽक्षा मनवो भूतमात्रा नात्मानमन्यं च विदुः परं यत् Bhāg. 6. 4. 25. -नुः *f.* The wife of Manu. -Comp. -अन्तरम् the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4, 320,000 human years or $\frac{1}{14}$th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come); मन्वन्तरं तु दिव्यानां युगानामेकसप्ततिः Ak. -जः a man, mankind. °अधिपः, °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men; *i. e.* the earth. -जा a woman. -जातः a man. -ज्येष्ठः a sword. -प्रणीत *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -भूः a man, mankind. -राज् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -श्रेष्ठः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -संहिता, -स्मृतिः the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुषी A female, a woman.

मनुष्य *a.* [मनोरपत्यं यत् षुक् च] Friendly or useful to man. -ष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A mate. -3 Ved. A class of manes. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2. -कारः human exertion or effort; cf. पुरुषकार. -गन्धर्व *m.* (pl.) the human गन्धर्वs (as distinguished from देवगन्धर्वs). -जन्मन् *a.* begotten by a man. -जातम्, -जातिः *f.* mankind, human race. -देवः 1 a king; निशम्य देवानुचरस्य वाचं मनुष्यदेवः पुनरप्युवाच R. 2. 52. -2 a god among men, a Brāhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1 the duty of man. -2 the character of man, human character. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -पोतः a little boy. -मात्र *a.* only a man. -मारणम् homicide; मनुष्यमारणे क्षिप्रं चौरवत् किल्बिषं भवेत् Ms. 8. 296. -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see नृयज्ञ. -यानम् a litter, palanquin. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश्, -विशा *f.*, -विशम् human race, mankind. -शृङ्गम् impossibility. -शोणितम् human blood; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54. -सभा 1 an assembly of men. -2 a crowd, multitude. -3 a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता, -त्वम् 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity; दुर्लभं त्रयमेवैतद् देवानुग्रहहेतुकम्। मनुष्यत्वं मुमुक्षत्वं महापुरुषसंश्रयः॥ Vivekachūdāmaṇi.

मनोतृ m. Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager; धिया मनोता प्रथमो मनीषी Rv. 9. 91. 1. -3 An honourer.

मनोन्मनी A form of Durgā.

मन्त्र् 10 Ā. (मन्त्रयते, but sometimes मन्त्रयति also, मन्त्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; एतान् सर्वान् समानीय मन्त्रयित्वा च लक्ष्मण Rām. 7. 91. 3; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मन्त्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; युद्धे विक्रमतश्चैव हितं मन्त्रयतस्तथा Rām. 6. 115. 8; अतीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थ......यन्मन्त्र्यतेऽसौ परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेथे Ś. 1; किमेकाकिनी मन्त्रयसि Ś. 6; हला संगीतशालापरिसरेऽवलोकिताद्वितीया त्वं किं मन्त्रयन्त्यासीः Māl. 2.

मन्त्रः [मन्त्र्-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:— it is called ऋच् if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and सामन् if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the *Brāhmaṇa*; q. v. -3 A charm, spell, an incantation; सोऽहमस्मि मन्त्रसिद्धः Dk. 54; न हि जीवन्ति जना मनागमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचिन्त्यो हि मणिमन्त्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32; 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity, as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; मन्त्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य बभूव सह मन्त्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58; मन्त्रपूर्वाः सर्वारम्भाः Kau. A. 1. 15; also पश्चाज्ज्ञो मन्त्रः. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret; मन्त्रो योध इवाधीरः सर्वाङ्गैः संवृतैरपि Śi. 2. 29. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -8 A means, contrivance; किं तु मन्त्रं प्रदास्यामि यो वै तान् निहनिष्यति Rām. 7. 6. 10. -9 N. of Viṣṇu. -10 of Śiva. -11 (In astrol.) The fifth mansion. -Comp. -अक्षरम् a syllable in a spell. -अधिकारः business of council meetings; Kau. A. 1. 15. -अधिराजः supreme over all spells. -आराधनम् endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः श्मशाने निशाः Bh. 3. 4. -उक्त a. mentioned in a hymn. -उदकम्, -जलम्, -तोयम्, -वारि n. water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -उपष्टम्भः backing up by advice. -करणम् 1 Vedic texts. -2 composing or reciting sacred texts; P. I. 3. 25. -कर्कश a. advocating a stern policy; येऽपि मन्त्रकर्कशाः शास्त्रतन्त्रकाराः Dk. 2. 8. -कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कार्यम् subject of consultation. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation; स्त्रीम्लेच्छव्याधितव्यङ्गान् मन्त्रकालेऽपसारयेत् Ms. 7. 149. -कुशलः a. skilled in giving advice. -कृत् m. 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4; 1. 61; 15. 31. -2 one who recites a sacred text. -3 a counsellor, an adviser. -4 an ambassador; यद्वा अयं मन्त्रकृद्वो भगवानखिलेश्वरः Bhāg. 3. 1. 2. -कृत a. Consecrated by mantras; यस्ते मन्त्रकृतः पाणिरग्नौ पापे मया धृतः Rām. 2. 14. 14. -गण्डकः knowledge, science. -गुप्तिः f. secret counsel. -गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -गृहम् a council-chamber. -ग्रहः listening to the counsels of ministers; सप्तमे तु मन्त्रग्रहो दूताभिप्रेषणानि च Dk. 2. 8. -जा the power of spells; L. D. B. -जागरः recital of Vedic texts at night. -जिह्वः fire; अमृतं नाम यत् सन्तो मन्त्रजिह्वेषु जुह्वति Śi. 2. 107. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing sacred texts. -2 skilled in counsel. -3 skilled in spells. (-ज्ञः) 1 a counsellor, adviser. -2 a learned Brāhmaṇa; मन्त्रज्ञैर्मन्त्रिभिश्चैव विनीतः प्रविशेत् सभाम् Ms. -3 a spy. -तत्त्वम् the essence of counsel. -तन्त्र see अमन्त्र. -दः, -दातृ m. a spiritual preceptor or teacher; पिता भवति मन्त्रदः Ms. 2. 153. -दर्शिन् m. 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. -2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas; यो ह्यग्निः स द्विजो विप्रैर्मन्त्रदर्शिभिरुच्यते Ms. 3. 212. -दीधितिः fire. -दृश् a. 1 knowing sacred texts. -2 skilled in counsel or spells. (-m.) 1 a seer of Vedic hymns -2 an adviser, a counsellor; अथाह तन्मन्त्रदृशां वरीयान् यन्मन्त्रिणो वैदुरिकं वदन्ति Bhāg. 3. 1. 10. -देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. -धरः, -धारिन् m. a counsellor. -निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. -पदम् the words of a sacred text. -पूत a. purified by *mantras*. °आत्मन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa. -प्रचारः the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रभावः the power of a spell. -प्रयोगः, -युक्तिः f. application of spells. -बी (वी)-जम् the first syllable of a spell. -भेदः breach or betrayal of counsel. -मूर्तिः an epithet of Śiva. -मूलम् magic. -यन्त्रम् a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -युक्तिः application of spells; magical means. -योगः 1 employment or application of spells. -2 magic. -रक्षा not disclosing, keeping a secret. -वर्जम् ind. without the use of spells. -वहः N. of Viṣṇu. -वादः the substance of sacred texts. -वादिन् m 1 a reciter of sacred texts. -2 an enchanter, a conjurer. -विद् see मन्त्रज्ञ above. -विद्या the science of spells, magic. -शक्तिः f. the power of spells. -श्रुतिः a consultation overheard. -संस्कारः any Saṁskāra or rite performed with sacred texts; अनृतावृतुकाले च मन्त्रसंस्कारकृत् पतिः Ms. 5. 153. -संक्रिया any magical rite. -संवरणम् concealment of a design; मन्त्रसंवरणेनास्मि कुन्त्या दुःखेन योजितः Mb. 12. 2. 18. -संहिता the whole body of Vedic hymns. -साधकः a magician, conjurer. -साधनम् 1 effecting or subduing by magic. -2 a spell, an incantation. -3 attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); चामुण्डे भगवति मन्त्रसाधनादावुद्दिष्टामुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजाम् Māl. 5. 25; K. 37, 40, 44. -साध्य a. 1 to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; Pt. 1. 65. -2 attainable by consultation. -सिद्ध a. 1 possessing the power of spells, rendered efficacious; सोऽस्म्यहं मन्त्रसिद्धः Dk. 2. 2. -सिद्धिः f. 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. -2 the power which the possession or knowledge of

a spell gives to a person. **–सूत्रम्** a charm fastened on a string. **–स्नानम्** the recitation of particular texts as a substitute for ablution. **–स्पृश्** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. **–हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणम्, –णा [मन्त्र् ल्युट्] 1 Deliberation, consultation; न तेऽस्त्यकार्यं मतिपूर्वमन्त्रणे Rām. 5. 48. 5. –2. Advising, counselling; ' गर्वां खर्वं......मन्त्रणायन्त्रितः ' Stotra.

मन्त्रणकम् Invitation; Buddh.

मन्त्रतः *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. –2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव मन्त्रवत् R. 3. 31. –2 Initjated. *–ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. –2 According to the rules of consultation.

मन्त्रिः = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* [मन्त्र्-क्त] 1 Consulted. –2 Counselled, advised; कच्चित् ते मन्त्रितो मन्त्रो राष्ट्रं न परिधावति Rām. 2. 100. 18. –3 Said, spoken. –4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. –5 Settled, determined. **–तम्** Advice, counsel; सुयुद्धं वानराणां च सुग्रीवस्य च मन्त्रितम् Rām. 6. 112. 2.

मन्त्रिन् *a.* [मन्त्रयते मन्त्र् णिनि] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. –2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. –3 Ved. Eloquent. *–m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; अजिताधिगमाय मन्त्रिभिर्युयुजे नीतिविशारदैरजः R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. –2 A conjurer, an enchanter. –3 (In chess) The queen. –4 (In astrol.) The 12th mansion. **–Comp. –धुर** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office; सुसंवृतो मन्त्रिधुरैरमात्यैः शास्त्रकोविदैः Rām. 2. 100. 16. **–पतिः, –प्रधानः, –प्रमुखः, –मुख्यः, –वरः, –श्रेष्ठः** the prime minister, premier. **–परिषद्** a council of ministers; इन्द्रस्य हि मन्त्रिपरिषद् ऋषीणां सहस्रम् Kau. A. 1. 15. **–प्रकाण्डः** an excellent or eminent minister. **–श्रोत्रियः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्रिता, –त्वम् Ministership, office of a minister.

मन्थ्, –मथ् 1, 9 P. (मन्थति, मथति, मथ्नाति, माथित; *pass.* मथ्यते) To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.) सुधां सागरं ममन्थुः or देवासुरैरमृतमम्बुनिधिर्ममन्थे Ki. 5. 30. –2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; (fig. also); तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मथ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. –3 (*a*) To crush, grind. (*b*) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन् निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk.; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपाम् Me. 85 (v. l.). –4 To hurt, injure. –5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमन्थीच परानीकम् Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. –6 To tear off, dislocate. –7 To mix, mingle.

मन्थः [मन्थ्-करणे घञ्] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मन्थादिव क्षुभ्यति गाङ्गमम्भः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. –2 Killing, destroying. –3 A mixed beverage; पुंसा नक्षत्रेण मन्थं संनीय जुहोति Bri. Up. 6. 3. 1. –4 A churning-stick (मन्था also). –5 The sun. –6 A ray of the sun. –7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. –8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. –9 A spoon for stirring. –10 A kind of antelope. –11 A medical preparation of drink; चूर्णे चतुष्पले शीते क्षुणद्रव्यं पलं क्षिपेत्। मृत्पात्रे मन्थयेत् सम्यक् तस्माच्च द्विपलं पिबेत् Bhāva. P. **–Comp. –अचलः, –अद्रिः, –गिरिः, –पर्वतः, –शैलः** the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); मन्थाद्रिभ्रमणभ्रमं हृदि हरिद्दन्तावलाः पेदिरे Bv. 1. 55. **–उदकः, –उदधिः** the sea of milk. **–गुणः** a churning-cord. **–जम्** butter. **–दण्डः, –दण्डकः** a churning-stick. **–विष्कम्भः** the churning post (Mar. घुसळखांब).

मन्थनः [मथ्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा] A churning-stick. **–नम्** 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. –2 Kindling fire by attrition. **–नी** A churning-vessel. **–Comp. –घटी** a churning-vessel.

मन्थर *a.* [मन्थ्-अरच्] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमन्थरा Ś. 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमन्थरोऽभवत् *ibid*; स्थाने खल्वयं प्रसवमन्थरोऽभूत् M. 5; दरमन्थरचरणविहारम् Gīt. 11; Śi. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; R. 19. 21. –2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मन्थरकौलिकः. –3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. –4 Large, broad, wide, big. –5 Bent, crooked, curved. –6 Indicating, showing (सूचक). **–रः** 1 A store, treasure. –2 The hair of the head. –3 Wrath, anger. –4 Fresh butter. –5 A churning-stick. –6 Hindrance, an obstacle. –7 A stronghold. –8 Fruit. –9 A spy, an informer. –10 The month Vaiśākha. –11 The mountain Mandara. –12 An antelope. **–रा** N. of a humpbacked nurse or slave of Kaikeyī who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne; मन्थरां प्रविशस्वादौ कैकेयीं च ततः परम् A. Rām. **–रम्** Safflower. **–Comp. –विवेक** *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; उन्मथ्य मन्थरविवेकमकाण्ड एव Māl. 1. 18.

मन्थरित *a.* Made slow, lazy; relaxed.

मन्थरुः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मन्थानः [मन्थ्-आनच्] 1 A churning-stick; प्रविवेशाथ पातालं मन्थानः पर्वतोपमः Rām. –2 An epithet of Śiva.

मन्थानकः A kind of grass.

मन्थिन् *a.* [मन्थ् णिनि] 1 Churning, stirring. –2 Afflicting, annoying. *–m.* 1 Semen virile. –2 Ved. Soma juice. **–नी** A churning-vessel.

मन्द् 1 Ā. (मन्दते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. –2 To be glad, to rejoice. –3 To languish, be languid.

–4 To shine. –5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. –6 To be praised or celebrated. –7 To praise. –8 To sleep,

मन्द *a.* [मन्द्-अच्] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिन्दन्ति मन्दां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; तच्चरितं गोविन्दे मनसिजमन्दे सखी प्राह Git. 6. –2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. –3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मन्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते Subhās.; मन्दोऽप्यमन्दतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2. 8; मन्दः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यताम् R. 1. 3; द्विषन्ति मन्दाश्चरितं महात्मनाम् Ku. 5. 75. –4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). –5 Soft, faint, gentle; as in मन्दस्मितम्. –6 Small, little, slight; मन्दोदरी; see अ *ind.* 1 (*d*) also. –7 Weak, defective, feeble, as मन्दाग्नि. –8 Unlucky, unhappy. –9 Faded. –10 Wicked, vile. –11 Addicted to drinking. –12 Weak, slack (as a bow). –13 Sick, afflicted with disease. –14 Independent (स्वतन्त्र). **–न्दः** 1 The planet Saturn. –2 An epithet of Yama. –3 The dissolution of the world. –4 A kind of elephant; मन्दोऽपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Śi. 5. 49 (where मन्द means 'a fool' also). –5 The apsis of a planet's course. **–न्दा** A pot, vessel. **–न्दम्** *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यातं यच्च नितम्बयोर्गुरुतया मन्दं विलासादिव Ś. 2. 2. –2 Gently, softly, not violently; मन्दं मन्दं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वाम् Me. 9. –3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. –4 In a low tone, deeply. **–Comp. –अक्ष** *a.* weak-eyed. **(–क्षम्)** sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness; मन्दाक्षं ह्रीस्त्रपा व्रीडा लज्जा साऽपत्रपाऽन्यतः Ak; मन्दाक्षमन्दाक्षरमुद्रमुक्त्वा N. 3. 61; 14. 47; 22. 33. **–अग्नि** *a.* having a weak digestion. **(–ग्निः)** slowness of digestion. **–अनिलः** a gentle breeze. **–असु** *a.* having weak or faint breath. **–आक्रान्ता** N. of a metre; see App. I; सुवंशा कालिदासस्य मन्दाक्रान्ता प्रवल्गति। सदश्वदमकस्येव काम्बोजतुरगाङ्गना ॥ According to prof. Sukumāra Sen, Kālidāsa is the inventor of this metre. **–आचार** *a.* badly conducted. **–आत्मन्** *a.* dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मन्दात्मानुजिघृक्षया Malli. **–आदर** *a.* 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. –2 neglectful. **–आस्यम्** shyness. **–उच्चः** the upper apsis of the course of a planet. **–उत्साह** *a.* discouraged, dispirited; मन्दोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि मृगयापवादिना माढव्येन Ś. 2. **–उदरी** N. of the wife of Rāvaṇa, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अहल्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sītā to Rāma and thus save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her; मन्दोदरीकुटिलकोमलकेशपाशमन्दारदाममकरन्दरसं पिबन्तः P. R. 1. 58. **–उष्ण** *a.* tepid, lukewarm. **(–ष्णम्)** gentle heat. **–औत्सुक्य** *a.* slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मन्दौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति Ś. 1. **–कर्ण** *a.* slightly deaf; (Proverb:— बधिरान्मन्दकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). **–कर्मन्** *a.* inactive. *–n.* the process for determining the apsis of a planet's course. **–कान्तिः** the moon. **–कारिन्** *a.* acting slowly or foolishly. **–गः** Saturn. **–गति, –गामिन्** *a.* walking slowly, slow of pace. **–चेतस्** *a.* 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. –2 absent-minded. –3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. **–छाय** *a.* dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 82 (v. l.). **–जननी** the mother of Saturn. **–जरस्** *a.* slowly growing old. **–धार** *a.* flowing in a slow stream. **–धी, –प्रज्ञ, –बुद्धि, –मति, –मेधस्** *a.* dull-witted, silly, foolish. **–परिधिः** *m.* (in astr.) the epicycle of the apsis. **–पुण्य** *a.* unfortunate, ill-fated. **–फलम्** equation of the apsis. **–भागिन्, –भाग्य, –भाज्** unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. **–भास्** *a.* dim, of fading lustre; सेनानिवेशान् पृथिवीक्षितोऽपि जग्मुर्विभातग्रहमन्दभासः R. 7. 2. **–मन्दम्** *ind.* slowly, leisurely. **–रश्मि** *a.* dim. **–विचेष्टित** *a.* slowly moving. **–विभव** *a.* poor, impoverished; नश्यति विपुलमतेरपि बुद्धिः पुरुषस्य मन्दविभवस्य Pt. 5. 5. **–विभ्रंश** *a.* slightly purgative. **–विसर्पिन्** *a.* creeping along slowly (as a louse); cf. Pt. 1. 252 (N. of a louse). **–वीर्य** *a.* weak. **–वृष्टिः** *f.* slight rain. **–स्मितम्, –हासः, –हास्यम्** a gentle laugh, a smile.

मन्दक *a.* 1 Simple, silly, foolish. –2 One without any feeling (विकार); Mb. 12. 35. 37 (com. मन्दकः रागद्वेषमानापमानशून्यः).

मन्दता, –त्वम् 1 Slowness, inactivity. –2 Dulness. –3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity; उच्चैरस्यति मन्दतामरसताम् Chandrāloka. 1. 1. –4 Weakness. –5 Littleness, smallness; मन्दत्वमापन्नः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मन्दयति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. –2 To retard.

मन्दायते Den. Ā. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मन्दायन्ते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 40; V. 3. 15. –2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; दिशि मन्दायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मन्दीकृ 8 U. 1 To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken; रथस्य मन्दीकृतो वेगः Ś. 1; मन्दीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिम् Ku. 4. 45; Ve. 1. 24.

मन्दीभू 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. –2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate; अपि कालविप्रकर्षान्मन्दीभूतः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5; मन्दीभूतशोकः K. 63.

मन्दटः The coral tree.

मन्दनम् 1 Praise, eulogium. –2 Chatter of husband and wife (variant of मन्मनः); L. D. B.

मन्दयन्ती An epithet of Durgā.

मन्दर *a.* 1 Slow, tardy, dull. –2 Thick, dense; firm. –3 Large, bulky. **–रः** 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृषतैर्मन्दरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतम् R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलसुन्दर धृतमन्दर ए Git. 1; शोरैः मन्दरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना Śi. 2. 107; Ki. 5. 30. –2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). –3 Heaven. –4 A mirror. –5 One of the five trees in Indra's

paradise; see मन्दार. **-रम्** *ind.* Slowly, sluggishly. **-Comp. -आवासा, -वासिनी** Durgā.

मन्दसानः 1 N. of fire. -2 Life. -3 Sleep; (also written मन्दसानु).

मन्दाकः 1 A current, stream. -2 Praise.

मन्दाकिनी [मन्द+अकति अक्-णिनि] 1 The river Ganges; मन्दाकिनी भाति नगोपकण्ठे मुक्तावली कण्ठगतेव भूमेः R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मन्दाकिनी वियद्गङ्गा); मन्दाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 69.

मन्दामणिः A big jar, earthern water vessel; Gīrvāṇa.

मन्दारः [मन्द्-आरक्] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise; हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः Me. 77, 69; V. 4. 35; वृन्दारकारिविजये सुरलोकलब्धमन्दारमाल्यमधुवासितवासभूमिः Rām. Ch. -2 The plant called Arka, Calotropis Gigantea -3 The Dhattūra plant. -4 Heaven. -5 An elephant. **-रम्** A flower of the coral tree; विनिद्रमन्दाररजोरुणाङ्गुली Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. **-Comp. -माला** a garland of Mandāra flowers; मन्दारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा Ś. 7. 2. **-षष्ठी** and **-सप्तमी** the sixth and seventh days in the bright half of Māgha.

मन्दारकः, -मन्दारवः, -मन्दारुः The coral tree; see मन्दार.

मन्दिकुकुरः A kind of fish (also read as मल्लिकुल्कुडः).

मन्दिमन् *m.* [मन्द-इमनिच्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. -2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मन्दिरम् [मन्द्यतेऽत्र मन्द् किरच्] A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion; प्रावेशयन्मन्दिरमृद्धमेनम् Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83; मणिमयमन्दिरमध्ये पश्यति पिपीलिका छिद्रम् Subhāṣ. -2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिमन्दिरः. -3 A town; विनिक्षिप्य बलं सर्वं बहिरन्तश्च मन्दिरे Rām. 6. 12. 3. -4 A camp. -5 A temple. -6 The body. **-रः** 1 The sea. -2 The hollow of the knee, ham. **-Comp. -पशुः** a cat. **-मणिः** an epithet of Śiva.

मन्दिरा A stable.

मन्दुरकम् A kind of mat; Buddh.

मन्दुरा [मन्द् उरच् Uṇ. 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रभ्रष्टोऽयं प्लवङ्गः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मन्दिरं मन्दुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41; क्षुराग्रलैः क्षोभितमन्दुरोदरम् N.; मन्दुरायां निरुद्धोऽपि विद्रुतोऽभूद्धरिर्हरेः Śiva B. 21. 74. -2 A bed, mattress. **-Comp. -पतिः, -पालः** the manager of a stable; a groom; शुश्राव...... । असौ परस्परालापं मन्दुरायामपालयोः Dharmābhyudayamahākāvya 2. 42. **-भूषणम्** a species of monkey.

मन्द्र *a.* [मन्द् रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पयोदमन्द्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 101; R. 6. 56. -2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant; एवं ब्रुवाणे वैकुण्ठे भृगुस्तन्मन्द्रया गिरा Bhāg. 10. 89. 13. -3 Praiseworthy. **-न्द्रः** 1 A deep sound, low tone. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A kind of elephant; 'भद्रा मन्द्रा मृगाश्चेति विज्ञेयास्त्रिविधा गजाः'; cf. Rām. 1. 6. 25.

मन्धातृ *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. -2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk. 1; Me. 75; न मन्मथस्त्वं स हि नास्तिमूर्तिः N. 8. 29. -2 Love, passion; प्रबोध्यते सुप्त इवाद्य मन्मथः Ṛs. 1. 8; so परोक्षमन्मथः जनः Ś. 2. 19. -3 The wood apple. -4 N. of a संवत्सर. **-था** N. of Dakṣāyaṇī. *-a.* Enchanting, attractive; साक्षान्मन्मथमन्मथः Bhāg. 10. 32. 2. **-Comp. -आनन्दः** a kind of mango tree. **-आलयः** 1 the mango tree. -2 pudendum muliebre. **-कर** *a.* exciting love. **-बन्धुः** the moon. **-युद्धम्** amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. **-लेखः** a love letter; क्रान्तो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः Ś. 3. 26.

मन्मथिन् *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (दंपत्योर्जल्पितं मन्दम्); करोति सहकारस्य कलिकोत्कलिकोत्तरं । मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्तकोकिलनिस्वनः Kāv. 3. 11. -2 The god of love.

मन्मनत्वम् A particular defect of the organs of speech.

मन्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पण्डितंमन्य. -2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्श्वशिरा P. III. 3. 59 Sk.] 1 The nape or back of the neck; दोषास्तु दुष्टास्त्रय एव मन्या Suśruta (also मन्याका). -2 Knowledge. **-Comp. -ग्रहः** Contraction of the neck. **-स्तम्भः** Stiffness of the neck.

मन्युः [मन्-युच् Uṇ. 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; बाहुप्रतिष्टम्भविवृद्धमन्युः R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46; नियमितमनोमन्युर्दृष्टा मया रुदती प्रिया Nāg. 2. 6. -2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; निकृन्तन्मर्माणि क्रकच इव मन्युर्विरमति U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; यास्यन् सुतस्तप्स्यति मां सुमन्युम् Bk. 1. 23; also 3. 49. -3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. -4 A sacrifice; प्रसहेत रणे तवानुजान् द्विषतां कः शतमन्युतेजसः Ki. 2. 23. -5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). -6 Ardour, zeal. -7 Pride. -8 An epithet of Śiva. -9 Of Agni. **-Comp. -सूक्तम्** the hymns of Manyu (Ṛv. 10. 83 and 84).

मन्युमत् *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Sorrowful, distressed. -3 Spirited, energetic; यशस्विनी मन्युमती कुले जाता विभावरी Mb. 5. 133. 2. -4 Vehement, passionate. *-m.* An epithet of Agni.

मप (पु) ष्टः, -ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मभ्र् 1 P. (मभ्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. **–Comp. –कारः, –कृत्यम्** interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [मम भावः तल्] 1 The feeling of '*meum*', the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. –2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. –3 Individuality. **–Comp. –युक्त** *a.* 1 a miser. –2 an egoist. **–शून्य** *a.* devoid of interest (for us).

ममत्वम् 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. –2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. –3 Arrogance, pride; ममत्वं कृ 1 To be attached to. –2 To envy.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मब् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the Kāvyaprakāśa.

मय् 1 Ā. (मयते) To go, move.

मय *a.* (–यी *f.*) An affix used to indicate 'made of', 'consisting or composed of', 'full of'; कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. **–यः** 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. (He built the 'three cities' for the demons; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also said to have built a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas); सानन्दं देवताभिर्मयपुरदहने धूर्जटिः पातु युष्मान् Ve. 1. 3. –2 A horse. –3 A camel- –4 A mule. **–या** Medical treatment. **–यी** A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (ष्ठु) ष्टः, –ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् *n.* Ved. Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्करत् Ṛv. 1. 89. 3. **–Comp. –भ (भु) व, –भु, –भू** *a.* causing pleasure, delighting; आपो हि ष्ठा मयोभुवः Ṛv. 10. 9. 1.

मयिवसु *a.* Good in me.

मयुः 1 A *Kinnara,* a celestial musician. –2 A deer, an antelope. **–Comp. –राजः** an epithet of Kubera.

मयूखः [मा ऊख मयादेशः Uṇ. 5. 25] 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिन्दुर्मयूखैः Ś. 3. 4; R. 2. 46; Śi. 4. 56; Ki. 5. 5, 8. –2 Beauty. –3 A flame. –4 The pin of a sun-dial. **–Comp. –ईशः, –मालिन्** the sun.

मयूखिन् *a.* Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊरन् Uṇ 1. 67] 1 A peacock; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष देव्याः U. 3. 20; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Ṛs. 1. 13. –2 A kind of flower. –3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. –4 A kind of instrument for measuring time. –5 (In music) A kind of gait. **–री** A pea-hen; (Proverb:- वरं तत्कालोपनता तित्तिरी न पुनर्दिवसान्तरिता मयूरी Vb. 1., or वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'). **–रम्** A particular posture in sitting. **–Comp. –अरिः** a lizard. **–उल्लासकः** the rainy season. **–केतुः** an epithet of Kārtikeya. **–गतिः** N. of a metre. **–ग्रीवकम्** blue vitriol. **–घृतम्** a kind of medicine. **–चटकः** the domestic cock. **–चूडा** 1 a peacock's crest. –2 =मयूरीशिखा q. v. **–तुत्थम्** blue vitriol. **–नृत्यम्** the dance of a peacock; a position comparable to it; तदेतन्मयूरनृत्यमापद्यते। तद्यथा मयूरस्य नृत्यतोऽन्यदपात्रियतेऽन्यत् संत्रियते। एवमिहापि इदं संत्रियते तदपात्रियते। ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 10. **–पत्रिन्** *a.* feathered with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); जहार चान्येन मयूरपत्रिणा शरेण शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजम् R. 3. 56. **–पदकम्** a scratch in the form of a peacock's foot (made with the fingernails). **–पिच्छम्** a peacock's tail or feather. **–रथः** an epithet of Kārtikeya. **–व्यंसकः** a cunning peacock. **–शिखा** 1 a peacock's crest. –2 a cock's comb. –3 N. of a medicinal plant, Celosia Cristata; cf. नीलकण्ठशिखा लघ्वी पित्तश्लेष्मातिसारजित् Bhāva.P.; Mātaṅga L. 10.10. **–सारिन्** *a.* strutting like a peacock.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. –2 A cock's comb. **–कः, कम्** Blue vitriol.

मयूरिका *f.* 1 A nose-ring; मनोज्ञनासिकान्यस्तचित्ररत्नमयूरिकाम् Śiva B. 20. 5. –2 A kind of venomous insect. –3 Hibiscus Cannabinus (Mar. भेंडी, अंबाडी).

मरः Ved. 1 Death. –2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-वुन्] A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतम् [मरकं तरत्यनेन तृ-ड] An emerald; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 78; Śi. 4. 56; Ṛs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मरक्त.) **–Comp. –मणिः** *m., f.* an emerald. **–शिला** an emerald slab. **–श्याम** *a.* dark or green as an emerald.

मरणम् [मृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणाम् R. 8. 87; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. –2 A kind of poison. –3 Passing away, cessation (as of rain). –4 (In astrol.) The 8th mansion. –5 A refuge, asylum. **–Comp. –अन्त, –अन्तक** *a.* ending in death. **–अभिमुख, –उन्मुख** *a.* on the point of death, near death, moribund. **–आत्मक** *a.* causing death, fatal. **–दशा** the time or hour of death. **–धर्मः** the law of death. **–धर्मन्** *a.* mortal. **–निश्चय** *a.* determined to die; Pt. 1. **–मण्डनम्** Wearing dress and ornamants as a Satī usually wears; अथ मदम्बा मरणमण्डनमनुष्ठाय Dk. 2. 10, 4. **–शील** *a.* mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, –मरिष्णु *a.* Mortal.

मरिमन् *m.* Death, dying

मरन्द, -न्दकः The juice of flowers; अयि दलदरविन्द स्यन्दमानं मरन्दं तव किमपि लिहन्तो मञ्जु गुञ्जन्तु भृङ्गाः Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. **-Comp. -ओकस्** *n.* a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल *a.* [मृ-आलच्] 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender. **-लः** (**-ली** *f.*) A swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्तताम् Bv. 1. 3; विधेहि मरालविकारम् Gīt. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of duck (कारण्डव). -3 A horse. -4 A cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue, cheat. -8 A particular mode of joining the hands.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरालिका N. of a plant and its pod (Mar. शिककाई); Gīrvāṇa.

मरि (री) चः The pepper-shrub. **-चम्** Black pepper; खर्जूरं मरिचं पूगं देवदारु च नागरम् Śiva B. 30. 16; N. 18. 118.

मरीचिः (Rarely मरीची also) *m. f.* [मृ-इनि Uṇ. 4. 70] 1 A ray of light; न चन्द्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Ṛs. 1. 16; R. 9. 13; 13. 4. -2 A particle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage. -5 A spark of fire; मरीच्य इव निष्पेतुरग्नेर्धूमाकुलार्चिषः Rām. 1. 56. 18. **-चिः** 1 N. of a Prajāpati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mindborn sons of Brahman; he was father of Kaśyapa. -2 N. of a lawgiver. -3 N. of Kṛṣṇa. -4 A miser. **-Comp. -गर्भ** *a.* containing particles of light (N. of a world). **-तोयम्** a mirage; मरीचितोयान्यभिधावति क्वचित् Bhāg. 5. 13. 5. **-प** *a.* drinking in particles of light; वैखानसा वालखिल्याः संप्रक्षाला मरीचिपाः (तापसाः) Rām. 3. 6. 2. **-मालिन्** *a.* encircled by rays, radiant, shining. (*-m.*) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् *a.* Radiant, lustrous. *-m.* The sun.

मरीमृज *a.* Repeatedly rubbing.

मरीसम् Milk.

मरुः [म्रियन्तेऽस्मिन् भूतानीति मरुः निर्जलदेशः, मृ-उ Uṇ. 1. 7] 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. -2 A mountain or rock. -3 A kind of plant (कुरबक). -4 Abstinence from drinking; मरुं साधयतो राजन् नाकपृष्ठमनाशके Mb. 13. 57. 14; 142. 44. *-m.* pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants. **-Comp. -उद्भवा** 1 the cotton shrub. -2 a cucumber. **-कच्छः** N. of a district. **-जः** a kind of perfume. **-जुष्, -भवः** the inhabitant of a desert. **-देशः** 1 N. of a district. -2 any region destitute of water. **-देश्यः** bdellium. **-द्विपः, -प्रियः** a camel. **-धन्वः, -धन्वन्** *m.* a wilderness, desert. **-पथः, -पृष्ठम्** a sandy desert, wilderness; मरुपृष्ठान्युदम्भांसि (चकार) R. 4. 31. **-प्रपतनम्** the act of throwing one's self from a rock; Mark. P. 40. 3. **-भू** (pl.) the country called Mārwār. **-भूमिः** *f.* a desert, sandy desert. **-भूरुह्, -हः** a tree in the desert; सत्पुंसो मरुभूरुह इव जीवनमात्रमाशास्यम् Aryā. S. **-संभवः** a kind of horse-radish. **-स्थलम्, -स्थली** a wilderness, desert, waste; तत् प्राप्नोति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरौ ततो नाधिकम् Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थल्यां यथा वृष्टिः क्षुधार्ते भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. -2 A deer, antelope.

मरुटा, मरुण्डा A woman with a high forehead.

मरुत् *m.* [मृ-उति Uṇ. 1. 94] 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or breath, life-wind; (वशमनयत्) अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पञ्च शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god of wind; इति दर्शितविक्रियं सुतं मरुतः कोपपरीतमानसम् Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलान्नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5 A kind of plant (मरुबक). -6 Gold. -7 Beauty. *-n.* A kind of plant (ग्रन्थिपर्ण). **-Comp. -आन्दोलः** a kind of fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). **-इष्टम्** bdellium. **-करः** a kind of bean. **-कर्मन्** *n.*, **-क्रिया** flatulency. **-कोणः** the northwest quarter. **-गणः** the host of the gods. **-तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः** 1 epithets of Hanumat. -2 of Bhīma; पृषात्मजो मर्मसु निर्बिभेद मरुत्सुतं चायुतशः शराग्र्यैः Mb. 8. 89. 76. **-ध्वजम्** the down of cotton floating in the air. **-पटः** a sail. **-पतिः, -पालः** an epithet of Indra; Bhāg. 3. 19. 25. **-पथः** sky, atmosphere. **-प्लवः** a lion. **-फलम्** hail. **-बद्धः** 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a kind of sacrificial vessel. **-रथः** 1 a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -2 a horse. **-लोकः** the world of the Maruts. **-वर्त्मन्** *n.* sky, atmosphere. **-वाहः** 1 an epithet of fire. -2 of Indra. **-वृद्धा, -वृधा** The river Kāverī; अभ्रंलिहानहह पश्य मरुद्वृधायाः Viś. Guṇā. 448.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन् गृहे। आविक्षितस्य कामप्रेर्विश्वेदेवाः सभासद इति ॥

मरुत्तकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुत्वत् *m.* 1 A cloud. -2 N. of Indra; महेन्द्रमोक्षं विजयं मरुत्वतः Bhāg. 6. 13. 22; Ki. 13. 67. -3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुल् In comp. for मरुत्. **-लोकः** the world of the gods.

मरुलः 1 A kind of duck. -2 A beast of prey. **-लम्** Water.

मरुवः 1 N of a plant; see मरुवक. -2 An epithet of Rāhu.

मरुव (ब) क *a.* Terrible, formidable. **-कः** 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram) and flower also; नितोतसंधौ नवमरुवके

वर्तते पुष्पकार्यम्. –2 A variety of lime. –3 A tiger. –4 Rāhu. –5 A crane.

मरूकः 1 A peacock. –2 A kind of stag. –3 A frog.

मरोलिः, –लिकः The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. –2 Perishing, dying away. **–र्कः** 1 The vital breath, life-wind. –2 An ape, a monkey; मर्कान् भोक्ष्यन् विभजति स चेत्राति भाण्डं भिनत्ति Bhāg 10. 8. 29.

मर्ककः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वक्षसि केनापि दत्तमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लेढि जिघ्रति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासनम् Bv. 1. 99. –2 A spider. –3 A kind of crane. –4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. –5 A kind of poison. **–टी** 1 A female ape. –2 N. of various plants. –3 An iron bolt. **–Comp. –आस्य** *a.* monkey-faced. (**–स्यम्**) copper. **–इन्दुः** ebony. **–कर्ण** *a.* monkey-eared. **–तिन्दुकः** a kind of ebony. **–पिप्पली** the Apāmarga tree. **–न्यायः** the mokey-rule (opp. to मार्जारन्यायः). **–पोतः** a young monkey. **–वासः** a cobweb. **–शीर्षम्** vermilion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. –2 A spider. –3 A kind of fish. –4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. –2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. –3 A barren woman.

मर्च् 10 U. (मर्चयति-ते) 1 To take. –2 To cleanse. –3 To sound. –4 To go, move. –5 Ved. To threaten, menace. –6 To injure, hurt. –7 To endanger, imperil.

मार्जि (ज्जि) का (ता) A king of dish (Mar. श्रीखंड); Gīrvāṇa.

मर्जः 1 A washerman. –2 A catamite. –*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [मृ-तन्] 1 A man, human being, mortal. –2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मर्तव्यम् Death (being inevitable); रावणाद्विनिवृत्तार्था मर्तव्ये कृतनिश्चया Rām. 5. 58. 61.

मर्त्य *a.* [मर्ते-भवः यत्] Mortal. **–र्त्यः** 1 A mortal, a human being, man; शौचाशौचं हि मर्त्यानां लोकेशप्रभवाप्ययम् Ms. 5. 97. –2 The world of mortals, the earth. **–र्त्यम्** The body; अन्ने प्रलीयते मर्त्यमन्नं धानासु लीयते Bhāg. 11. 24. 22. **–Comp. –धर्मः** mortality. **–धर्म (र्मि) न्** *a.* mortal, any human being; किं पुनर्मर्त्यधर्मिणः Mb. 3. 32. 56; न कश्चिदासायते मर्त्यधर्मा K. **–निवासिन्** *m.* a mortal, human being. **–भावः** human nature. **–भुवनम्** the earth. **–महितः** a god. **–मुखः** a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. **–लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशन्ति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* [मृद्-घञ्] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). **–र्दः** 1 Grinding, pounding. –2 A violent stroke, friction; सूर्यं हतप्रभं पश्य ग्रहमर्दं मिथो दिवि Bhāg. 1. 14. 17. –3 A kind of instrument useful for calculation about eclipses.

मर्दक *a.* = मर्द.

मर्दन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) [मृद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing, &c.; सलक्ष्मणं राघवमाजिमर्दनम् Rām. 5. 37. 67. **–नम्** 1 Crushing, grinding. –2 Rubbing, shampooing; मर्दनं गुणवर्धनम्. –3 Anointing (with unguents &c.). –4 Pressing, kneading. –5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. –6 Destroying. –7 Devastating, laying waste. –8 Opposition of planets. –9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).

मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. –2 Rubbed. –3 Strung or tied together.

मर्दलः A kind of drum; कृतसमार्जनमर्दलमण्डलध्वनिजया Śi. 6. 31; तडित्पताकोऽशनिशब्दमर्दलः Ṛs. 2. 1.

मर्दिनी A kind of musical composition.

मर्ब् 1 P. (मर्बति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* [मृ-मनिन्] 1 (*a*) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point of the body); तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशङ्कुर्मर्माणि कृन्तन्नपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gīt. 4. (*b*) Any vital member or organ. –2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing; तेऽन्योन्यमभिसंसृत्य क्षिपन्तो मर्मभिर्मिथः Bhāg. 8. 10. 27. –3 The core, quick. –4 Any joint (of a limb). –5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मप्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गङ्गाधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते गुरुम्—नागेशभट्ट. –6 A secret, a mystery. –7 Truth. **–Comp. –अतिग** *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; तथा मर्मातिगैर्भीष्मो निजघान महारथान् Mb. 6. 90. 85; मर्मातिगैरनृजुभिर्नितरामशुद्धैर्वाक्सायकैरथ ततोद तदा विपक्षः Śi. 20. 77. **–अन्वेषणम्** 1 probing the vital parts. –2 seeking weak or vulnerable points. **–आवरणम्** an armour, a coat of mail. **–आविध्, –उपघातिन्** *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); अपि मर्माविधो वाचः सत्यं रोमाञ्चयन्ति माम् Mv. 3. 10; चिरं क्लिशित्वा मर्माविध् (v. l. मर्मविद्) रामो विलुभितप्लवम् Bk. 5. 52. **–कीलः** a husband. **–ग** *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. **–घातः** wounding the vitals. **–घ्न** *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. **–चरम्** the heart. **–छिद्, –भिद्** (so **–छेदिन्, –भेदिन्**) *a.* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; प्रहरति विधिर्मर्मच्छेदी न कृन्तति जीवितम् U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12. –2 wounding mortally, mortal. **–जम्** blood. **–ज्ञ** *a.*, **–विद्** *a.* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another; Pt. 1. 248. –2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. –3 knowing secrets or mysteries. –4 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (**–ज्ञः**) any acute or learned man; ते ह्यस्य मर्मज्ञभयात् नापराध्यन्ति Kau. A. 1. 8. **–ज्ञानम्** knowledge of a secret. **–त्रम्** a coat of mail. **–पारग** *a.* having a deep insight

into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. **–पीडा** pain in the inmost soul. **–भेदः** 1 piercing the vitals. –2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. **–भेदनः, –भेदिन्** *m.* an arrow. **–विद्** see मर्मज्ञ. **–संधिः** *m.* (pl.) joints and articulations. **–स्थलम्, –स्थानम्** 1 a sensitive or vital part. –2 a weak or vulnerable point. **–स्पृश्** *a.* 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick; त एते हृदयमर्मस्पृशः संसारभावाः U. –2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. –2 Very acute, intelligent; see मर्मज्ञ.

मर्मर *a.* [मृ-अरन् मुट् च] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57; 4. 73; 19. 41; मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुर्वनस्थलीर्मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. –2 Murmuring. **–रः** 1 A rustling sound. –2 A murmur. –3 A kind of garment. **–रा** Coarse ground meal.

मर्मरायते Den. Ā. To rustle, murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. –2 Turmeric. –3 A particular vein in the external ear.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. –2 A wicked man.

मर्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. **–र्यः** 1 A man. –2 A young man. –3 A male. –4 A lover, suitor. –5 A stallion, horse. –6 A camel.

मर्यकः Ved. 1 A little man. –2 A male in general; के मे मर्यकं वि यवन्त Ṛv. 5. 2. 5.

मर्या 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [मर्यायां सीमायां दीयते दा-घञर्थे क] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. –2 End, termination, terminus. –3 A shore, bank. –4 A mark, land-mark. –5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law; मर्यादानां च लोकस्य कर्ता कारयिता च सः Rām. 5. 35. 11. –6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठन्ति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142. –7 A contract, covenant, an agreement; गृह्यतां पाणिना पाणिर्मर्यादा बध्यतां ध्रुवा Rām. 4. 5. 11. **–Comp. –अचलः, –गिरिः, –पर्वतः** a frontier-mountain. **–धावनम्** running towards a mark. **–बन्धः** keeping within limits; Buddh. **–भेदकः** a destroyer of land-marks; मर्यादाभेदकश्चैव विकृतं प्राप्नुयाद्वधम् Ms. 9. 291. **–वचनम्** statement of the limit; P. III. 3. 136. **–व्यतिक्रमः** overstepping limits.

मर्यादिन् *a.* Keeping within bounds. *–m.* A neighbour, borderer; Nir. 4. 2.

मर्यादीकृ 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणम्.

मर्व् 1 P. (मर्वति) 1 To go, move. –2 To fill. *–Caus.* To sound.

मर्शः [मृश्-घञ्] 1 Deliberation. –2 Advice, counsel. –3 A sternutatory.

मर्शनम् 1 Rubbing. –2 Examination, inquiry. –3 Consideration, deliberation. –4 Advising, counselling. –5 Removing, rubbing off. –6 Explaining. –7 Touching (a woman); परस्वहारे परदारमर्शने Mb. 3. 314. 29.

मर्षः, –र्षणम् [मृष्-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Endurance, forbearance, patience; द्विषतामुदयः सुमेधसा गुरुरस्वन्ततरः सुमर्षणः Ki. 2. 8; A. Rām. 7. 4. 52.

मर्षित *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. –2 Excused, forgiven. **–तम्** Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मर्षीका A kind of metre.

मल् 1 Ā., 10 U. (मलते, मलयति-ते) To hold, possess.

मल *a.* [मृज्यते शोध्यते मृज्-कल टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul; आमिषं यच्च पूर्वेषां राजसं च मलं भृशम् Rām. 7. 74. 16. –2 Mean, covetous. –3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. –4 Wicked. **–लः, –लम्** 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा Ś. 7. 32. –2 Dregs, refuse, sediment, excrement, feces, dung. –3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. –4 Moral taint or impurity, sin; फलैधःकुसुमस्तेयमधैर्यं च मलावहम् Ms. 11. 70. –5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve:— वसा शुक्रमसृङ् मज्जा मूत्रविड् घ्राणकर्णविट्। श्लेष्माश्रुदूषिका स्वेदो द्वादशैते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135). –6 Camphor. –7 Cuttle-fish bone. –8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. –9 The three humours of the body (वात, पित्त and कफ). **–लम्** A kind of base metal. **–Comp. –अपकर्षणम्** 1 removing the dirt, purification. –2 removal of sin. **–अपहा** 1 a particular preparation. –2 N. of a river; नन्दिनी नलिनी सीता मालती च मलापहा. **–अयनम्** the rectum. **–अरिः** a kind of natron. **–अवरोधः** constipation of the bowels. **–आकर्षिन्** *m.* a sweeper, a scavenger. **–आभ** *a.* dirty-looking. **–आवह** *a.* 1 causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. –2 defiling, polluting; Ms. 11. 70. **–आशयः** the stomach; bowels. **–उद्भवम्** the rust of iron (मण्डूर). **–उत्सर्गः** evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. **–उद्वासा** a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. **–उपहत** *a.* soiled, tarnished with dirt; Ś. 7. 32. **–कर्षण** *a.* cleansing. **–घ्न** *a.* cleansing, detergent. (**–घ्नः**) the bulbous root of शाल्मली. (**–घ्नी**) N. of a plant (नागदमनी). **–जम्** pus, matter. **–दूषित** *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. **–द्रवः** purging, diarrhœa. **–द्राविन्** *a.* purging. (*–m.*) the Jayapāla tree. **–धात्री** a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. **–धारिन्** *m.* a religious mendicant of the Jaina sect. **–पङ्किन्** *a.* covered with dust and mire; निराहारा कृशा रूक्षा जटिला मलपङ्किनी Mb. 5. 186. 20. **–पूः (यूः)** Ficus Oppositifolia (Mar. काळा किंवा धेडउंबर). **–पृष्ठम्** the first (or outer) page of a book.

–भुज् *m.* a crow. –मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन); Dk. 2. 2. –मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed); 'अमावास्याद्वयं यत्र रविसंक्रान्तिवर्जितम्। मलमासः स विज्ञेयः...' –सूत्रपरित्यागः evacuation of feces and urine. –वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. –विशोधन *a.* cleansing away filth. –विष्टम्भः constipation. –विसर्गः, –विसर्जनम्, –शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. –हन्तृ *m.* = मलघ्नः. –हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मलवत् *a.* Dirty, foul, filthy. –ती A menstruous woman. –Comp. –वासस् *f.* a menstruous woman; प्रागपरोधान्मलवद्वाससः MS. 3. 4. 18.

मलनम् Crushing, grinding. –नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51; 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमन्यत्र चन्दनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41; मलये भिल्लपुरन्ध्री चन्दनतरुकाष्ठमिन्धनं कुरुते Subhāṣ. –2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. –3 A garden. –4 The garden of Indra. –5 The side of a mountain. –6 (In music) A kind of measure. –Comp. –अचलः, –अद्रिः, –गिरिः, –पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. –अनिलः, –वातः, –समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवङ्गलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gīt. 1; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानिलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वहेदानीं यथेष्टम् K.; Dk. 1. 1. –उद्भवम् sandal-wood. –जः a sandal tree; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (–जः, –जम्) sandal-wood. (–जम्) an epithet of Rāhu. °रजस् *n.* the dust of sandal. –द्रुमः a sandal tree. –वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. –2 A female messenger, confidante. –3 A female elephant.

मलिः *f.* Possession, enjoyment.

मलिकः A king.

मलिन *a.* [मल अस्त्यर्थे इनन्] 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); धन्यास्तदङ्गरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति Ś. 7. 17; किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4. –2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति Ś. 1. 20; अतिमलिने कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vās; Śi. 9. 18. –3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; धियो हि पुंसां मलिना भवन्ति H. 1. 26; मलिनाचरितं कर्म सुरभेर्नन्वसांप्रतम् Kāv. 2. 178. –4 Low, vile, base; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाश्रयतः Śi. 9. 23. –5 Clouded, obscured. –नम् 1 Sin, fault, guilt. –2 Butter-milk. –3 Borax. –4 A dirty cloth; ततो मलिनसंवीतां राक्षसीभिः समावृताम् Rām. 5. 15. 18. –ना, –नी A woman during menstruation. –Comp. –अम्बु *n.* 'black water', ink. –आस्य *a.* 1 having a dirty or black face. –2 low, vulgar. –3 savage, cruel. –प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. –मुख *a.* =मलिनास्य q. v. (–खः) 1 fire. –2 a ghost, an evil spirt. –3 a kind of monkey (गोलाङ्गूल).

मलिनता, –त्वम् 1 Dirtiness, filthiness. –2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig. also); वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयन्ति पुरोगतानि R. 5. 73; यदा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. –2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित *a.* 1 Dirty, soiled. –2 Corrupt. –3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् *m.* [मलिन-इमनिच्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. –2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमालिनि माधवयोषिताम् Śi. 6. 4. –3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिनीकृ 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. –2 To darken, obscure.

मलिनीभू 1 P. To become dirty or impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वन्ति मलिम्लुचा इव Śi. 16. 52. –2 A demon. –3 A gnat, mosquito. –4 An intercalary month. –5 Air, wind. –6 Fire. –7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices. –8 The Chitraka tree. –9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीमस *a.* [मल-ईमसच्] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मलीमसविकाररघना मतिर्भूत् Māl. 1. 32; R. 2. 53. –2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणिता न जनारवैरवैदपि कूजन्तमलिं मलीमसम् N. 2. 92; महामनोमोहमलीमसान्धया K. 5; विसारितामजिहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा जलदमदाम्बुराजयः Śi. 17. 57; 1. 38; Māl. 10. 4. –3 Wicked, sinful, wrong, unrighteous; मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिम् R. 3. 46. –सः 1 Iron. –2 Green vitriol.

मलूकः A kind of worm; L. D. B.

मल्ल् 1 Ā. (मल्लते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल *a.* [मल्ल्-अच्] 1 Strong, athletic, robust; Ki. 18. 8. –2 Good, excellent. –ल्लः 1 A strong man. –2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. –3 A drinking-vessel, cup. –4 The remnants of an oblation. –5 The cheek and temple. –6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers) born of an outcast Kṣatriya by a Kṣatriya woman; झल्लो मल्लश्च राजन्याद् व्रात्यान्निच्छिविरेव च Ms. 10. 22; 12. 45. –7 N. of a country. –ल्ला 1 A woman. –2 The Arabian jasmine. –3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. –Comp. –अरिः

1 an epithet of Krisṇa. –2 of Siva. –क्रीडा 1 boxing or wrestling match. –2 athletic or gymnastic exercise. –घटी a kind of dance. –जम् black pepper. –तालः (in music) a kind of measure. –तूर्यम् a kind of drum. –नागः 1 Indra's elephant. –2 a letter-carrier. –3 N. of वात्स्यायन, the author of कामसूत्र. –भूः, –भूमिः f. 1 a battle-field. –2 an arena, a wrestling ground. –3 N. of a country. –यात्रा 1 a procession of wrestlers. –2 a wrestling contest; L. D. B. –युद्धम् a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. –विद्या the art of wrestling. –शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. –2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vesssel. –3 A lamp. –4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. –5 A tooth. –6 A kind of jasmine. –7 A bowl; मोदकमल्लकं निक्षिप्य Pratijñā. Y. 3.

मल्लारः N. of one of the six Rāgas.

मल्लारी *f.* N. of a Rāgiṇī.

मल्लिः, –ल्ली *f.* [मल्ल्-इन् वा ङीप्] A kind of jasmine; किं मल्लीमुकुलैः स्मितं विकसितं किं मालतीकुड्मलैः Rājendrakarṇa-pūra. –*m.* A Jain saint. –Comp. –गन्धि *n.* a kind of agallochum. –नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किरातार्जुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). –पत्रम् a mushroom.

मल्लिकः, –मल्लिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. –2 The month Māgha. –3 A shuttle. –4 N. of a musical instrument; L. D. B. –Comp. –अक्षः, –आख्यः 1 a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन् मदकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूतस्फुरदुरुदण्डपुण्डरीकाः (भुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. –2 a particular breed of horses (with white spots on the eyes); पद्मपत्र-निभांश्वाश्वान् मल्लिकाक्षान् स्वलंकृतान् Mb. 7. 23. 6. (–क्षी) a female dog (with white spots on the eyes). –अर्जुनः N. of a *Liṅga* of Siva on the mountain Śrīśaila. –आख्या a kind of jasmine. –आमोदः a kind of measure.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्गन्धिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47; वनमल्लिकामतल्लिकोद्वेल्लितधम्मिल्लः Bhāratachampū; मल्लिकाकुसुमदुण्डुभकेन N. 21. 43. –2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केशेषु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. –3 A lamp-stand. –4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. –Comp. –गन्धम् a kind of agallochum. –छद्, –छदनम् *n.* a shade for a lamp.

मल्लीकरः A thief.

मल्लुः A bear.

मल्लूरः Rust of iron.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मवित *p. p.* Bound, strung, tied.

मव्य् 1 P. (मव्यति) To bind.

मश् 1 P. (मशति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. –2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. –2 Hum, humming. –3 Anger. –Comp. –हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकः [मश्-वुन्] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 78; Ms. 1. 45. –2 A particular disease of the skin. –3 A leather water-bag. –4 N. of a district in Śākadvīpa inhabited by Kṣatriyas. –5 Gadfly, any fly that stings (दंशमशक); Mb. 3. 141. 27. –की A female mosquito; मद्देहे मशकीव मूषकवधूः...... Sūkti. 5. 19. –Comp. –कुटिः, –टी *f.*, –चरणम् a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. –हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकिन् *m.* The *Udumbara* tree.

मशनम् Sound.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मष् 1 P. (मषति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मषिः, –षी *f.* = मसी q. v.

मस् 4 P. (मस्यति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. –2 To change form.

मसः A measure, weight.

मसनम् 1 Measuring, weighing. –2 A species of medicinal plant. –3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald; मसारताराक्षि ससारमात्मना N. 9. 104 and मसारमालावलितोरणां पुरम् ibid. 16. 122; चन्द्रमसारचितां श्रियम् Haravijaya 5. 47.

मसिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. –2 Lampblack, soot. –3 A black powder used to paint the eyes; अहैरुपात्तमषिभिः कुचकुङ्कुमानि (मृजन्त्यः) Bhāg. 10. 29. 29. –Comp. –आधारः, –कूपी, –धानम्, –धानी, –मणिः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. –जलम् ink. –पण्यः a writer, scribe. –पथः a pen. –प्रसूः *f.* 1 a pen. –2 an ink-bottle. –लेख्यदलः a particular palm-leaf (for writing). –वर्ण *a.* black as ink, inky. –वर्धनम् myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. –Comp. –कूर्चकः an ink-brush. –गुडिका a blot of ink. –जलम् ink. –धानी an ink-stand. –पटलम् a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. –भावुक *a.* becoming as black as ink.

मसी (षी) भू To become black; स्वमसारतया मषीभवन्तः Si. 20. 63.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन *a.* Pounded, well-grounded. –नम् kinship through the right of presenting the पिण्ड to the common progenitor (सापिण्ड्य).

मसीना Linseed.

मसुः (सू) रः 1 A kind of pulse. –2 A pillow. **–रा** 1 A lentil. –2 A harlot. **–Comp. –विदलः, –लम्** a split lentil; मसूरविदलाकारललाटक्लिक्लकलेवरः Raj. T. 6. 187.

मसूरकः A pillow. **–कम्** 1 A kind of ornament on Indra's banner. –2 A variety of pearls; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. –3 A lintel, *i. e.* the piece of timber or stone that covers an opening and supports a weight above it; मसूरकमधिष्ठानं वस्त्वाधारं धरातलम् Kāmikāgama 55. 202.

मसूरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). –2 A mosquito-curtain. –3 A procuress, bawd.

मसूरी 1 A kind of small-pox. –2 Ipomoea Turpethum (Mar. तेंड, तिधारें).

मसृणः *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily; मसृणचन्दनचर्चिताङ्गीम् Ch. P. 7; or सरसमसृणमपि मलयजपङ्कम् Gīt. 4. –2 Soft, tender, smooth; अयं बाहुः कण्ठे शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 38. –3 Bland, mild, sweet; भण मसृणवाणि करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलक्तकरागम् Gīt. 10. –4 Lovely, charming; विनयमसृणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. –5 Beaming, glistening; मसृणमुकुलितानां प्रान्तविस्तारभाजाम् (आलोकितानाम्) Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. **–णा** Linseed.

मसृणयति Den. P. To make soft or smooth.

मसृणित *a.* Softened, polished; एतस्मिन् मसृणितराजपट्टकान्ते U. 5. 18.

मस्क् 1 P. (मस्कति) To go, move.

मस्करः [मस्क्-अरच्] 1 A bamboo. –2 A hollow bamboo; सुस्तम्भां मस्करैर्दीर्घैः कृतवंशां सुशोभनाम् Rām. 3. 15. 21. –3 Going, motion. –4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मस्करिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मस्करिव्रतम् Bk. 5. 63. –2 The moon.

मस्ज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मग्न; *caus.* मज्जयति; *desid.* मिमङ्क्षति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; यद्गोप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत् संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जताम् R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. –2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सीदन्नन्धे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवान्तरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20; सोऽसंवृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. –3 To be drowned, perish (in water). –4 To sink into misfortune. –5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. *–Caus.* (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. –2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm. –3 To thrust, to pass into; ततो मर्मसु मर्मज्ञो मज्जयन् निशितान् शरान् Rām. 6. 45. 15.

मस्तम् The head; मस्ते दुःसहवेदनाकवलिते Viś. Guṇa. 539. **–Comp. –दारुः** *n.* the *devadāru* tree. **–मूलकम्** the neck.

मस्तकः, –कम् [मस्मति परिमात्यनेन मस्-करणे त स्वार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v. l. तृष्णा) भिभूतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. –2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; वृक्ष°, चुल्ली° &c. –3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm trees. **–Comp. –आख्यः** the top of a tree. **–उद्भवः** the brain. **–ज्वरः, –शूलम्** an acute head-ache. **–पिण्डकः, –कम्** a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. **–मूलकम्** the neck. **–लुङ्गः** the membrane surrounding the brain. **–स्नेहः** 1 the brain. –2 an oily substance appearing on the head.

मस्तिकम् The head; see मस्तिष्क.

मस्तिः *f.* Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कम् 1 The brain; महाहिमस्तिष्कविभेदमुक्तरक्तच्छटाचर्चितचण्डचञ्चुः (गरुत्मान्) Nāg. 4; Ve. 1. 27. –2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. **–Comp. –त्वच्** *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु *n.* 1 Sour cream. –2 Whey. **–Comp. –लुङ्गः, –गम्, –लुङ्गकः, –कम्** the brain.

मह् I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति-ते, महित) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोप्तारं न निधीनां महयन्ति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāṣ.; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मन्दारकुसुमैः Gīt. 11; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 21; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25; 11. 49. –2 To delight, gladden. –3 To increase, aggrandize. –4 (Ātm.) To delight in; प्रशस्तिभिर्महयसे दिवे दिवे Ṛv. 6. 15. 2. –5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses.) II. 1 Ā. (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह्-घञर्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बन्धुताहृदयकौमुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु दूरगतोऽप्यतिवर्तते महमसाविति वन्धुतयोदितैः Śi. 6. 19; मदनमहम् Ratn. 1. –2 An offering, a sacrifice. –3 A buffalo. –4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. –2 A tortoise. –3 N. of Viṣṇu.

महकः A wide-spread fragrance.

महत् *a.* [मह्-अति] (compar. महीयस्; superl. महिष्ठ; nom. महान्, महान्तौ, महान्तः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याघ्रः &c. –2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. –3 Long, extended, extensive; महान्तौ बाहू यस्य स महाबाहुः; so महती कथा, महानध्वा. –4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. –5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. –6 Gross, thick, dense; महानन्धकारः. –7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितम्, महती वार्ता. –8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलम्, महान् जनः. –9 Loud; महान् घोषः–ध्वनिः. –10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यूषे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the after-

noon'. -11 High; महार्घ. -*m*. 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 (In Sāṅ. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ms. 1. 15; 12. 14; महदाद्याः प्रकृतिविकृतयः सप्त Sāṅ. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -*n*. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 King-dom, dominion; 'महद्राज्यविशालयोः' Viśva; इन्द्रियाणि महत्प्रेप्सुः Mb. 5. 129. 26. -3 Sacred knoweldge. -4 The Supreme Being (परमात्मा); बुद्धेः परतरं ज्ञानं ज्ञानात् परतरं महत् Mb. 12. 204. 10. -*ind*. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly; त्रैलोक्योद्वेगदं महत् Rām. 6. 111. 48. (*Note* : महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q. v.) **-Comp.** **-आयुधम्** a great weapon; नानाविधमहदायुधनैपुण्य.. ...Dk. 1. 1. **-आवासः** a spacious or large building. **-आशा** a high hope; महदाशापूर्णमानसः Dk. 1. 3. **-आश्चर्य** *a*. very wonderful. **-आश्रयः** dependence on or seeking protection with the great. **-उन्मदः** a kind of fish; L. D. B. **-औषधिः** *f*. a herb of wonderful power. On the Himālaya there are trees of the Devadāru family which have got resinous stems. These stems burn like oil-lamps. These sticks of pinewood, therefore, are the natural lamps of the Himālaya. cf. सरलासक्तमातङ्गग्रैवेयस्फुरितत्विषः। आसन्नोषधयो नेतुर्नक्तमस्नेहदीपिकाः॥ R. 4. 75; ज्वलितमहौषधिदीपिकासनाथाम् R. 9. 70. **-कथ** *a*. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. **-कार्तिकी** full moon of Kārtika combined with the asterism Rohiṇī; L. D. B. **-कुलम्** a noble family. **-कूपः** a deep well. **-क्षेत्र** *a*. occupying a wide territory. **-गदः** fever. **-जवः** 1 Bos gavaeus. -2 a kind of antelope; L. D. B. **-ज्यैष्ठी** *f*. full-moon of ज्येष्ठ under certain combinations. **-गुण** *a*. having the qualities of the great. **-तत्त्वम्** the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. **-दोष** *a*. highly criminal; महादोषमबुद्धबोधनम् Kau. A. 1. 17. **-द्वन्द्वः** 1 loud uproar. -2 martial band of music; L. D. B. **-फलः** the Bilva tree; L. D. B. **-बिलम्** the atmosphere. **-भद्रा** the river Gaṅgā; L. D. B. **-भीष्मः** N. of Śantanu; L. D. B. **-मण्डूकः** a kind of yellow frog; L. D. B. **-व्यतिक्रमः** a great transgression. **-सिंहः** the lion of Durgā; L. D. B. **-सिद्धिनिलयः** a mosque (the word is used by परमानन्द in Śivabhārata 18. 52). **-सेवा** service of the great. **-स्थानम्** a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहुर्मुहुः Śi. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a*. Greater, larger &c. **-रः** 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च ममान्तरङ्गभूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्वम् 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a*. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तेः 2. 25.

महन्तः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (**महस्**) *ind*. 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q. v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic); मुष्कशून्योऽनुपस्थो यः स्त्रीस्वभावो महल्लिकः Śabdamālā.

महल्लक *a*. Weak, feeble, old. **-कः** 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf. Mar. महाल).

महस् *n*. [मह्-असुन्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 27. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.). -6 Pleasure, enjoyment; जातमहाः स्तवनानि वसन्तः Rām. Ch. 4. 95; महोमहत्त्वं महनीयशीले विलासलोलेन विलोचनेन 6. 12. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महसम् 1 Knowledge. -2 Kind, sort, manner.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a*. 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (*Note* : The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below.) **-Comp.** **-अक्षः** an epithet of Śiva. °पटलिक a chief keeper of archives. **-अङ्ग** *a*. huge, bulky. (**-ङ्गः**) 1 a camel. -2 a kind of rat. -3 N. of Śiva. **-अञ्जनः** N. of a mountain. **-अत्ययः** a great danger or calamity. **-अध्वनिक** *a*. 'having gone a long way', dead. **-अध्वरः** a great sacrifice. **-अनसम्** 1 a heavy carriage. -2 cooking utensils. (**-सी**) a kitchen-maid. (**-सः, -सम्**) a kitchen; सूपानस्य करिष्यामि कुशलोऽस्मि महानसे Mb. 4. 2. 2. **-अनिलः** a whirlwind; महानिलेनेव निदाघजं रजः Ki. 14. 59. **-अनुभाव** *a*. 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magna-

nimous, exalted, illustrious; प्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानु-भावा हि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17; Ś. 3. –2 virtuous, righteous, just. (–वः) 1 a worthy or respectable person. –2 (pl.) people of a religious sect in Mahārāṣtra founded by Chakradhara in the 13th century. –अन्तकः 1 death. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –अन्धकारः 1 thick darkness. –2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. –अन्ध्राः (pl.) N. of a people and their country. –अन्वय, –अभिजन a. nobly-born, of noble birth. (–यः, –नः) noble birth, high descent. –अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. –अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). –अम्बुकः an epithet of Śiva. –अम्बुजम् a billion. –अम्ल a. very sour. (–म्लम्) the fruit of the tamarind tree. –अरण्यम् a great (dreary) forest, large forest. –अर्घ a. very costly, costing a high price; महार्घस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोऽप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11. (–र्घः) a kind of quail. –अर्घ्य a. 1 valuable, precious. –2 invaluable; inestimable; see महार्ह below. –अर्चिस् a. flaming high. –अर्णवः 1 the great ocean. –2 N. of Śiva. –अर्थ a. 1 rich. –2 great, noble, dignified. –3 important, weighty. –4 significant. –अर्बुदम् one thousand millions. –अर्ह a. 1 very valuable, very costly; महार्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्युतैः स्वकेशपुष्पैरपि या स्म दूयते Ku. 5. 12. –2 invaluable, inestimable; महार्हशयनोपेत किं शेषे निहतो भुवि Rām. 6. 109. 2. (–र्हम्) white sandal-wood. –अवरोहः the fig-tree. –अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; जहार चान्येन मयूरपत्रिणा शरेण शक्रस्य महाशनि-ध्वजम् R. 3. 56. –अशन a. voracious, gluttonous; Mb. 4. –अश्मन् m. a precious stone, ruby. –अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āśvina sacred to Durgā; आश्विने शुक्लपक्षस्य भवेद् या तिथिरष्टमी। महाष्टमीति सा प्रोक्ता...... –असिः a large sword. –असुरी N. of Durgā. –अह्नः the afternoon. –आकार a. extensive, large, great. –आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –आढ्य a. wealthy, very rich. (–ढ्यः) the Kadamba tree. –आत्मन् a. 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विषन्ति मन्दाश्चरितं महात्मनाम् Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49; प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महात्मनाम् Bh. 1. 63. –2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent; किमाचाराः किमाहाराः क्व च वासो महात्मनाम् Mb. 3. 1. 4. –3 mighty (महाबल); अथायमस्यां कृतवान् महात्मा लङ्केश्वरः कष्टमनार्यकर्म Rām. 5. 9. 74. (–m.) 1 the Supreme Spirit; युगपत्तु प्रलीयन्ते यदा तस्मिन् महात्मनि Ms. 1. 54. –2 the great principle, *i. e.* intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). –आनकः a kind of large drum. –आनन्दः, –नन्दः 1 great joy or bliss. –2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. (–न्दा) 1 spirituous liquor. –2 a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Māgha. –आपगा a great river. –आयुधः an epithet of Śiva. –आरम्भ a. undertaking great works, enterprizing. (–म्भः) any great enterprize. –आलयः 1 a temple in general. –2 a sanctuary, an asylum. –3 a great dwelling. –4 a place of pilgrimage. –5 the world of Brahman. –6 the Supreme Spirit. –7 a tree &c. sacred to a deity. –8 N. of a particular dark fortnight. –9 पितृश्राद्ध in the month of Bhādrapada. (–या) N. of a particular deity. –आशय a. high-souled, nobleminded, magnanimous, noble; दैवात् प्रबुद्धः शुश्राव वराहो हि महाशयः Ks; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (–यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. –2 the ocean. –आस्पद a. 1 occupying a great position. –2 mighty, powerful. –आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. –इच्छ a. 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सूनौ R. 18. 33. –2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious; विद्यावतां महेच्छानां......नाश्रयः पार्थिवं विना Pt. 1. 37. –इन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra', N. of Indra; इयं महेन्द्रप्रभृतीनाधिश्रियः Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. –2 a chief or leader in general. –3 N. of a mountain range; पतिर्महेन्द्रस्य महोदधेश्च R. 6. 54; 4. 39, 43. °चापः rain-bow. °नगरी N. of Amarāvatī, the capital of Indra. °मन्त्रिन् m. an epithet of Brihaspati. °वाहः the elephant Airāvata; महेन्द्रवाहप्रतिमो महात्मा Mb. 9. 17. 52. –इभ्य a. very rich. –इषुः a great archer; अधिरोहति गाण्डीवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16. –इष्वासः a great archer, a great warrior; अत्र शूरा महेष्वासा भीमार्जुनसमा युधि Bg. 1. 4. –ईशः, –ईशानः N. of Śiva; महेशस्त्वां धत्ते शिरसि रसराजस्य जयिनीम् Udb. °बन्धुः the Bilva tree. –ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. –ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign; महेश्वरस्त्र्यम्बक एव नापरः R.; गोप्तारं न निधीनां कथयन्ति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Pt. 2. 74. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 of Viṣṇu. –4 a god (opp. प्रकृति). –5 the Supreme Being (परमात्मा); मायां तु प्रकृतिं विद्यान्मायिनं तु महेश्वरम् Śvet. Up. 4. 10. °सखः N. of Kubera; यया कैलासभवने महेश्वरसखं बली Mb. 9. 11. 55. (–री) 1 N. of Durgā. –2 a kind of bell-metal. –उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull; a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32; 4. 22; 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. –उत्पलम् a large blue lotus. (–लः) the Sārasa bird. –उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy; नयनविषयं जन्मन्येकः स एव महोत्सवः Mal. 1. 36. –2 the god of love. –उत्साह a. possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering; अहं च कर्णं जानामि......सत्यसंधं महोत्साहं......Mb. 3. 91. 20. (–हः) 1 perseverance. –2 great pride; ये जात्यादिमहोत्साहान्नरेन्द्रान्नोपयान्ति च। तेषामामरणं भिक्षा प्रायश्चित्तं विनिर्मितम्॥ Pt. 1. 38. –उदधिः 1 the great ocean; महोदधेः पूर इवेन्दुदर्शनात् R. 3. 17. –2 an epithet of Indra. °जः a conch-shell, shell. –उदय a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (–यः) 1 (*a*) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; नन्दस्त्वतीन्द्रियं दृष्ट्वा लोकपालमहोदयम् Bhāg. 10. 28. 10; अपवर्ग-महोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ R. 8. 16. (*b*) great fortune or good luck. (*c*) greatness, pre-eminence. –2 final beatitude. –3 a lord, master. –4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja; see App. –5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. –6 sour milk mixed with honey. –7 = महात्मन् q. v.; संसक्तौ किमसुलभं महोदयानाम् Ki. 7. 27. °पर्वन् a time of union of the middle of श्रवण नक्षत्र and the end of व्यतिपात (generally in the month

of माघ or पौष at the beginning of अमावास्या). –उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (–रम्) 1 a big belly. –2 dropsy. –उदार *a.* 1 very generous or magnanimous. –2 mighty, powerful. –उद्यम *a.* = महोत्साह q. v; महोद्यमाः कर्म समारभन्ते. –उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. –उद्रेकः a particular measure (= 4 प्रस्थ). –उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (–तः) the palmyra tree. –उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. –उपकारः a great obligation. –उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. –उरगः a great serpent; वपुर्महोरगस्येव करालफणमण्डलम् R. 12. 98. –उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (स्कः) an epithet of Śiva. –ऊर्मिन् *m.* the ocean; ततः सागरमासाद्य कुक्षौ तस्य महोर्मिणः Mb. 3. 20. 17. –उल्का 1 a great meteor. –2 a great fire-brand. –ऋत्विज् *m.* 'great priest', N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. –ऋद्धि *a.* very prosperous, opulent. (*-f.*) great prosperity or affluence. –ऋषभः a great bull. –ऋषिः 1 a great sage or saint; यस्मादृषिः परत्वेन महांस्तस्मान्महर्षयः; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). –2 N. of Śiva. –3 of Buddha. –ओघ *a.* having a strong current. –घः a very large number; शतं खर्वसहस्राणां समुद्रमभिधीयते । शतं समुद्रसाहस्रं महौघमिति विश्रुतम् ॥ Rām. 6. 28. 37. –ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (–ष्ठः) an epithet of Śiva. –ओजस् *a.* very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory; महौजसा मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. (*-m.*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (*-n.*) great vigour. –ओजसम् the discus of Viṣṇu (सुदर्शन). (–सी) N. of a plant (Mar. कांगणी). –ओदनी Asparagus Racemosus (Mar. शतावरी). –ओषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. –2 the Dūrvā grass. –3 N. of various plants ब्राह्मी, श्वेतकण्टकारी, कटुका, अतिविष &c. °गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs:— पृश्निपर्णी श्यामलता भृङ्गराजः शतावरी । गुडूची सहदेवी च महौषधिगणः स्मृतः ॥ cf. also सहदेवी तथा व्याघ्री बला चातिबला त्वचा । शङ्खपुष्पी तथा सिंही अष्टमी च सुवर्चला ॥ महौषध्यष्टकं प्रोक्तं... . –औषधम् 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. –2 ginger. –3 garlic. –4 a kind of poison (वत्सनाभ). –कच्छः 1 the sea. –2 N. of Varuṇa. –3 a mountain. –कन्दः garlic. –कपर्दः a kind of shell. –कपित्थः 1 the Bilva tree. –2 red garlic. –कम्बु *a.* stark naked. (–म्बुः) an epithet of Śiva. –कर *a.* 1 large-handed. –2 having a large revenue. –कर्णः an epithet of Śiva. –कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (*-m.*) an epithet of Śiva. –कला the night of the new moon. –कल्पः a great cycle of time (100 years of Brahman); Bhāg. 7. 15. 69. –कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet, such as कालिदास, भवभूति, बाण, भारवि &c. –2 an epithet of Śukra. –कषायः N. of a plant (Mar. कायफळ). –कान्तः an epithet of Śiva. (–ता) the earth. –काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (–यः) 1 an elephant. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –3 of Viṣṇu. –4 of a being attending on Śiva (= नन्दि). –कारुणिक *a.* exceedingly compassionate. –कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. –कालः 1 a form of Śiva in his character as the destroyer of the world; महाकालं यजेद्देव्या दक्षिणे धूम्रवर्णकम् Kālitantram. –2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Śiva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirliṅgas) established at Ujjayinī (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34); महाकालनिवासिनं कालीविलासिनमनश्वरं महेश्वरं समाराध्य Dk. 1. 1. –3 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –4 N. of a kind of gourd. –5 N. of Śiva's servant (नन्दि). °पुरम् the city of Ujjayinī. °फलम् a red fruit with black seeds; पक्वं महाकालफलं किलासीत् N. 22. 29. –काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. –काव्यम् a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c., according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvyas is usually said to be five:— रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and नैषधचरित or six, if मेघदूत—a very small poem or खण्डकाव्य— be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the भट्टिकाव्य, विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvyas). –कीतनम् a house. –कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. –कुल, –कुलीन *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (–लम्) a noble birth or family, high descent. –कुहः a species of parasitical worm. –कृच्छ्रम् a great penance. –केतुः N. of Śiva. –केशः, –कोशः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 a large sheath. –क्रतुः a great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; तदङ्गमग्र्यं मघवन् महाक्रतोरमुं तुरङ्गं प्रतिमोक्तुमर्हसि R. 3. 46. –क्रमः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –क्रोधः an epithet of Śiva. –क्षत्रपः a great satrap. –क्षीरः sugar-cane. –क्षीरा *f.* a She-buffalo; Nighaṇṭaratnākara. –खर्वः, –र्वम् a high number (ten billions ?). –गजः a great elephant; see दिक्करिन्. –गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇeśa. –गदः fever. –गन्ध *a.* exceedingly fragrant. (–न्धः) a kind of cane. (–न्धम्) a kind of sandal-wood. (–न्धा) N. of Chāmuṇḍā. –गर्तः, –गर्भः, –गीतः N. of Śiva. –गर्दभगन्धिका N. of a plant, भारङ्गी. –गल *a.* longnecked. –गवः *Bos gavaeus.* –गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine); त्वया ममैष संबन्धः कपिमुख्य महागुणः Rām. 5. 1. 120. (–णः) a chief quality, cardinal virtue. –गुरुः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; पिता माता तथाचार्यो महागुरुरिति स्मृतः). –गुल्मा the Soma plant. –गृष्टिः *f.* a cow with a large hump. –ग्रहः 1 an epithet of Rāhu. –2 the sun; महाग्रहग्राहविनष्टपङ्कः Rām. 5. 5. 6. –ग्रामः N. of the ancient capital of Ceylon, the modern Māgama. –ग्रीवः 1 a camel. –2 an epithet of Śiva.

-ग्रीविन् *m.* a camel. -घूर्णा spirituous liquor. -घृतम् ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). -घोष *a.* noisy, loud-sounding. (-षम्) a market, fair. (-षः) a loud noise, clamour. -चक्रम् the mystic circle in the शाक्त ceremonial. -चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. -चण्डा N. of Chamuṇḍā. -चपला a kind of metre. -चमूः *f.* a large army. -छायः the fig-tree. -जङ्घः a camel. जटः an epithet of Śiva. -जटा 1 a great braid of hair. -2 the matted hair of Śiva. -जत्रु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-त्रुः) an epithet of Śiva. -जनः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पन्थाः Mb. 3. 313. 117; आगम्य तु ततो राजा विसृज्य च महाजनम् 6. 98. 25. -2 the populace, mob; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. -3 a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः । पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम् Pt. 3. 60. -4 the chief of a caste or trade. -5 a merchant, tradesman. -जवः an antelope. -जातीय *a.* 1 rather large. -2 of an excellent kind. -जालिः, -ली N. of a plant (Mar. सोनामुखी). -जिह्वः an epithet of Śiva. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* 1 a very learned man. -2 a great sage. -3 N. of Śiva. -ज्यैष्ठी the day of fullmoon in the month of Jyeṣṭha; ताभिर्दृश्यत एष यान् पथि महाज्यैष्ठीमहे मन्महे N. 15. 89; पूर्णिमा रविवारेण महाज्यैष्ठी प्रकीर्तिता Agni P. 121. 63. -ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -ज्वरः great affliction. -ज्वाल *a.* very brilliant or shining. (-लः) 1 N. of Śiva. -2 a sacrificial fire. -डीनम् a kind of flight; 'यानं महाडीनमाहुः पवित्रामूर्जितां गतिम्' Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com.). -तपस् *m.* 1 a great ascetic. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -तलम् N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. -तारा N. of a Buddhist goddess. -तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. -तिथिः the 6th day of a lunation. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (-क्ष्णा) the marking-nut plant. -तेजस् *a.* 1 possessed of great lustre or splendour. -2 very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (-*m.*) 1 a hero, warrior. -2 fire. -3 an epithet of Kārtikeya. (-*n.*) quick-silver. -त्याग, -त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (-*m.*) N. of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a species of big tiger. -दन्तः 1 an elephant with large tusks. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -दण्डः 1 a long arm. -2 a severe punishment. -दम्भः an epithet of Śiva. -दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. -दानम् the gift of gold equal to one's own weight; अथातः संप्रवक्ष्यामि महादानस्य लक्षणम्. -दारु *n.* the *devadāru* tree. -दुर्गम् a great calamity; Pt. -दूषकः a kind of grain. -देवः N. of Śiva. (-वी) 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 the chief queen. -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. -द्वारम् a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. -धन *a.* 1 rich. -2 expensive, costly; हेमदण्डैर्महाधनैः Rām. 7. 77. 13. (-नम्) 1 gold. -2 incense. -3 a costly or rich dress. -4 agriculture, husbandry. -5 anything costly or precious. -6 great booty. -*i* a great battle (Ved.). -धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -धातुः 1 gold. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -3 lymph. -4 N. of Meru. -धी *a.* having a great understanding. -धुर्यः a full-grown draught ox. -ध्वजः a camel. -ध्वनिक *a.* dead. -नग्नः an athlete; Buddh. -नटः an epithet of Śiva; महानटः किं नु......तनोति ......साम्प्रतमङ्गहारम् N. 22. 7; महानटबाहुनेव बद्धभुजाङ्केन Vās. -नदः a great river. -नदी 1 a great river, such as Gaṅgā, Kriṣṇā; मन्दरः पर्वतश्चाक्षो जङ्घा तस्य महानदी Mb. 8. 34. 20; संभूयाम्भोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Śi. 2. 100. -2 N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. -नन्दा 1 spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a river. -3 ninth day of the bright half of the month of Māgha; माघमासस्य या शुक्ला नवमी लोकपूजिता । महानन्देति सा प्रोक्ता.... -नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. -नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āśvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā; ततोऽनु नवमी यस्मात् सा महानन्मी स्मृता. -नाटकम् 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पताकास्थानकैर्युतम् । अङ्कैश्च दशभिर्धीरा महानाटकमूचिरे ॥ -नाडी sinew, tendon. -नादः 1 a loud sound, uproar. -2 a great drum. -3 a thunder-cloud. -4 a shell. -5 an elephant. -6 a lion. -7 the ear. -8 a camel. -9 an epithet of Śiva. (-दम्) a musical instrument. -नाम्नी 1 N. of a परिशिष्ट of Sāmaveda. -2 (pl.) N. of 9 verses of Sāmaveda beginning with विदा मघवन् विदा. -नायकः 1 a great gem in the centre of a string of pearls. -2 a great head or chief. -नासः an epithet of Śiva. -निद्र *a.* fast asleep. (-द्रा) 'the great sleep', death. -निम्नम् intestines, abdomen. -नियमः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -निर्वाणम् total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). -निशा 1 the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. -2 an epithet of Durgā. -नीचः a washerman. -नील *a.* dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire or emerald; इन्द्रनीलमहानीलमणिप्रवरवेदिकम् Rām. 5. 9. 16; महा-महानीलशिलारुचः Śi. 1. 16; 4. 44; R. 18. 42; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. °उपलः a sapphire. -नृत्यः, -नेत्रः an epithet of Śiva. -नेमिः a crow. -न्यायः the chief rule. -पक्ष *a.* 1 having many adherents. -2 having a large family or retinue; महापक्षे धनिन्यार्ये निक्षेपं निक्षिपेद् बुधः Ms. 8. 179. (-क्षः) 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 a kind of duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पङ्क्तिः, -पदपङ्क्तिः a kind of metre. -पञ्चमूलम् the five great roots:— बिल्वोऽग्निमन्थः श्योनाकः काश्मरी पाटला तथा । सर्वैस्तु मिलितैरेतैः स्यान्महापञ्चमूलकम् ॥ -पञ्चविषम् the five great or deadly poisons:— शृङ्गी च कालकूटश्च मुस्तको वत्सनाभकः । शङ्खकर्णीति योगोऽयं महापञ्चविषाभिधः ॥ -पटः the skin. -पथः 1 chief road, principal street, high or main road; संतानकाकीर्णमहापथं तत् Ku. 7. 3. -2 the passage into the next world, *i. e.* death. -3 N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. -4 an epithet of Śiva. -5 the long pilgrimage to mount Kedāra. -6 the way to heaven. -7 the knowledge of the

essence of Śiva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedāra. **–पथिक** *a.* 1 undertaking great journeys. –2 one receiving Śulka (toll) on the high way; cf. Mb. 12. 76. 6 (com. महापथिकः समुद्रे नौयान्निं गच्छन् यद्वा महापथि शुल्कग्राहकः) **–पद्मः** 1 a particular high number. –2 N. of Nārada. –3 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. –4 N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. –5 an epithet of Nanda. –6 a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (**–द्मम्**) 1 a white lotus. –2 N. of a city. °पतिः N. of Nanda. **–पराकः** a particular penance; Hch. **–पराह्णः** a late hour in the afternoon. **–पवित्रः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–पशुः** large cattle; महापशूनां हरणे...दण्डं प्रकल्पयेत् Ms. 8. 324. **–पातः** a long flight; Pt. 2. 58. **–पातकम्** 1 a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वङ्गनागमः। महान्ति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पञ्चमम् ॥ Ms. 11 54. –2 any great sin or transgression. **–पात्रः** a prime minister. **–पादः** an epithet of Śiva. **–पाप्मन्** *a.* very sinful or wicked. **–पुराणम्** N. of a Purāṇa; महापुराणं विज्ञेयमेकादशकलक्षणम् Brav. P. **–पुंसः** a great man. **–पुरुषः** 1 a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निशम्य U. 6. 7. –2 the Supreme Spirit. –3 an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–पौरुषिकः** a worshipper of Viṣṇu; तदहं तेऽभिधास्यामि महापौरुषिको भवान् Bhāg. 2. 1. 10. **–पुष्पः** a kind of worm. **–पूजा** great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. **–पृष्ठः** a camel. **–पोटगलः** a kind of large reed. **–प्रजापतिः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–प्रतीहारः** a chief door-keeper. **–प्रपञ्चः** the great universe. **–प्रभ** *a.* of great lustre. (**–भः**) the light of a lamp. **–प्रभुः** 1 a great lord. –2 a king, sovereign. –3 a chief. –4 an epithet of Indra. –5 of Śiva –6 of Viṣṇu. –7 a great saint or holy man. **–प्रलयः** 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself are annihilated; महाप्रलयमारुत...... Ve. 3. 4. **–प्रश्नः** a knotty question. **–प्रसादः** 1 a great favour. –2 a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्माल्यं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः। महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा ग्राह्यं विष्णोः प्रयत्नतः॥ **–प्रस्थानम्** 1 departing this life, death. –2 setting out on a great journey for ending life; इहैव निधनं याम महाप्रस्थानमेव वा Rām. 2. 47. 7 (com. महाप्रस्थानं मरणदीक्षापूर्वकमुत्तराभिमुखगमनम्); Mb. 1. 2. 365. **–प्राणः** 1 the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. –2 the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are:— ख्, घ्, छ्, झ्, ठ्, ढ्, थ्, ध्, फ्, भ्, श्, ष्, स्, ह्. –3 a raven. **–प्राणता** possession of great strength or essence; अन्यांश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जग्राह K. **–प्रेतः** a noble departed spirit. **–प्लवः** a great flood, deluge; ... क्षिप्तसागरमहाप्लवामयम् Śi. 14. 71. **–फल** *a.* 1 bearing much fruit. –2 bringing much reward. (**–ला**) 1 a bitter gourd. –2 a kind of spear. (**–लम्**) 1 a great fruit or reward. –2 a testicle. **–फेना** the cuttle-fish bone. **–बन्धः** a peculiar position of hands or feet. **–बभ्रुः** a kind of animal living in holes. **–बल** *a.* very strong; नियुज्यमानो राज्याय नैच्छद्राज्यं महाबलः Rām (**–लः**) 1 wind, storm. –2 a Buddha. –3 a solid bamboo. –4 a palm. –5 a crocodile. **–बला** N. of a plant; महाबला च पीतपुष्पा सहदेवी च सा स्मृता Bhāva. P. (**–लम्**) lead. °ईश्वरः N. of a Liṅga of Śiva near the modern Mahābaleśwara. **–बाध** *a.* causing great pain or damage. **–बाहु** *a.* long-armed, powerful. (**–हुः**) an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–बि(वि)लम्** 1 the atmosphere. –2 the heart. –3 a water-jar, pitcher. –4 a hole, cave. **–बिसी** a variety of skin (चर्म), a product of द्वादशग्राम in the Himālayas. **–बी(वी)जः** an epithet of Śiva. **–बी(वी)ज्यम्** the perinæum. **–बुध्न** *a.* having a great bottom or base (as a mountain). **–बुसः** barley. **–बृहती** a kind of metre. **–बोधिः** 1 the great intelligence of a Buddha. –2 a Buddha. **–ब्रह्मम्, –ब्रह्मन्** *n.* the Supreme Spirit. **–ब्राह्मणः** 1 a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. –2 a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa. **–भटः** a great warrior; तदोजसा दैत्यमहाभटार्पितम् Bhāg. **–भद्रा** N. of the river Gaṅgā. **–भाग** *a.* 1 very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. –2 illustrious, distinguished, glorious; उभौ धर्मौ महाभागौ Mb. 12. 268. 3; महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ Ś. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. –3 very pure or holy, highly virtuous; पतिव्रता महाभागा कथं नु विचरिष्यति Mb. 4. 3. 16. **–भागता, –त्वम्, –भाग्यम्** 1 extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. –2 great excellence or merit. **–भागवतम्** the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. (**–तः**) a great worshipper of Viṣṇu. **–भागिन्** *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. **–भाण्डम्** a chief treasury. **–भारतम्** N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarāṣṭra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *Parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also); महत्त्वाद्भारतत्वाच्च महाभारतमुच्यते **–भाष्यम्** 1 a great commentary. –2 particularly, the great commentary of Patañjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. **–भासुरः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–भिक्षुः** N. of Śākyamuni. **–भीता** a kind of sensitive plant (लाजाळू). **–भीमः** an epithet of king Śantanu. **–भीरुः** a sort of beetle or fly. **–भुज** *a.* long-armed, powerful. **–भूतम्** a great or primary element; see भूत; तस्यैतस्य महाभूतस्य निःश्वसितमेतद्यदृग्वेदः Up.; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ms. 1. 6. (**–तः**) 1 the Supreme Being. –2 a great creature. **–भोगः** 1 a great enjoyment. –2 a great coil or hood; great winding. –3 a serpent. (**–गा**) an epithet of Durgā. **–मणिः** 1 a costly or precious jewel; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नालक्ष्यते Ś. 6. 5. –2 N. of Śiva. **–मति** *a.* 1 high-minded. –2 clever. (**–तिः**) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. **–मत्स्यः** a large fish, sea-monster. **–मद** *a.* greatly intoxicated. (**–दः**) an elephant in rut. **–मनस्, –मनस्क** *a.* 1 high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous; ततो युधिष्ठिरो राजा धर्मपुत्रो महामनाः Mb. 4. 1. 7. –2 liberal. –3 proud, haughty. (*–m.*)

a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. –मन्त्रः 1 any sacred text of the Vedas. –2 a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. –मन्त्रिन् m. the prime-minister, premier. –मयूरी N. of Buddhist goddess. –मलहारी a kind of Rāgiṇi. –महः a great festive procession; Sinhās. –महस् n. a great light (seen in the sky). –महोपाध्यायः 1 a very great preceptor. –2 a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; e. g. महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसूरि &c. –मांसम् 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; न खलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं पश्यामि Māl. 4; असस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं पुरुषाङ्गोपकल्पितम्। विक्रीयते महामांसं गृह्यतां गृह्यतामिदम् 5. 12 (see Jagaddhara ad loc.). –माघी the full-moon day in the month of Māgha. –मात्र a. 1 great in measure, very great or large. –2 most excellent, best; वृष्ण्यन्धकमहामात्रैः सह Mb. 1. 221. 27; 5. 22. 37. (–त्रः) 1 a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister; (मन्त्रे कर्मणि भूषायां वित्ते माने परिच्छदे। मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः॥); Ms. 9. 259; गूढपुरुषप्रणिधिः कृतमहामात्रापसर्पः (v. l. महामात्यापसर्पः) पौरजानपदानपसर्पयेत् Kau. A. 1. 13. 9; Rām. 2. 37. 1. –2 an elephant-driver or keeper; मदोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुञ्जरस्य च गच्छतः। उन्मार्गं वाच्यतां यान्ति महामात्राः समीपगाः॥ Pt. 1. 161. –3 a superintendent of elephants. (–त्री) 1 the wife of a chief minister. –2 the wife of a spiritual teacher. –मानसी N. of a Jain goddess. –मान्य a. being in great honour with; मकरन्दतुन्दिलानामरविन्दानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. –मायः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Viṣṇu. –माया 1 worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. –2 N. of Durgā; महामाया हरेश्चैषा यया संमोह्यते जगत् Devimāhātmya. –मायूरम् a particular drug. (–री) N. of an amulet and a goddess; Buddh. –मारी 1 cholera, an epidemic. –2 an epithet of Durgā. –मार्गः high road, main street. °पतिः a superintendent of roads. –मालः N. of Śiva. –माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Maheśvara or Śiva. –मुखः a crocodile. –मुद्रा a particular position of hands or feet (in practice of yoga). –मुनिः 1 a great sage. –2 N. of Vyāsa. –3 an epithet of Buddha. –4 of Agastya. –5 the coriander plant. (–नि n.) 1 coriander seed. –2 any medicinal herb or drug. –मूर्तिः N. of Viṣṇu. –मूर्धन् m. an epithet of Śiva. –मूलम् a large radish. (–लः) a kind of onion. –मूल्य a. very costly. (–ल्यः) a ruby. –मृगः 1 any large animal. –2 an elephant, –3 the fabulous animal called शरभ. –मृत्युः, –मेघः N. of Śiva. –मृत्युंजयः a kind of drug. –मृधम् a great battle. –मेदः the coral tree; महामेदाभिधो ज्ञेयः Bhāva. P. –मेधा an epithet of Durgā. –मोहः great infatuation or confusion of mind. (ससर्ज) महामोहं च मोहं च तमश्चाज्ञानवृत्तयः Bhāg. 3. 12. 2. (–हा) an epithet of Durgā. –यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of piety to be performed by a house-holder; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम्। होमो दैवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भौतो (or भूतयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम्॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –यमकम् 'a great Yamaka', i. e. a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; e. g. see Ki. 15. 52, where विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses; cf. also बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः Bk. 10. 19. –यशस् a. very famous, renowned, celebrated. –यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage', the pilgrimage to Benares. –यानम् N. of the later system of Buddhist teaching, firstly promulgated by Nāgārjuna (opp. हीनयान). –याम्यः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –युगम् 'a great Yuga', consisting of the four Yugas of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. –योगिन् m. 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Viṣṇu. –3 a cock. –योनिः f. excessive dilation of the female organ. –रक्तम् coral. –रङ्गः a large stage. –रजतम् 1 gold; उच्चैर्महारजतराजिविराजितासौ Śi. 4. 28. –2 the thorn-apple. –रजनम् 1 safflower. –2 gold. –3 turmeric; तस्य हैतस्य पुरुषस्य रूपं यथा महारजनं वासः Bṛi. Up. 2. 3. 6. –रत्नम् a precious jewel; वज्रं मुक्ता प्रवालं च गोमेदश्चेन्द्रनीलकः॥ वैडूर्यः पुष्करागश्च पाचिर्माणिक्यमेव च। महारत्नानि चैतानि नव प्रोक्तानि सूरिभिः॥ Śukra. 4. 155-56. –रथः 1 a great chariot. –2 a great warrior or hero; द्रुपदश्च महारथः Bg. 1. 4; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपत्तिमुत्पादयितुम् Ve. 2; दशरथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1; Śi. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined:— एको दशसहस्राणि योधयेद्यस्तु धन्विनाम्॥ शस्त्रशास्त्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः॥). –3 desire, longing; cf. मनोरथ. –रवः a frog. –रस a. very savoury. (–सः) 1 a sugar-cane. –2 quicksilver. –3 a precious mineral. –4 the fruit of the date tree. –5 any one of the eight substances given below :— दरदः पारदं शस्यं वैकान्तं कान्तमभ्रकम्। माक्षिकं विमलश्चेति स्युरेतेऽष्टौ महारसाः॥ (–सम्) sour ricewater. –राजः 1 a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler; पञ्चाशल्लक्षपर्यन्तो महाराजः प्रकीर्तितः Śukra. 1. 184. –2 a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness); इति उत्यं महाराज बद्धोऽस्म्यर्थेन कौरवैः Mb. –3 a deified Jaina teacher. –4 a fingernail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. °चूतः a kind of mango tree. –राजिकः N. of Viṣṇu. –राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number.). –राज्यम् the rank or title of a reigning sovereign. –राज्ञी 1 the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. –2 N. of Durgā. –रात्रम् midnight, dead of night. –रात्रिः, –त्री f. 1 see महाप्रलय; ब्रह्मणश्च निपाते च महाकल्पो भवेन्नृप। प्रकीर्तिता महारात्रिः. –2 midnight. –3 the eighth night in the bright half of Āśvina. –राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom', N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marāṭhās. –2 the people of Mahārāṣṭra, the Marāṭhās (pl.). (–ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prākrita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahārāṣṭra; cf. Daṇḍin:— महाराष्ट्राश्रयां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. –रिष्टः a kind of Nimba tree growing on mountains. –रुज्, –ज a. very painful. –रुद्रः a form of Śiva.

–रुरुः a species of antelope. –रूप *a.* mighty in form. (–पः) 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 resin. –रूपकम् a kind of drama. –रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady; (these are eight:— उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासस्त्वगदोष एव च। मधुमेहश्चाश्मरी च तथोदरभगन्दरौ ॥). –रौद्र *a.* very dreadful. (–द्री) an epithet of Durgā. –रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 88-90. –लक्ष्मी 1 the great Lakṣmī, or Śakti of Nārāyaṇa; सेवे सैरिभमर्दिनीमिह महालक्ष्मीं सरोजस्थिताम्. –2 a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. –लयः 1 a great world destruction. –2 the Supreme Being (महदादीनां लयो यस्मिन्). –लिङ्गम् the great *Liṅga* or Phallus. (–ङ्गः) an epithet of Śiva. –लोलः a crow. –लोहम् a magnet. –वंशः N. of a wellknown work in Pali (of the 5th century). –वक्षस् *m.* epithet of Śiva. –वनम् a large forest in Vṛindāvana. –वरा Dūrvā grass. –वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu in his third or boar incarnation. –वर्तनम् high wages. –वल्ली 1 the Mādhavī creeper. –2 a large creeping plant. –वसः the porpoise. –वसुः silver; Gīrvāṇa. –वाक्यम् 1 a long sentence. –2 any continuous composition or literary work. –3 a great proposition, principal sentence; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मैवेदं सर्वम् &c. –4 a complete sentence (opp. अवान्तरवाक्य q. v.); न च महावाक्ये सति अवान्तरवाक्यं प्रमाणं भवति ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 25. –वातः a stormy wind, violent wind; महावाताध्‍ तैर्मैहिषकुलनीलैर्जलधरैः Mk. 5 22. –वादिन् *m.* a great or powerful disputant. –वायुः 1 air (as an element). –2 stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. –वार्तिकम् N. of the Vārtikas of Katyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras. –विडम् a kind of factitious salt. –विदेहा N. of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. –विद्या the great lores; काली तारा महाविद्या षोडशी भुवनेश्वरी। भैरवी छिन्नमस्ता च विद्या धूमवती तथा। बगला सिद्धविद्या च मातङ्गी कमलात्मिका। एता दश महाविद्याः ... ॥ –विपुला a kind of metre. –विभाषा a rule giving a general option or alternative; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. –विभूतिः an epithet of Śiva. –विषः a serpent having two mouths. –विषुवम् the vernal equinox. °संक्रान्तिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). –विस्तर *a.* very extensive or copious. –वीचिः N. of a hell. –वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. –2 a lion. –3 the thunderbolt of Indra. –4 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –5 of Garuḍa. –6 of Hanumat. –7 a cuckoo. –8 a white horse. –9 a sacrificial fire. –10 a sacrificial vessel. –11 a kind of hawk. °चरितम् N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. –वीर्य *a.* of great valour, very powerful. (–र्यः) 1 N. of Brahman. –2 the Supreme Being. (–र्या) the wild cotton shrub. –2 an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. –वृषः a great bull. –वेग *a.* 1 very swift or fleet. (–गः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. –2 an ape. –3 the bird Garuḍa. –वेधः a particular position of hands or feet (in the practice of Yoga). –वेल *a.* billowy. –व्याधिः *f.* 1 a great disease. –2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). –व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word, *i. e.* भूर्, भुवस् and स्वर्. –व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (–तम्) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance; a vow for not taking even water for a month; महाव्रतं चरेद्यस्तु Mb. 12. 35. 22 (com. महाव्रतं मासमात्रं जलस्यापि त्यागः). –2 any great or fundamental duty; प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्याजवर्जनम्। आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतम् Mv. 5. 59; कृतौ महाव्रते पश्यन् ब्रह्मचारीत्वरीरतम् N. 17. 203. –व्रतिन् *m.* 1 a devotee, an ascetic. –2 an epithet of Śiva. –शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Kārtikeya. –शङ्कुः the sine of the sun's elevation. –शङ्खः 1 a great conch-shell; पौण्ड्रं दध्मौ महाशङ्खं Bg. 1. 15; महाशङ्खमयी माला ताराविद्याजपे प्रिया Tantra. –2 the temporal bone, forehead. –3 a human bone. –4 a particular high number. –5 one of Kubera's treasures. –शठः a kind of thorn-apple. –शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. –शल्कः a kind of seacrab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. –शालः a great householder. –शालिः a kind of large and sweetsmelling rice. –शाल्वणम् ('great fomentation') N. of a remedy; Suśr. –शासन *a.* 1 exercising great power. –2 whose commands are great; त्रैलोक्याधिपतित्वमेव विरसं यस्मिन् महाशासने Bh. 3. 80. (–नम्) 1 the knowledge of Brahma as expounded in the Upaniṣadas. –2 great order of government. –शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. –शिवरात्रिः N. of a festival on the 14th day of the dark half of Māgha. –शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. –शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvatī. –शुभ्रम् silver. –शूद्रः (–द्री *f.*) 1 a Sūdra in a high position. –2 a cowherd. –3 an upper servant. (–द्री) a female cow-keeper. (–द्रा) a Śudra woman in a high position. –शून्यम् a particular mental condition of a Yogin. –शृङ्गः 1 a species of stag. –2 the शरभ animal. –श्मशानम् an epithet of Benares. –श्यामा the Sissoo tree (Mar. शिसवी). –श्रमणः 1 an epithet of Buddha. –2 a Jain monk. –श्लक्ष्णा sand. –श्वासः a kind of asthma. –श्वेता 1 an epithet of Sarasvatī. –2 of Durgā. –3 white sugar. –संहिता great combination. –संक्रान्तिः *f.* the winter solstice. –सती a very chaste woman. –सत्ता absolute existence. –सत्यः an epithet of Yama. –सत्त्व *a.* 1 noble. –2 very strong or powerful. –3 just, righteous. (–त्त्वः) 1 a large animal. –2 N. of Śākyamuni. –3 an epithet of Kubera. –संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. –सन्नः an epithet of Kubera. –सन्निः *m.* (in music) a kind of measure. –समुद्रः the great ocean. –सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). –सर्जः the breadfruit or jack-tree. –साधनभागः a great executive officer. –सांतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 218. –सांधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. –सामन्तः a great vassal. –सामान्यम् the widest generality. –सारः a kind of Khadira tree. –सारथिः an epithet

of Aruṇa. **-साहसम्** great violence or outrage, great audacity. **-साहसिकः** a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. **-सिंहः** the fabulous animal called Śarabha. **-सिद्धिः** *f.* a kind of magical power. **-सुखम्** 1 great pleasure. -2 copulation. (**-खः**) a Buddha. **-सुगन्धम्** a fragrant unguent. **-सुगन्धिः** a kind of antidote. **-सुधा** silver; Gīrvāṇa. **-सुभिक्षम्** good times. **-सूक्तः** the composer of the great Sūktas or hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Ṛigveda. **-सूक्ष्मा** sand. **-सूतः** a military drum. **-सेनः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya; महासेनप्रसूतिं तययौ शरवणं महत् Rām. 7. 16. 1. -2 the commander of a large army. (**-ना**) a great army. **-स्कन्धः** a camel. **-स्थली** the earth. **-स्थानम्** a great position. **-स्नेहः** a combinatiou of the 4 kinds of fat. **-स्मृतिः** the Ṣaḍaṅgas and Smṛitis; महास्मृतिं पठेद्यस्तु तथैवानुस्मृतिं शुभाम् Mb. 12. 200. 30. **-स्रोतस्** *n.* the bowels. **-स्रग्विन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **-स्वनः** a kind of drum. **-हंसः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-हविस्** *n.* clarified butter. **-हस्तः** an epithet of Śiva. **-हासः** a loud or boisterous laughter, cachinnation. **-हिमवत्** *m.* N. of a mountain. **-ह्रस्वा** N. of a plant (Mar. कुहिली).

महि *m.*, *n.* Greatness; सर्वात्मना महि गृणामि यथामनीषम् Bhāg. 7. 9. 12. *-m.* Intellect. *-f.*= मही The earth. *-ind.* Greatly, very much.

महिका 1 Frost, mist. -2 The earth. **-Comp. -अंशुः** the moon.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्; रम्या सा रोमराजिर्महितरुचिमती Viṣṇupāda. S. 26. **-तम्** The trident of Śiva.

महित्वम् Greatness, might; द्रष्टुं मञ्जुमहित्वमन्यदपि तद्वत्सानितो वत्सपान् Bhāg. 10. 13. 15.

महिनम् Sovereignty, dominion.

महिंधकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् *m.* [महत् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also); अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6; U. 4. 21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 Personage (विभूति); महिमान एवैषाम् Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 2. -5 One of the 8 *Siddhis*, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः 1 The sun; (see मिहिर) -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 A woman; तवैतद्वक्षोजद्वितयमरविन्दाक्षमहिले Lakṣmīlaharī S. 22. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyaṅgu. -4 A kind of perfume of fragrant plant (रेणुका). **-Comp. -आह्वया** the Priyaṅgu creeper; कान्ता लता महिलाह्वया.

महिलारोप्यम् N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह्-टिषच् Uṇ. 1 45] 1 A buffalo (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गाहन्तां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृङ्गैर्मुहुस्ताडितम् Ś. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. **-Comp. -अक्षः, -अक्षकः** a kind of bdellium. **-अर्दनः** an epithet of Kārtikeya. **-असुरः** the demon Mahiṣa. °घातिनी, °मथनी, °मर्दनी, °सूदनी epithets of Durgā. **-घ्नी** an epithet of Durgā. **-ध्वजः** an epithet of Yama; N. of a Jain monk. **-पालः, -पालकः** a buffalo-keeper. **-मर्दिनी** N. of Durgā. **-वहनः, -वाहनः** epithets of Yama; कृतान्तः किं साक्षान्महिषवहनोऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषित *a.* Changed into a buffalo; Kāv.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; माषानष्टौ तु महिषी सस्यघातस्य कारिणी Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषीसखः R 1. 48; 2. 25; 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female of a bird; सासज्जत शिचस्तन्त्यां महिषी कालयन्त्रिता Bhāg. 7. 2. 52. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (सैरन्ध्री). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. **-Comp. -पालः** a keeper of she-buffaloes. **-स्तम्भः** a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिष्मत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in, buffaloes.

महिष्ठ *a.* Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् q. v.); नमः क्षोदिष्ठाय स्मरहर महिष्ठाय च नमः Śiva-mahimna 29.

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीभृत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil; चेरतुः संयुगमहीं सासारौ जलदाविव Rām. 6. 107. 34. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. -7 A large army (Ved). -8 A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49. -9 Earth (as a substance, stones, bricks &c); Ms. 7. 70. -10 Space. **-Comp. -इनः, -ईश्वरः** a king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमम् R. 9. 5. **-कम्पः** an earthquake. **-क्षित्** *m.* a king, sovereign; भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः सर्वेषां च महीक्षिताम् Bg. 1. 25; R. 1. 11, 85; 19. 20. **-जः** 1 the planet Mars; इयं महीजे विधुजे शराष्टौ Samayapradīpa. -2 N. of Narakāsura. -3 a tree. (**-जा**) N. of Sītā. (**-जम्**) wet ginger. **-जीवा** the horizon. **-तलम्** surface of the earth. **-दुर्गम्** an earth fort; Ms. 7. 70. **-धरः** 1 a mountain; महीधरं मार्गवशादुपेतम् R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-ध्रः** 1 a mountain; महीध्रादुत्तुङ्गादवनिमवनेश्चापि जलधिम् Bh. 2. 10; Śi. 15. 54; R. 3. 60; 13. 7. -2 a symbolical expression for the number, 'seven'. -3 an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -पुरन्दरः, -भुज्** *m.*, **-मघवन्** *m.*, **-महेन्द्रः** a king; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; तां प्रत्यभिव्यक्तमनोरथानां महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूत्यः 6. 12; प्रविश्य कृष्णासदनं महीभुजा Ki. 1. 26; also Sāhendra. 2. 82. **-पतनम्** humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground.) **-पुत्रः, -सुतः,**

-सूनुः 1 the planet Mars; तनयकृताश्च शुचो महीसुते Bṛi. S. -2 epithets of the demon Naraka. **-पुत्री, -सुता** an epithet of Sītā. **-पृष्ठम्** the surface of the earth. **-प्रकम्पः** an earthquake. **-प्ररोहः, -रुह्** *m.*, **-रुहः** a tree; अकुसुमान् दधतं न महीरुहः Ki. 5. 10; Śi. 20. 49. **-प्राचीरम्, -प्रावरः** the sea. **-भर्तृ** *m.* a king. **-भृत्** *m.* 1 a mountain; अथ जयाय नु मेरुमहीभृतः Ki. 5. 1. -2 a king, sovereign. **-मण्डलम्** 1 the circumference of the earth. -2 the whole earth. **-लता** an earthworm. **-सुरः** a Brāhmaṇa.

महीकृ (महीकरोति) To make great, exalt.

महीयते Den. Ā. (rarely P.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured; सरस्वती श्रुतमहतां महीयताम् Ś. 7. 35.

महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). *-m.* A great or nobleminded man; अणोरणीयान् महतो महीयान् Kaṭh. 1. 2. 20; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Śi. 2. 13.

महीला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female; चारु चचार सरःसु विराजत् काकलिका कलहंसमहेला Rām. Ch. 4. 98.

1 मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41; also (*a*) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; मा मूमुहत् खलु भवन्तमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मतिर्भूत् Māl. 1. 32; the अ is sometimes retained; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (*b*) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Rām. 1. 2. 15; (*c*) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु एनां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्यति Ś. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential; त्वरतामार्यपुत्र एतां समाश्वासयितुं मास्या विकारो वर्धताम् M. 4. (*d*) the Present Participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Śi. 2. 45; or (*e*) with Potential passive participles; मैवं प्रार्थ्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा मैवम्; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4. 17; मा स्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत् पुत्रमीदृशम्. **-Comp. -चिरम्, -विलम्बम्, -विलम्बितम्** *ind.* without delay, shortly, quickly; अमात्यान् वृष्णिवीराणां द्रष्टुमिच्छामि माचिरम् Mb. 16. 7. 6.

2 मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī; तमाखुपत्रं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकम् Subhāṣ. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. **-Comp. -पः, -पतिः, -वरः** epithets of Viṣṇu; हाटकनिभपीताम्बर अभयं कुरु मे मावर Nārāyaṇa. 5. 13.

3 मा 2 P., 3, 4 Ā. (माति, मिमीते or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; न्यधित मिमान इवावनिं पदानि Śi. 7. 13; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; पुरः सखीनाममिमीत लोचने Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Śi. 1. 23; वृद्धिं गतेऽप्यात्मनि नैव मान्तीः 3. 73; 10. 50; 14. 75; 13. 2; 5. 44; माति मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशिर्यदत्र ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct. -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar, sound. *-Caus.* (मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गम् Mk. 3. 16. *-Desid.* (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस् *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांसम् [मन्-स दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 64] Flesh, meat; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55:— मां स भक्षयिताऽमुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम्। एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. **-सः** 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -3 Time. **-Comp. -अद्, -अद, -आदिन्, -भक्षक** *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); अद्य तर्प्स्यन्ति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; Ms. 5. 15. **-अरिः** N. of a plant (Mar. चुका). **-अर्गलः, -लम्** a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. **-अर्बुदः, -दम्** a kind of disease of the membrum virile. **-अशनम्** 1 flesh-meat. -2 flesh-eating. **-अष्टका** N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha. **-आहारः** animal food. **-इष्टा** a kind of bird (वल्गुला). **-उपजीविन्** *m.* a dealer in flesh. **-ओदनः** 1 a meal of flesh. -2 rice boiled with flesh. **-कच्छपः** a fleshy abscess on the palate. **-कन्दी** a swelling of the flesh. **-कामः** fond of flesh; P. III. 2. 1; Vār. 7. **-कारिन्** *n.* blood. **-कीलः** a tumour, wart. **-क्षयः** the body. **-ग्रन्थिः** a gland. **-जम्, -तेजस्** *n.* fat, adeps. **-तानः** a polypus in the throat. **-दृश्** *a.* seeing superficially (चर्मचक्षुस्); मा प्रत्यक्षं मांसदृशां कृषीष्ठाः Bhāg. 10. 3. 28. **-द्राविन्** *m.* a kind of sorrel. **-निर्यासः** the hair of the body. **-पः** a Piśācha or demon. **-पचनम्** a vessel for cooking meat. **-परिवर्जनम्** abstaining from flesh; न तत्फलमवाप्नोति यन्मांसपरिवर्जनात् Ms. 5. 54. **-पाकः** kind of disease (destroying the membrum virile). **-पिटकः, -कम्** 1 a basket of flesh. -2 a large quantity of flesh. **-पित्तम्, -लिप्तम्** a bone. **-पेशी** 1 a muscle. -2 a piece of flesh. -3 an epithet of the fœtus from the 8th to the 14th

day. –प्ररोहः a fleshy excrescence. –फला the egg plant. –भेत्तृ, –भेदिन् a. cutting the flesh; Ms. 8. 284. –मासा N. of a plant (Mar. रानउडीद, माषपर्णी). –योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. –रसः 1 soup. –2 blood. –रोहिणी N. of a fragrant medicinal plant. –लता a wrinkle. –विक्रयः sale of meat. –शोणित a. flesh and blood; मांसशोणितभोजने. –सारः, –स्नेहः fat. –हासा skin.

मांसल a. [मांस-लच्; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleshy. –2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. –3 Fat, strong, powerful; शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. –4 Deep (as sound); ध्वनिश्च माङ्गल्यमृदङ्गमांसलः U. 6. 25; प्रतिभिन्नपुष्करावर्तकस्तनितमांसलो वाङ्निर्घोषः Mv. 2. –5 Increased in bulk or quantity; Mal. 9. 13; हृदस्य हंसावलिमांसलश्रियः N. –6 Pulpy (as fruit). –7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांसं पण्यमस्य ठक्] A butcher.

मांसिका, –मांसिनी, –मांसी Nardostachys Jatāmansi (जटामांसी).

मांसीयते Den. P. To hanker after flesh, to be greedy of flesh; शिष्टविगर्हणं लभेत कृते श्रुत्यर्थे मांसीयन् पशून् हन्तीति ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 43.

माकन्दः The mango tree; माकन्द न प्रपेदे मधुपेन तवोपमा जगति Bv. 1. 29; माकन्दकन्दकान्ताऽधरधरणितलम् Gīt. –न्दी 1 The myrobalan tree. –2 Yellow sandal. –3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर a. (–री f.) Belonging to the sea-monster, Makara q. v. –री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha; तन्मे रोगं च शोकं च माकरी हन्तु सप्तमी Tithyādi. –Comp. –आकरः the sea. –आसनम् a particular posture in sitting. –व्यूहः a particular form of military array.

माकरन्द a. (–न्दी f.) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey; प्रचलित इव सान्द्रो माकरन्दः परागः Mal. 8. 1 (v. l.); 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra. –2 The moon.

माकारध्यानम् A particular method of abstract meditation.

माकुलिः A kind of snake.

माक्षि (क्षी) क a. (–की f.) Coming or derived from a bee. –कम् [मक्षिकाभिः संभृत्य कृतम् अण्] 1 Honey; धुर्यैरपि माधुर्यैर्द्राक्षाक्षीरेक्षुमाक्षिकसुधानाम् Bv. 4. 43. –2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance; माक्षीकधातुमधुपारदलोहचूर्णं Rāja. T. –कः 1 A spider. –2 Honey. –3 Pyrites. -Comp. –आश्रयम् 1 bees'-wax. –2 honey-comb. –जम् bees'-wax. –धातुः pyrites. –फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. –शर्करा candied sugar.

माख a. (–खी f.) Sacrificial.

मागध a. (–धी f.) [मगधदेशे भवः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. –धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. –2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaiśya father and a Kṣatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; क्षत्रिया मागधं वैश्यात् Y. 1. 94; Mb. 13. 49. 10. –3 A bard or panegyrist in general; सूतमागधबन्दिनः Bhāg. 1. 11. 20; परिणतिमिति रात्रेर्मागधा माधवाय Śi. 11. 1. –धाः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. –धा 1 A princess of the Magadhas. –2 Long pepper. –धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57. –2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prākrita. –3 Long pepper. –4 White cumin. –5 Refined sugar. –6 A kind of jasmine. –7 A variety of cardamoms. –8 The daughter of a Kṣatriya mother and a Vaiśya father. –9 Anise. –10 N. of a river (शोणा). –11 A kind of रीति in rhetorics. The अलङ्कारशेखर (7) gives the following illustration :- पाणौ पद्मधिया मधूककुसुमभ्रान्त्या पुनर्गण्डयोर्नीलेन्दीवरशङ्कया नयनयोर्बन्धूकबुद्ध्याधरे । लीयन्ते कबरीषु बान्धवजनव्यामोहजातस्पृहा दुर्वारा मधुपाः कियन्ति तरुणि स्थानानि रक्षिष्यसि ॥

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णमासी माघी साऽत्र मास अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). –2 N. of a poet, the author of the Śiśupālavadha or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Śi. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes :— श्रीशब्दरम्यकृतसर्गसमाप्तिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनचारु माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराशयादः काव्यं व्यधत्त शिशुपालवधाभिधानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवम् । दण्डिनः पदलालित्यं माघे सन्ति त्रयो गुणाः ॥; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. –घी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघमा A female crab; कुक्षौ खादति मांसानि माघमां सेनवा इव Mb. 12. 139. 89.

माघवत a. (–ती f.) Belonging to Indra. –ती The east. -Comp. –चापम् the rainbow; (धत्ते) मेघस्य माघवतचापधरस्य लक्ष्मीम् U. 5. 11.

माघवन a. (–नी f.) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीम् Śi. 9. 25; अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

माघोनम्, माघोनी f. The east.

माध्यम् The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

माङ्क्ष् 1 P. (माङ्क्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

माङ्गलिक a. (–की f.) [मङ्गल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; मुदमस्य माङ्गलिकतूर्यकृतां ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपाम् Ki. 6. 4.; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57; कथमपि गुरुशोकान्मा रुदन् माङ्गलिक्यः (पुरतरुण्यः) Bk. 1. 26. –2 Fortunate.

माङ्गल्य *a.* [मङ्गलाय हितं ष्यञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune: क्षौमं केनचिदिन्दुपाण्डु तरुणा माङ्गल्यमाविष्कृतम् Ś. 4. 4; सर्वमङ्गलमाङ्गल्ये शिवे Devīstuti. **–ल्यम्** 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. –2 A blessing or benediction. –3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. –4 An auspicious thing, amulet. –Comp. **–मृदङ्गः** a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; ध्वनिश्च माङ्गल्यमृदङ्गमांसलम् U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber, burglar. –2 A crocodile. –3 N. of a disease; L. D. B. –4 Sickness.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

माञ्जिष्ठ *a.* (–ष्ठी *f.*) [मञ्जिष्ठया रक्तम् अण्] 1 Red as madder; नीललोहितमाञ्जिष्ठपद्मवर्णैः सितासितैः Rām. 5. 1. 5 (com. माञ्जिष्ठः कृष्णपाण्डुर इति कतकः। पाटल इत्यन्ये।) –2 Dyed with madder; माञ्जिष्ठेषु व्यज्यते न स्म सैन्यैः Śi. 18. 34. **–ष्ठम्** Red colour.

माञ्जिष्ठिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; मौर्व्या मेखलया नियन्त्रितमधोवासश्च माञ्जिष्ठिकम् U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

माटङ्कः A salt-market.

माटिः, माटी An armour, mail.

माठः A road.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyāsa. –2 A Brāhmaṇa. –3 A distiller (शौण्डिक Sk.) –4 One of the attendants on the sun (पारिपार्श्विक); तैरेव फलपत्रैश्च स माठरमतोषयत् Mb. 12. 292. 8. –5 N. of a Gotra; माठरोऽस्मि गोत्रेण.

माडः 1 A species of tree. –2 Weight, measure.

माडवः A particular mixed caste.

माडिः A palace.

माडुकः, –ड्डिकः A drummer.

माडिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. –2 Honouring. –3 Sadness, dejection. –4 Poverty. –5 Anger, passion. –6 The border or hem of a garment. –7 A double tooth (also माढी).

माणवः [मनोरपत्यम् अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. –2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). –3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings. –4 A young Brāhmaṇa. –5 N. of one of the 9 treasures.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). –2 A little man, dwarf; manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिम् Bhāg. 8. 18. 24. –3 A silly fellow. –4 A scholar, religious student. –5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty or fortyeight) strings; ग्रीवाद्भुतैवावद्योतिताभिप प्रसाधिता माणवकेन सेयम् N. 7. 66. **–कम्** A kind of metre.

माणविका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन *a.* [माणवस्येदं खञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्यम् [माणवानां समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिकः A jeweller.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यम् A ruby; शैले शैले न माणिक्यम् Subhāṣ.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिबन्धम्, माणिमन्थम् Rock-salt.

माण्डप *a.* Belonging to a temple.

माण्डलिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Relating to, or ruling a province. **–कः** 1 The ruler of a province. –2 A sovereign with an annual income between 3 to 10 lacs of rupees; सामन्तः स नृपः प्रोक्तो यावल्लक्षत्रयावधि । तदूर्ध्वं दशलक्षान्तो नृपो माण्डलिकः स्मृतः ॥ Śukra. 1. 183.

मातङ्गः [मतङ्गस्य मुनेरयम् अण्] 1 An elephant; मातङ्गाः किमु वल्गितैः K. P. 7; Śi. 1. 64. –2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla. –3 A Kirāta, mountaineer or barbarian. –4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; *e. g.* बलाहकमातङ्गः. **–ङ्गी** 1 N. of Pārvatī. –2 N. of Vasiṣṭha's wife. –3 N. of one of the ten Mahāvidyās. –4 A Chāṇḍāla lady; नताङ्गी मातङ्गी रुचिरगतिभङ्गी A. L. –Comp. **–कुमारी** a Chāṇḍāla girl. **–ज** *a.* elephantine. **–दिवाकरः** N. of a poet. **–नक्रः, –मकरः** a crocodile as large as an elephant; मातङ्गनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिर्भिन्नान् द्विधा पश्य समुद्रफेनान् R. 13. 11. **–लीला** N. of a medical work.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् [मातरि अन्तरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धते श्वि कनिन् डिच्च अलुक् स० Uṇ 1. 156] Wind; पुनरुषसि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वावचूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मदनाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः Śi. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातर्यन्तरिक्षे श्वसिति मातर्याशु अनिति वा Nir.

मातलिः N. of the charioteer of Indra. –Comp. **–सारथिः** an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातापितृ (*dual*) Mother and father, parents; मातापितृविहीनो यस्त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9. 177.

मातामहः A maternal grandfather. **–हौ** (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. **–ही** The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः *f.* 1 Measure. –2 A thought, idea, conception. –3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातुर्भ्राता मातृ-डुलच्] 1 A maternal uncle; (तत्रापश्यत्) आचार्यान् मातुलान् भ्रातॄन् Bg. 1. 26; Ms. 2. 130; 5. 81. –2 The Dhattūra plant. –3 An epithet of the solar year. –4 A kind of rice. –5 A kind of snake. –Comp. –अहिः a kind of snake. –पुत्रकः 1 the son of a maternal uncle. –2 the fruit of the Dhattūra plant; उन्मादिनो मातुलपुत्रकस्य कथं सहामो बत कष्टकित्वम्.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). –2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y. 3. 232; Bhāg. 1. 14. 27. –2 Hemp; जातीफलं मातुलानी महिफेनं च पत्रकम् Śiva B. 30. 15.

मातुलेयः (–यी *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिङ्गः, –मातुलुङ्गः A kind of citron tree; (भुवो) भागाः प्रेङ्खितमातुलुङ्गवृतयः प्रेयो विधास्यन्ति वाम् Mal. 6. 19. –गम् The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यम् The house of a maternal uncle; बाल एव तु मातुल्यं भरतो नायितस्त्वया Rām. 2. 8. 28.

मातृ *f.* [मान् पूजायां तृच् नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 94] 1 A mother; मातृवत् परदारेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति; सहस्रं तु पितॄन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhāṣ; माता किल मनुष्याणां देवतानां च दैवतम् Madhyamavyāyoga 1. 37; माता च परमं दैवतं समा च पुत्रेषु इत्येतैरुपबध्यमानो जननीवचनोऽवगम्यते ŚB. on MS. 10. 1. 14. –2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरम् Bh. 3. 64, 87; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. –3 A cow. –4 An epithet of Lakṣmī. –5 An epithet of Durgā. –6 Ether, sky. –7 The earth. –8 A divine mother; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. –9 An epithet of Revatī. –10 N. of several plants; आखुकर्णी, इन्द्रवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. -pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Śiva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:— ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चण्डी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव चामुण्डा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः॥ or, according to some, only seven:— ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेन्द्री चैव वाराही चामुण्डा सप्त मातरः॥ Some increase the number to sixteen). –2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. -*m.* 1 A measurer. –2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. –3 A knower, one having true knowledge. –4 Life or soul (जीव) [cf. L. *Mater.*] –Comp. –केशटः a maternal uncle. –गणः the collection of the divine mothers. –गन्धिनी an unnatural mother; हनिष्याम्यधुनैवाहं कैकेयीं मातृगन्धिनीम् A. Rām. 2. 8. 7. –गामिन् *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. –गोत्रम् a mother's family. –ग्रामः the female sex, womankind. –घातः, –घातकः, –घातिन् *m.*, –घ्नः a matricide. –घातुकः 1 a matricide. –2 an epithet of Indra. –चक्रम् 1 the group of divine mothers. –2 a kind of mystical circle. –ज्ञ *a.* honouring a mother. –देव *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god; मातृदेवो भव T. Up. 1. 11. –दोषः the defect or inferiority of a mother (being of a lower caste); ताननन्तरनाम्नस्तु मातृदोषात् प्रचक्षते Ms. 10. 14. –नन्दनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. –पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (–क्षः) maternal kinsmen. –पितृ *m.* (dual) forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. –पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ) a mother and son. –पूजनम् worship of the divine mothers. –बन्धुः, –बान्धवः a maternal kinsman; मातृबन्धुनिवासिनं भरतम् R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified:— मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः। मातुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृबान्धवाः॥ –भक्तिः devotion to a mother; इमं लोकं मातृभक्त्या ...... ब्रह्मलोकं समश्नुते Ms. 2. 233. –भावः maternity. –भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. –मण्डलम् the collection of the divine mothers. –मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. –मुखः, –लालितः a foolish fellow, simpleton. –यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. –वत्सलः an epithet of Kārtikeya. –वधः the murder of a mother (with Buddhists one of the five unpardonable sins). –वादिनी *f.* a kind of bird; bat. –ष्वसृ *f.* (मातृष्वसृ or मातुःस्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. –ष्वसेयः (मातृष्वसेयः) a mother's sister's son. (–यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt; so मातृष्वस्रीयः –या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64, 90. –2 Maternal. –कः A maternal uncle. –का 1 A mother; शत्रुश्चैव हि मित्रं च न लेख्यं न च मातृका Mb. 2. 55. 10. –2 A grandmother; –सत्यामपि प्रीतौ न मातुर्मातृकाया वा शासनातिवृत्तिः Dk. 2. 2. –3 A nurse. –4 A source, origin. –5 A divine mother. –6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power; मातृकारहितं मन्त्रमादिशन्ते न कुत्रचित् Brahmavidyā Up. 63. –7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.). –8 N. of the 8 veins of the neck. –कम् The nature of a mother. –Comp. –च्छिद् N. of Paraśurāma. –यन्त्रम् a kind of mystical diagram.

मातृतः *ind.* On the mother's side; in right of the mother; Ms.

मात्र *a.* (–त्रा, –त्री *f.*) [मा-त्रन्] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as', as in ऊरुमात्री भित्तिः; पञ्चदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). –त्रः A Brāhmaṇa of the lower order (by brith). –त्रम् 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; अग्रे तिष्ठत मात्रं मे Bhāg. 6. 11. 5; usually at the end of comp, *i. e.* अङ्गुलिमात्रम् a 'finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krośa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् (न व्यतीयुः) R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रम्, निमिषमात्रम् 'the space of an instant', शतमात्र 'a hundred in number'; so गजमात्र 'as high or big as an elephant';

तात्मात्र, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रम् or प्राणिमात्रम् 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी (हेतुः) Tarka K.; मानुषमात्रदुष्करं कर्मानुष्ठितम् Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translateable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste', टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail', वाचामात्रेण जाप्यसे Ś. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रम्, संमानमात्रम् Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced'; 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति Ś. 3 &c. -4 An element, elementary matter; अहं पयो ज्योतिरथानिलो नभो मात्राणि देवा मन इन्द्रियाणि Bhāg. 10. 59. 31.

मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रम् above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure; तस्य मात्रा न विद्यते Mb. 13. 93. 45. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom; पृथिवी च पृथिवीमात्रा &c. Praśna Up. 4. 8. -7 A part, portion; लभेमहि धनमात्राम् Ch. Up. 1. 10. 6; सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only; see मात्र (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king', i. e. I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -10 Money, wealth, property; शून्यमठिकायां मात्राः समवतार्य Dk. 2. 8; नक्तंदिनं कक्षान्तरात्तां मात्रां न मुञ्चति Pt. 1; कथमस्यार्थमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid*. -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce a short vowel; गच्छेत् षोडशमात्राभिः Śukra. 4. 963; एकमात्रो भवेद् ह्रस्वः. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nāgarī characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament; a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music.). -18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). -19 Change (विकार); सन्निवेश्यात्ममात्रासु सर्वभूतानि निर्ममे Ms. 1. 16. -20 =बुद्धिः; न मात्रामनुरुध्यन्ते Mb. 12. 270. 12 (com. मीयते विषया अनयेति मात्रा बुद्धिः). -Comp. -अङ्गुलम् a measure equal to the middle digit of the middle finger in the right hand of the architect or priest, employed in measuring the sacrificial objects like the kuśa grass or seat, the spout of a ladle, and the ladle &c.; Suprabhedāgama 30. 4/5, 7/8. -अर्धम् half of a prosodial instant. -गुरु a. (food) heavy on account of its ingredients. -च्युतकम् a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; e. g. मूलस्थितिमधः कुर्वन् पात्रैर्जुष्टो गताक्षरैः। विटसेव्यः कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mātrā in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). -छन्दस्, -वृत्तम् a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, e. g. the Āryā. -भस्त्रा a money-bag. -लाभ (pl.) acquisition of wealth. -वस्तिः an oily clyster. -संगः attachment to or regard for household possessions or property; प्राणयात्रिकमात्रः स्यान्मात्रासङ्गाद्विनिर्गतः Ms. 6. 57. -समकः N. of a class of metres; see App. -स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; मात्रास्पर्शास्तु कौन्तेय शीतोष्णसुखदुःखदाः Bg. 2. 14; Bhāg. 1. 6. 35.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर a. (-री f.), मात्सरिक a. (-की f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यम् 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यम् Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53; मात्सर्यमुत्सार्य विचार्य चूर्याः S. D. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्य a. Relating to or coming from fish; यदर्थमदधाद्रूपं मात्स्यं लोकजुगुप्सितम् Bhāg. 8. 24. 2.

मात्स्यन्यायः The maxim of the bigger fish devouring the smaller ones, hence anarchy, disorder; अप्रणीतो हि (दण्डः) मात्स्यन्यायमुद्भावयति Kau. A. 1. 4; मात्स्यन्यायाभिभूताः प्रजाः मनुं वैवस्वतं राजानं चक्रिरे Kau. A. 1. 13.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman; P. IV. 4. 35.

माथः [मथ्-घञ्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथकः A destroyer.

माथुर a. (-री f.) [मथुरायां भवो मथुराया आगतो वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurā. -2 Produced in Mathurā. -3 Dwelling in Mathurā. -री A kind of वृत्ति.

मादः [मद्-घञ्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 War.

मादक a. (-दिका f.) [मद्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. -कः A gallinule.

मादन a. (-नी f.) [मद्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. -नम् 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयम् An intoxicating drink.

मादिका, मादिनी, मादुः Hemp.

मादृक्ष a. (-क्षी f.), मादृश् a., मादृश a. (-शी f.) Like me, resembling me; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu.

माद्रिका A Madra woman.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu. -Comp. -नन्दनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (–वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. –2 Made of honey. –3 Vernal, ralating to the spring; सावज्ञैव सुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योषिताम् M. 3. 5. –4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. –वः [माया लक्ष्म्या धवः] 1 N. of Krisṇa; राधामाधवयोर्जयन्ति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gīt. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. –2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतेन सख्या (अनुप्रयातः) 3. 23; माधवप्रथमे मासि नलस्य प्रथमे पुनः Charaka-sūtrasthāna. –3 The month called Vaiśākha; जगाम माधवे मासि रैभ्याश्रमपदं प्रति Mb. 3. 136. 1; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. –4 N. of Indra. –5 of Paraśurāma. –6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); प्रहितः प्रधनाय माधवान् Śi. 16. 52. –7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Māyaṇa and brother of Sāyaṇa and Bhoganātha, and suppossed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sāyaṇa are suppossed to have jointly written the commentary on the Ṛigveda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसदाचारपालको माधवो बुधः। स्मार्तं व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौत उद्यतः॥ J. N. V. –Comp. –उचितम् a kind of perfume (कक्कोल). –द्रुमः Spondias Mangifera (Mar. अंबाडा). –निदानम् N. of a medical work. –वल्ली = माधवी q. v. –श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविकापरिमलललिते Gīt. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. –2 A kind of drink made from honey. –3 The spring-creeper (वासन्ती), with white fragrant flowers; पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी Ś. 3. 9; Me. 80. –4 The sacred basil. –5 The earth (also with देवी); तथा मे माधवी देवी विवरं दातुमर्हति Rām. 7. 97. 14-16. –6 A procuress, bawd. –7 Affluence in cattle. –8 (In music) A particular Rāginī. –Comp. –मण्डपः, –पम् a bower formed of spring flowers. –लता the spring creeper. –वनम् a grove of Mādhavī creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mādhava.

माधुकर *a* (–री *f.*) [मधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरी वृत्तिः. –री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. –2 Alms obtained from five different places; पञ्चस्विहास्याद्धिकरेष्वभिख्या-भिक्षाधुना माधुकरीसदृक्षा N. 7. 104.

माधुपर्किक *a.* (–की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुमताः (pl.) The province of Kashmir.

माधुरम् [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Mallikā creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालसस्वर्वामाधरमाधुरीमधरयन् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42, 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसीकृतकलकण्ठा Dk.; वैमांकन्दवने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यः स्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामनि धराधीशत्वमालम्ब्यते Udb. –2 Spirituous liquor. –3 Mead.

माधुर्यम् [मधुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Sweetness; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुम् R. 18. 13; माधुर्यं मधुबिन्दुना रचयितुं क्षाराम्बुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6. –2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. –3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammaṭa) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions; चित्तद्रवी भावमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. –4 Kindness, amiability. –5 (With Vaiṣṇavas) A feeling of tender affection for Krisṇa (like that of a woman for her lover); Dk. 2. 2. –*a.* Sweetly speaking; स्वच्छप्रकृतितः स्निग्धो माधुर्यस्तीर्थभूर्नृणाम् Bhāg. 11. 7. 44.

माधूक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable; मैत्रेयकं तु वैदेहो माधूकं संप्रसूयते Ms. 10. 33.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य-अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. –2 Middle, central. –नः 1 N. of a branch of Vājasaneyins. –2 N. of an astronomical school which fixed the starting point of planetary movements at noon. –नम् A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (–मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (–मिका *f.*) **माध्यमिक** *a.* (–की *f.*) Middle, central. –काः (*m.* pl.) 1 N. of a people or their country in the central part of India. –2 N. of a Buddhist school; भगवत्पूज्यपादाश्च शुष्कतर्कपट्टनमून्। आहुर्माध्यमिकान् भ्रान्तानचिन्त्येऽस्मिन् सदात्मनि॥ Pañchadaśī. 2. 30.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थम्, माध्यस्थ्यम् 1 Impartiality; निर्माध्यस्थ्याच्च हर्षाच्च बभाषे दुर्वचं वचः Rām. 2. 11. 11. –2 Indifference, unconcern; अभ्यर्थनाभङ्गभयेन साधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलम्बतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; कैवल्यं माध्यस्थम् Sāṅ. K. 19. –3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (–की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (–ध्वी *f.*) Sweet; वदन्ति चाटुकान् मूढा यया माध्व्या गिरोत्सुकाः Bhāg. 11. 5. 6. –ध्वः A follower of Madhva. –ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). –2 The creeper called Mādhavī. –3 A kind of date tree (Mar. मधुखजूरी).

माध्वकम् An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीकम् [मधुना मधुकपुष्पेण निर्वृत्तम् ईकक्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhūka; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा

Ms. 11. 94; चचाम मधु माध्वीकम् Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिन्ता न भवति भवतः Gīt. 12. (= मद्यं; Com.). -3 A grape. -Comp. -फलम् a kind of sweet cocoa-nut (Mar. मोहाचा नारळ).

माध्वीका *f.* A kind of red pulse (Mar. तांबडा पावटा).

मान् I. 1 Ā. (मीमांसते = desid. of मन् q. v.) -II. 1 P., 10 U. = *Caus.* of मन् q. v.

मानः [मन्-घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 19. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence, vanity; मानाद् रावणः परदारान् अप्रयच्छन् (विननाश) Kau. A. 1. 6. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general; मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानम् Gīt. 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9; त्यजत मानमलं वत विग्रहैः R. 9. 47; Śi. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56; Dk. 2. 3. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. -नम् [मा-ल्युट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard; मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिः Mīmāṁsā; निराकृतत्वाच्छ्रुतियुक्तिमानतः A. Rām. 7. 5. 57. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure, measuring rod, rule; परिमाणं पात्रमानं संख्यैकत्वादिसंज्ञिका Śukra. 2. 344. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येऽमी माधुर्यौजः प्रसादा रसमात्रधर्मतयोक्तास्तेषां रसधर्मत्वे किं मानम् R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. D. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. -अन्ध *a.* blinded by pride. -अर्ह *a.* worthy of honour; Ms. 2. 137. -अवभङ्गः destruction of pride or anger. -आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. -उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. -उन्नतिः *f.* great respect or honour; (सत्संगतिः) मानोन्नतिं दिशति पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23. -उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः, -कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger; Amaru. -क्षतिः *f.*, -भङ्गः, -हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. -ग्रन्थिः 1 injury to honour or pride. -2 violent anger. -ग्रहणम् fit of sulkiness. -द *a.* 1 showing respect. -2 proud; इत्थं मानद नातिदूरमुभयोरप्यावयोरन्तरम् Bh. 3. 24. -3 destroying pride. -4 a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. -दण्डः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः Ku. 1. 1. -धन *a.* rich in honour; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a cucumber. -ध्मात *a.* puffed up with pride. -परिखण्डनम् mortification, humiliation. -भङ्गः see मानक्षति. -भाज् *a.* receiving honour from; राजस्नातकयोश्चैव स्नातको नृपमानभाक् Ms. 2. 139. -भृत्, -पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मान्महतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; मानयोगं च जानीयात्तुलायोगांश्च सर्वशः Ms. 9. 330. -रन्ध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. -वर्जित *a.* 1 disgraced, dishonoured. -2 humble, lowly. -3 slanderous, libellous. -वर्धनम् indicating, increasing respect; यत्किंचिदेव देयं तु ज्यायसे मानवर्धनम् Ms. 9. 115. -विषमः one of the ways of embezzlement namely making use of false weights and measures; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. -सारः, -रम् a high degree of pride. -सूत्रम् 1 a measuring-cord; Dk. 2. 2. -2 a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानयितृ *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननम्, -ना 1 Honouring, respecting; अश्विनोर्माननार्थं हि सर्वलोकपितामहः Rām. 5. 60. 2. -2 Killing; भवतोऽभिमनाः समीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननाम् Śi. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयाम् Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. -ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p. p.* [मन् णिच् क्त] Honoured, respected, esteemed. -तम् Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [मान-इनि, मन्-णिनि वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पण्डितमानिन्, अनूचानमानी Bri. Up. 6. 1. 2. -2 Honouring, respecting (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनाम् Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनाम् Śi. 15. 1. -4 Entitled, to respect, highly honoured; मानिनो मानयेः काले Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. -*m.* A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman (in a good sense); चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Gīt. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता, -त्वम् 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [मनोरपत्यम् अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षिवंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारम् U. 3; Ms 12. 107. -2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human being; मनोर्वंशो मानवानां ततोऽयं प्रथितोऽभवत्। ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः Mb.; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.) -वाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a school on Arthaśāstra; तेषामानुपूर्व्या शवानयोपघातस्तावानेकोत्तरो दण्डः इति

मानवाः Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. -वी 1 A woman. -2 N. of the daughter of स्वयंभू मनु; यथा ससर्ज भूतानि लब्ध्वा भार्यां च मानवीम् Bhāg. 3. 21. 5. -3 N. of a Jain शासनदेवता. -वम् 1 A particular fine, penance. -2 A man's length (as a measure). -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -देवः, -पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; अन्यत्र रक्षोभवनोषितायाः परिग्रहान्मानवदेव देव्याः R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रम् the institutes of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man; तेऽमी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नन्ति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय a. Descended or derived from Manu. -यम् A particular fine.

मानव्यम् A number of boys or youths (माणव्यम्).

मानस a. (-सी f.) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः; किं मानसी सृष्टिः Ś. 4; Ku. 1. 18; मद्भावा मानसा जाता Bg. 10. 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable; अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयं ब्रह्मचर्यमलुब्धता। एतानि मानसानि स्युर्व्रतानि...... -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mānasa; न रमेत मरालस्य मानसं मानसं विना Udb. -सः A form of Viṣṇu. -सम् 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसम् Gīt. 10; अपि च मानसमम्बुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषयैर्विना (भाति) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailāsa; कैलासशिखरे राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः। ब्रह्मणा प्रागिदं यस्मात्तद्भून्मानसं सरः॥ Rām.; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसाम्। कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिञ्जितम् V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं संनिकृष्टं नाध्यास्यन्ति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 78; (see Me. 11; Ghaṭ. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 64. Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. -5 The mental powers. -Comp. -आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a. eager to go to Mānasa; तच्छ्रुत्वा ते श्रवणसुभगं गर्जितं मानसोत्काः Me. 11. -ओकस्, -चारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन् m. 1 the god of love. -2 a swan. -पूजा mental or spiritual devotion (opp. मूर्तिपूजा). -शुच् f. mental sorrow, grief.

मानसिक a. (-की f.) 1 Mental, spiritual. -2 Imaginary. -3 Committed in thought (as a sin). -कः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

मानाप्यम् A temporary degradation of a monk; Buddh.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष a. (-षी f.) [मनोरयम् अण् सुक् च] 1 Human; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60; 16. 22; मानुषे लोके Bg. 4. 12; अवजानन्ति मां मूढा मानुषीं तनुमाश्रितम् 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. -षः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. -षी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. -षम् 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action; मानुषं च स्वाध्यायप्रवचने च T. Up. 1. 9. 1. -3 Manhood; श्रीरेषा द्रौपदीरूपा त्वदर्थे मानुषं गता Mb. 18. 4. 12. -Comp. -उपेत a. joined with human effort. -राक्षसः a fiend in human form. -लौकिक a. belonging to the world of men. -सम्भव a. coming from or produced by man.

मानुषक a. (-की f.) Human, mortal.

मानुषता, -त्वम् 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यम्, मानुष्यकम् 1 Human nature, humanity; असारमिव मानुष्यम् Mb. 12. 288. 45; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विडम्ब्यते V. 2; यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वमुपपाद्यताम् K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्राप्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणीभव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men; अश्वैरौक्षकैर्मानुष्यकै रथ्याभिरोधकैः। धनश्चचाल वैपुल्यं वसुधाया विलोपयन्॥ Dharmābhyudayamahākāvyam. -5 = मनुष्यलोक; मानुष्ये चिन्तयामास जन्मभूमिमथात्मनः Rām. 1. 16. 31.

मानोज्ञकम् Beauty, loveliness.

मान्त्र a. 1 Proper or peculiar to Veda. -2 Pertaining to magic or magical texts.

मान्त्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मान्थ् 1 P. (मान्थति) To hurt, injure.

मान्थर्यम् 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मान्दारः, मान्दारवः A kind of tree.

मान्दुरिकः An ostler, groom.

मान्द्यम् [मन्द-ष्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness; प्रवचने मान्द्यम् Pt. 1. 190. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्निमान्द्यम्. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, indisposition. -Comp. -व्याजः simulation of illness.

मान्धातृ m. N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कम् एष धास्यति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मां धास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māndhātṛ.

मान्धालः, मान्धीरः, मान्धीलवः A bat, flying fox.

मान्मथ a. (-थी f.) [मन्मथ-अण] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 16; 2. 4.

मान्य pot. p. [मान् अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव मान्या, हेतुभिस्तैश्च तैश्च Māl. 6. 26.

-2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; मान्यः स मे स्थावरजङ्गमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111. -Comp. -स्थानम् a title to respect; एतानि मान्यस्थानानि Ms. 2. 136.

मापनम्, -ना 1 Measuring; यस्मिन् देशे च काले च मापनेयं प्रवर्तिता Mb. 1. 51. 16. -2 Forming, making. -नः A balance. -Comp. -विषमः one of the ways of embezzlement namely deception in counting articles; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (-मी *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Dear friend. -3 Uncle (used in voc.). -Comp. -केसरः a maternal uncle.

मामक *a.* (-मिका *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. -कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनम् Mal. 2; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6; 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power; नमो विश्वाय मायाय चिन्त्याचिन्त्याय वै नमः Mb. 13. 14. 316. -यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit. -3 N. of Viṣṇu; L. D. B. -4 A garment; L. D. B.

माया [मा-यः बा० नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; रथचर्यासु मायाभिर्मोहयित्वा परंतप Mb. 7. 46. 24; यो मायां कुरुते मूढः प्राणत्यागे धनादिके Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु Ś. 6. 10; मायायोगविदां चैव न स्वयं कोपकारणात् Kau. A. 1. 19. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; विकृतिः किं नु भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4; R. 12. 74; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; *e. g.* मायावचनम् false words; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit; मायां तु प्रकृतिं विद्यान्मायिनं तु महेश्वरम् Śvet. Up. -6 (In Sāṅ. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakriti. -7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (प्रज्ञा). -11 (With Śaivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayā. -13 N. of Lakṣmī. -14 N. of Durgā; देवीं मायां तु श्रीकामः Bhāg. 2. 3. 3. -15 Skill, art; दधारैको रणे राजन् वृषसेनोऽस्त्रमायया Mb. 7. 16. 1. -Comp. -आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. -आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. -उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; बहवः पण्डिताः क्षुद्राः सर्वे मायोपजीविनः Pt. 1. 288. -कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -क्षण *a.* 1 noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. -जलम् artificial water; जितवंशमायाजलकेलिपलेपसकलरत्नांशुमृजांशुकाभाम् N. 10. 93. -दूः a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. °सुतः Buddha. -धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. -पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1 deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; मायाप्रयोगः प्रिये Pt. 1. 190. -2 employment of magic. -फलम् a gall-nut. -मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -यन्त्रम् an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. -रसिक, -वासिक *a.* deceitful. -वचनम् false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). -विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -*m.* An epithet of Kaṁsa. -ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-अस्त्यर्थे विनि] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -*m.* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-ठन्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal. -कः A juggler. -कम् A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इनि] See मायाविन्. -*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kāma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Śiva; मायां तु प्रकृतिं विद्यान्मायिनं तु महेश्वरम् Śvet. Up. 4. 10. -*n.* Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (*n.* also in this sense). -3 Sorcery, bad art.

मायुराजः Son of Kubera; L. D. B.

मायूर *a.* (-री *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; Rām. 2. 91. 70. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -रम् A flock of peacocks. -री N. of a plant (अजमोदा).

मायूरकः, -मायूरिकः 1 A peacock-catcher. -2 One who makes various articles with peacock feathers; Rām. 2. 83. 13 (com. मायूरका लीलामयूरग्राहिणः यद्वा मयूरपिच्छैश्छत्रादिव्यजनकारिणः).

मारः [मृ-घञ्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Raj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. -3 The god of love; रत्यात्मजा

कुटिलः करोतु कबरीभारोपि मारोद्यमम् Gît. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; the tempter (according to Buddhists); सैष्यें मारवधूभिरित्यभिहितो बोधौ जिनः पातु वः Nāg. 1. 1; Pt. 5. 14. -7 Death. -Comp. -अङ्क a. 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; माराङ्के रतिकेलिसंकुलरणारम्भे Gīt. 12. -अभिभूः (भुः?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः, रिपुः Śiva. -आत्मक a. murderous; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जातकः a cat. -जित् m. an epithet of Śiva. -2 of a Buddha.

मारक a. [मृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk. -कम् 1 Death of all creatures at the dissolution of the universe. -2 Vermilion (Mar. हिंगूळ).

मारणम् [मृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः Ś. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः f. [मृ-णिच्-इनि] 1 A pestilence, plague; दुर्भिक्षमार्यरिष्टानि Bhāg. 10. 56. 11. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence; विबुध्य तां बालकमारिकाग्रहम् Bhāg. 10. 6. 8.

मारित p. p. 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिन् a. 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. -2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारकत a. (-ती f.) Belonging to an emerald; यत्र विद्रुमसोपाना महामारकता भुवः Bhāg. 7. 4. 9; काचः काञ्चनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिम् H. Pr. 35.

मारव a. (-वी f.) Desert, belonging to a wilderness. -वी N. of a particular musical scale.

मारिच a. (-ची f.) Made of pepper.

मारिचिक a. Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिषः 1 A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Mal. 1.); धुरो मातामहः कच्चित् स्वस्त्यास्ते बाड्य मारिषः Bhāg. 1. 14. 26. -2 Amaranthus Oleraceus (Mar. तांदुळजा).

मारीच a. (-ची f.) Belonging to or composed by Marīchi. -चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant (Mar. कंकोळ). -4 N. of the sage Kaśyapa; cf. स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः Ś. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -ची 1 N. of the mother of Śākyamuni. -2 N. of a Buddhist goddess. -3 N. of an Apsaras. -चम् A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुकः Softness.

मारुण्डः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cowdung.

मारुत a. (-ती f.) [मरुतः इदम् अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts; व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतम् Ms. 9. 306. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; स कीचकैर्मारुतपूर्णरन्ध्रैः R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind; मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगम् Rām-rakṣā. 33. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body; प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः Ms. 9. 306. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -7 N. of Viṣṇu. -8 Of Rudra. -ती 1 The north-west quarter. -2 The daughter of the Maruts or gods; उतथ्यस्य च भार्यायां ममतायां महातपाः। मारुत्यां जनयामास भरद्वाजं बृहस्पतिः॥ Bu. Ch. 4. 74; cf. Viṣṇu P. 4 19. 5. -तम् The lunar mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अयनम् a (round) window; केलीमन्दिरमारुतायनमुखे विन्यस्तवक्त्राम्बुजा Bv. 2. 57. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1 epithets of Hanumat. -2 of Bhīma. -व्रतम् 'penetrating everywhere', one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate everywhere by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः। तथा चरैः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतम्॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽपत्यम् इञ्] 1 An epithet of Hanumat; मारुतिः सागरं तीर्णः संसारमिव निर्ममः R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

मार्कट a. Apish. -Comp. -पिपीलिका a small black ant.

मार्कण्डः, -मार्कण्डेयः [मृकण्डोरपत्यम् अण् ढक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराणम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage); यः शृणोति नरो भक्त्या पुराणमिदमादरात्। मार्कण्डेयाभिधं वत्स स लभेत परां गतिम्॥ Nārada P.

मार्ग् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for; हतदारः सह भ्रात्रा पत्नीं मार्गन् स राघवः Mb. 3. 148. 1. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिन्दया। स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhāṣ. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतेरमार्गीत् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn. -With परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज्-शुद्धौ, मार्ग्-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); मार्गो दशकरः प्रोक्तो ग्रामेषु नगरेषु च Śukra.

1. 261; अभिसरणमार्गमादेशय Ś. 5; so विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72; U. 3. 37. –2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गम् Ś. 7. 6. –3 Reach, range; मार्गातीतायेन्द्रियाणां नमस्ते Ki. 18. 40. –4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); ओंगिबेद्दन-मार्गेषु R. 4. 48; ते पुत्रयोर्नैर्ऋतशस्त्रमार्गानार्द्रानिवाङ्गे सदयं स्पृशन्त्यौ 14. 4. –5 The path or course of a planet. –6 Search, inquiry, investigation. –7 A canal, channel, passage. –8 A means, way. –9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. –10 Mode, manner, method, course; शान्ति° R. 7. 71. –11 Style, direction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 42; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणाम् 1. 9. –12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. –13 Hunting or tracing out game. –14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation; अष्टादशसु मार्गेषु निबद्धानि पृथक् पृथक् Ms. 8. 3. –15 A high style of acting, dancing and singing; अन्वायतां मार्गविधानसंपदा Rām. 1. 4. 36 (com. गानं द्विविधम्। मार्गो देशी चेति। तत्र प्राकृतावलम्बि गानं देशी। संस्कृतावलम्बि तु गानं मार्गः). –16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. –17 (In geom.) A section. –18 The anus. –19 Musk. –20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. –21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. –22 N. of Viṣṇu (as the way to final emancipation). –र्गम् A herd of deer; मार्गमदन्या वीथ्या नागवनं प्रयातो भर्ता Pratijña Y. 1. –Comp. –आगतः a traveller. –आख्यायिन् m. a guide. –आयातः a traveller. –आरब्ध begun on right lines; मार्गारब्धाः सर्वयत्नाः फलन्ति Pratijña Y. 1. 18. –आली a track, streak. –उपदेशकः a guide, leader. –तालः (in music) a particular kind of measure. –तोरणम् a triumphal arch erected on a road; पौरवृष्टिकृतमार्गतोरणौ R. 11. 5. –दर्शकः a guide. –द्रुमः a city or town on the road. –द्रुमः a tree growing by the wayside. –धेनुः, –धेनुकम् a measure of distance equal to 4 krośas. –पतिः the superintendent of roads; Rāj. T. –परिणायकः a guide. –पाली N. of a goddess. –बन्धनम् a barricade. –रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. –षष्ठी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers. –विनोदनम् entertainment on a journey. –शोधकः a pioneer. –संस्करणम् cleansing the road; ततः संशोधनं नित्यं मार्गसंस्करणार्थकम् Śukra. 4. 81. –स्थ a. travelling; wayfaring; अनुगन्तुं सतां वर्त्म कृत्स्नं यदि न शक्यते। स्वल्पमप्यनुगन्तव्यं मार्गस्थो नावसीदति ॥ Subhāṣ. –हर्म्यम् a palace on a high road.

मार्ग a. Belonging to a deer (मृग); मार्गमायूरकौक्कुटैः (मांसचयैः) Rām. 2. 91. 70.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण a. [मार्ग-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Seeking, searching or looking out for. –2 Inquiring. –3 Asking, begging. –णम्, –णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. –2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. –3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. –णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. –2 An arrow; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अभेदि तत्ताद्दृगनङ्गमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौष्पैरपि धैर्यकञ्चुकम् N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17, 65. –3 The number 'five'. –णम् 1 Investigation, search; शिलोच्चये तस्य विमार्गणं नयः Ki. 14. 9. –2 Solicitation, the act of begging.

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गवः A mixed caste (born from a निषाद and आयोगवी); निषादो मार्गवं सूते दासं नौकर्मजीविनम् Ms. 10. 34.

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस् m., मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्; शुक्रे मार्गशिरे पक्षे Bhāg. 6. 19. 2; मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहम् Bg. 10. 35.

मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. –2 A hunter.

मार्गित p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. –2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् m. 1 A pioneer. –2 A guide, leader. –3 One who guards the way; Rām. 2. 80. 2.

मार्ग्य a. 1 To be sought or searched for. –2 To be wiped away, removed.

मार्ज् 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. मृज्. –2 To sound.

मार्जः [मृज्-मार्जुं वा घञ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. –2 A washerman. –3 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –4 Smoothness, unctuousness.

मार्जक a. (–र्जिका f.) [मृज्-ण्वुल्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन a. (–नी f.) [मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. –नम् 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying; Śukra. 4. 345. –2 Wiping or rubbing off. –3 Effacing, wiping away; तेन व्यातेनिरे भीमा भीमार्जनफलाननाः Ki. 15. 42. –4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. –5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kuśa grass &c. –नः The tree called *Lodhra*. –ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. –2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. –3 Performance with the fingers on a musical instrument. –नी 1 A broom, brush. –2 Purification. –3 A washerwoman.

मार्जारः (लः) [मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः] A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करॉल्लेढि शशिनः K. P. 10. –2 A pole-cat. –3 N. of some plants. –Comp. –कण्ठः a peacock. –करणम् a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. –कर्णिका, –कर्णी N. of Chamuṇḍā. –न्यायः a kind of doctrine held by a Vaiṣṇava sect. –लिङ्गिन् having the nature of a cat; ये च बकव्रतिनो विप्रा ये च मार्जारलिङ्गिनः। ते पतन्त्यन्धतामिस्रे Ms. 4. 197.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जारी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारी (ली) यः 1 A cat. -2 A Śūdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (कायशोधन).

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तण्डः [मृतादण्डाज्जायते अणु शकं०] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तण्ड. किं स खलु तुरगैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3; मारितं च यतः प्रोक्तमेतदण्डं त्वयोदितम्। तस्मान्मुने सुतस्तेऽयं मार्तण्डाख्यो भविष्यति Mark. P. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्ताण्ड). -Comp. -मण्डलम् the disc of the sun.

मार्त्तिक a. (-की f.) [मृत्तिकया निर्मितम् अण्] Made of clay, earthen. -कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कम् A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्त्तिकशकलैर्निहन्तुकामं माम् Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -त्यम् Mortality; तस्यास्तद्योगविधुतमार्त्यं मर्त्यमभूत् सरित् Bhāg. 3. 33. 32.

मार्दङ्गः A drummer. -ङ्गम् A city, town

मार्दङ्गिकः 1 A drummer. -2 A kind of tree; Rām. 2. 91. 49 (com. मार्दङ्गिका मृदङ्गवादकरूपधराः)

मार्दलिकः A drummer.

मार्दवम् [मृदोर्भावः अण्] Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वशरीरमार्दवम् Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्वीक a. (-की f.) Made of grapes. -कम् Wine; मार्द्वीकं प्रियतमसंनिधानमासन् नारीणामिति जलकेलिसाधनानि Śi. 8,30.

मार्मिक a. [मर्म जानाति ठन्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c.; (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.); मार्मिकः को मरन्दानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतम् Bv. 1. 117; परिणतमकरन्दमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो मिलिन्दाः 1. 8; 4. 40.

मार्षः, -मार्षकः See मारिष.

मार्ष्टिः f. [मृज्-क्तिन्] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Viṣṇu. -लम् 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतभूतलम्); क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालम् Me. 16 (शैलप्रायमुन्नतस्थलम् Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकम् the hip-joint. -जातकम् a civet-cat.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -4 An arbour, bower. -का, -कम् 1 A garland. -2 The land-growing lotus; L. D. B.

मालाका f. A garland; L. D. B.

मालकौशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालतिः, -ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये क्वचिदङ्ग भृङ्गतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनाम् Me. 100; Ki. 10. 20. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बकुलमालां मालतीभिः समेताम् Ṛs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः, -तीरजम् borax. -पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. -फलम् nutmeg. -माधवम् N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. -माला 1 a garland of jasmine flowers. -2 a kind of metre.

मालय a. (-यी f.) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. -यः Sandal-wood. -यम् 1 a caravansary. -2 the unguent prepared from sandal.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālvā in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वाः (pl.) The people of Mālvā. -Comp. -अधीशः, -इन्द्रः, -नृपतिः a king of Mālvā. -गौडः (in music) a particular Rāga. -देशः, -विषयः the country of Mālvā.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālvā.

मालविका 1 N. of the heroine of Kālidāsa's Mālavikāgnimitra. -2 N. of a plant निशोत्तर, Ipomoea Turpethum.

मालसी 1 N. of a plant (केशपुष्ट). -2 N. of a Rāgiṇī.

माला [मल् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession; गण्डोड्डीनालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9. -3 A group, cluster, collection. -4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in तडिन्माला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -9 A vocabulary, dictionary. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to several *Upamānas*; e. g. अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्दैन्येनेव मनस्विता। मम्लौ साथ विषादेन पद्मिनीव हिमाम्भसा K. P. 10. -कण्टः N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). -करः, -कारः 1 a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कृती मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2 the tribe of gardeners. -गुणः a necklace. °परिक्षिप्ता a marriageable woman. -गुणा a species of venomous spider. -तृणम् a kind of fragrant grass. -दीपकम् a variety of दीपक; Mammaṭa thus defines it:— मालादीपकमाद्यं चेद्यथोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.* -धर a. wearing a garland. -धरम् a kind of metre.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ठन्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालेव कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland; पाचाक्षमालिकाम्भोज Lakṣmīchyānam. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 Linseed. -6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित *a.* 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् *a.* [माला अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c.; व्यराजतादित्य इवार्चिमाली Rām. 5. 54. 48; युवतिषु कोमलमाल्यमालिनीषु Śi. 7. 61. -*m.* 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre; see App. ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः V. Ratna. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhīṣaṇa. -8 N. assumed by Draupadī while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river; Ś. 3.7. -10 (In music) A particular श्रुति.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य *a.* [मालायै हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. -ल्यम् 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; दिव्यमाल्याम्बरधरम् Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower-market. -जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. -धारय *a.* one who wears a garland; स्रग्वी माल्यधारयः Bk. 5. 38. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. -वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; सोऽयं शैलः ककुभसुरभिर्माल्यवानाम U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Rāvaṇa and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Laṅkā was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Rāvaṇa ousted Kubera from the island, Mālyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यम् [मलिनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

माल्लुः, -माल्लः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माल्लुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. -धानः a kind of snake.

मालुकाच्छदः A species of tree (Mar. आपटा).

मालूकः Ocimum Sanctum (Mar. काळी तुळस).

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapittha* tree. -रम् A Bilva fruit; ददर्श मालूरफले पचेलिमम् N. 1. 94.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्लवी A wrestling or boxing match (also माल्लयात्रा).

माषः [मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; मुद्गाभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हन्ति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold; पञ्चकृष्णलको माषस्ते सुवर्णस्तु षोडश Ms. 8. 134; माषो विंशतिमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुञ्जाभिरष्टाभिर्माषः -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. -अदः, -आदः a tortoise. -आज्यम् a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -आशः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Māṣa. -पर्णी Glycine Debilis (Mar. रानउडीद). -पिष्टम् a kind of sauce prepared from the flour of Māṣa (Mar. डांगर ?) Gaṇeśa P. 49. 47-51. -पेषम् *ind.* as if beans were ground; Mk. -योनिः a thin cake (पर्पट) made of Māṣa flour; Gīrvāṇa. -वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold; द्वे कृष्णले समधृते विज्ञेयो रौप्यमाषकः Ms. 8. 135.

माषिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Worth a Māṣa.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. -णम् A field of beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of Māṣas. -ष्यम् A field of beans.

मास् *m.* 1 = मास q. v.; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.) -2 The moon.

मासः, -सम् [मास् एव अण्] 1 A month, (it may be चान्द्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः the planet presiding over a month. -अनुमासिक *a.* monthly; पिण्डान्वाहार्यकं श्राद्धं कुर्यान्मासानुमासिकम् Ms. 3. 122. -अन्तः the day of new moon. -अवधिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. -आहार *a.* eating only once a month. -उपवासिनी 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically.). -ऋक्षम् the constellation after which a month (like चैत्र, वैशाख) is named; माघे च सितसप्तम्यां मघाराकासमागमे। राकया चानुमत्या वा मासार्क्षाणि युतान्यपि ॥ Bhag. 7. 14. 22. -कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. -चारिक *a.* practising (any thing) for a month. -जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. -देय *a.* to be paid in a month.

—पाक a. maturing in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —भुक्तिः (the sun's) monthly course. —मानः a year. —संचयिक a. having provisions for a month; सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोऽपि वा Ms. 6. 18.

मासकः A month.

मासिक a. (—की f.) [मासे भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to a month. —2 Happening every month, monthly. —3 Lasting for a month. —4 Payable in a month. —5 Engaged for a month. —कम् A funeral rite or Srāddha performed every newmoon (during the first year of a man's death); पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः; मासिकान्नं तु योऽश्नीयात् Ms. 11. 157.

मासीन a. [मास-खञ्] 1 One month old. —2 Monthly.

मास्य a. [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. —2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. —2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A beard.

मासूर a. (—री f.) 1 Lentil-shaped. —2 Made of pulse.

माह् 1 U. (माहति-ते) To measure.

माहनः [मा+हन्] A Brāhmaṇa.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल a. (—ली f.), माहाकुलीन a. (—नी f.) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक a. (—की f.) माहाजनीन a. (—नी f.) 1 Fit for merchants. —2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक a. (—की f.) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious; राज्ञो माहात्मिके स्थाने सद्यः शौचं विधीयते Ms. 5. 94.

माहात्म्यम् [महात्मनो भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; गङ्गा च यस्या विदुर्माहात्म्यम् U. 4. 5. —2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position; अजानन्माहात्म्यं पततु शलभो दीपदहने Bh. —3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c. —4 Largeness, hugeness; ते दृष्ट्वा देहमाहात्म्यं कुम्भकर्णोऽयमुत्थितः। भयार्ता वानराः Rām. 6. 71. 7.

माहानस a. (—सी f.) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. —2 Relating to a kitchen. Hence माहानसिक = A superintendent of the kitchen; चिकित्सक-माहानसिक-मौहूर्तिकांश्च पश्येत् Kau. A. 1. 19. 16.

माहाप्राण a. (—णी f.) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यम् Great prosperity, good luck.

माहायानिक a. That which propounds the view of the followers of the Mahāyāna school of Buddhism; यद्येवं प्रत्युक्तः स माहायानिकः पक्षः। SB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.

माहाराजिक a. (—की f.) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यम् Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहाव्रती The doctrine of the Pāśupatas.

माहिन a. Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. —2 Great, exalted. —3 Giving delight. —नम् Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष a. (—षी f.) [महिष्या इदम् अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo-cow; as माहिषं दधि. —षम् The female apartment.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. —2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (महिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी। तां दुष्टां कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. —3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; महिषीत्युच्यते नार्या भगेनोपार्जितं धनम्। उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः॥ Śrīdhara on V. P.

माहिषेय A son of the first wife of a king.

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; माहिष्मतीवप्रनितम्बकाञ्चीम् (रेवाम्) R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kṣatriya father and Vaiśya mother.

माहेन्द्र a. (—न्द्री f.) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; माहेन्द्रमम्भः प्रथमं पृथिव्या Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. —2 Eastern. —द्रम् A kind of pearl; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29. —द्री 1 The east. —2 A cow. —3 N. of Indrāṇī.

माहेय a. (—यी f.) 1 Terrestrial. —2 Made of earth, earthen; शातकुम्भमयैः कुम्भैर्माहेयैश्चाभिमन्त्रितैः Mb. 8. 10. 44. —यः 1 The planet Mars. —2 The demon Naraka. —3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वर a. (—री f.) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Śiva; अनेन च महाराज माहेश्वरमनुत्तमम्। इष्ट्वा यज्ञं... Rām. 6. 7. 19. —2 Worshipping Śiva. —रः A worshipper of Śiva. —री N. of Pārvatī or Durgā.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. —2 To build, erect. —3 To measure. —4 To establish. —5 To observe, perceive. —6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ् 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मिम्मिण *a.* Speaking indistinctly through the nose. See मिन्मिल.

मिथ् *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-वा-क्त] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c); पृष्टः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स सूर्योऽर्हो महीभुजाम् Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of (at the end of comp.), as in ग्रहवसुकरिचन्द्रमिते वर्षे *i. e.* in 1889. -5 Investigated, examined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* 1 brief, measured, short, concise; कथंचिदीशस्तनया मिताक्षरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63. -2 composed in verse, metrical. (-रा) N. of a celebrated commentary by Vijñāneśvara on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -अर्थकः a cautious envoy. -आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -द्रुः the sea. -भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः Śi. 2. 13. -भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. -मति *a.* narrow-minded. -व्ययिन् *a.* frugal, economical.

मितंगम *a.* Going slowly. -मः An elephant.

मितंपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little; P. III. 2. 34. -2 Small-sized (utensils). -3 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [मेद्यति स्निह्यति, मिद्-त्र, मि-त्र वा] 1 The sun; तद्दिनं दुर्दिनं मन्ये यत्र मित्रागमो हि ना Subhāṣ. -2 N. of an Āditya and usually associated with Varuṇa; cf. Ṛv. 3. 59. -3 The deity presiding over the part of rectum (गुदस्थान); गुदं पुंसो विनिर्भिन्नं मित्रो लोकेश आविशत् Bhāg. 3. 6. 20. -त्रम् 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मण्डल. -Comp. -अनुग्रहणम् the act of favouring friends. -अमित्रम् friend and foe; मित्राऽमित्रस्य चार्जनम् Ms. 12. 79. -आचारः conduct towards a friend. -उदयः 1 sun-rise. -2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -उपस्थानम् worship of the sun (part of the morning संध्या). -कर्मन्, -कार्यम्, -कृत्यम् the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य पार्श्वतः (प्रस्थितम्) R. 19. 31. -घ्न *a.* treacherous. -द्रुह्, -द्रोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भम् the अनुराधा constellation. -भावः friendship. -भेदः breach of friendship. -युद्धम् a contest between friends. -लाभः 1 acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2 N. of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -विन्दः an epithet of Agni. -विषयः friendship. -सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष. -साह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends; स्वैदैंहित्रैस्तारितो मित्रसाहः Mb. 1. 93. 28. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता, -त्वम् Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. -युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. Ā. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीभू 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिथस् *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; कामान्माता पिता चैनं यदुत्पादयतो मिथः Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिथःप्रस्थाने Ś. 2.; मिथःसमयात् Ś. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनन्द्य मूर्ध्ना वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनम् Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns. -Comp. -असम्बन्धन्यायः a rule of interpretation according to which subsidiary portions (of a sentence) cannot be connected with one another. This rule is discussed by Jaimini and Śabara in 'गुणानां च परार्थत्वादसम्बन्धः समत्वात् स्यात्' MS. 3. 1. 22 and भाष्य thereon. -कृत्यम् mutual obligation. -समयः mutual agreement.

मिथिलः N. of a king. -लाः (pl.) N. of a people. -ला [मथ्यन्तेऽत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Uṇ. 1. 57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.; मिथिला वदत्ययोध्यां त्वं स्त्री परपुरुषानुरक्तासि Udb.

मिथु, मिथुः *ind.* 1 Ved. Falsely, wrongly. -2 Alternately. -3 Together, mutually (मिथः); ब्रह्मादयस्तनुभृतो मिथुरर्द्यमानाः Bhāg. 11. 6. 14.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथ्-उनन् किच्च Uṇ. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair, or couple. -नः Ved. A pair, couple. -नम् 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation -5 The third sign of the zodiac, *Gemini*. -6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भावः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2 copulation. -यमकम् a particular kind of यमक; cf. Bk. 10. 12. -व्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. Ā. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनिन् m. A wagtail.

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes).

मिथुनीभू 1 Ā. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. द्वन्द्वचर.

मिथ्या ind. [मिथ्-क्यप्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मणौ महानील इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः Ś. 2. 5. –2 Invertedly, contrarily. –3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्घोषणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; मिथ्यैष व्यवसायस्ते प्रकृतिस्त्वां नियोक्ष्यति Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie. मिथ्या कृ 1 to falsify. –2 to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false. मिथ्या ग्रह् to misunderstand, mistake.) At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. –**Comp.** –**अध्यवसितिः** f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंचिन्मिथ्यात्वसिद्ध्यर्थं मिथ्यार्थान्तरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वेश्यां वशयेत् खस्रजं वहन् ॥ Kuval. –**अपवादः** a false charge. –**अभिधानम्** a false assertion. –**अभियोगः** a false or groundless charge. –**अभिशंसनम्** calumny, false accusation. –**अभिशापः** 1 a false prediction. –2 a false or unjust claim. –**आचार** a. 1 acting falsely. –2 hypocritical. (–**रः**) 1 wrong treatment (in medic.). –2 wrong or impoper conduct. –3 a rogue, hypocrite; इन्द्रियार्थान् विमूढात्मा मिथ्याचारः स उच्यते Bg. 3. 6. –**आहारः** wrong diet. –**उत्तरम्** a false or prevaricating reply. –**उपचारः** 1 pretended kindness or service; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानां किमर्थिनां वञ्चयितव्यमस्ति H. –2 (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. –**कर्मन्** n. a false act. –**कारुणिक** a. pretending to be kind; मिथ्याकारुणिकोऽसि निर्घृणतरस्त्वत्तः कुतोऽन्यः पुमान् Pt. 5. 14. –**कोपः, क्रोधः** feigned anger. –**क्रयः** a false price. –**ग्रहः** useless obstinacy or persistence. –**ग्रहः, ग्रहणम्** misconception, misunderstanding. –**चतुर्विधम्** four types of lying; मिथ्यैतत्राभिजानामि तदा तत्र न संनिधिः । अजातश्चास्मि तत्काले इति मिथ्याचतुर्विधम् ॥ –**चर्या** hypocrisy. –**जल्पितम्** a false report or speech. –**ज्ञानम्** a mistake, error, misapprehension. –**दर्शनम्** heresy. –**दृष्टिः** f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. –**निरसनम्** denial by oath. –**पण्डित** a. educated or learned only in appearance. –**पुरुषः** a man only in appearance. –**प्रतिज्ञ** a. false to one's promise, perfidious. –**प्रत्ययः** an erroneous perception; यो हि जनित्वा प्रध्वंसते नैतदेवमिति स मिथ्याप्रत्ययः ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 2. –**फलम्** an imaginary advantage. –**मतिः** f. delusion, mistake, errror. –**योगः** wrong use or application. –**लिङ्गधर** a. being anything only in appearance. –**वचनम्, –वाक्यम्, –वादः** an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. –**वाक्, –वादिन्** a. lying, false, untruthful; मिथ्यावादिनि दूति ...... K. P. –**वार्ता** a fake report. –**व्यापारः** meddling with another's affairs. –**वृत्त** a. of vicious conduct; उद्योगं तव संप्रेक्ष्य मिथ्यावृत्तं च रावणम् Ram. 6. 17. 66. –**साक्षिन्** m. a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वम् 1 Falsity, unreality. –2 Illusion, error. –3 Inversion. –4 Perversion.

मिद् I. 1 Ā., 4, 10 U. (मेदते, मेद्यति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. –2 To melt. –3 To be fat. –4 To love, feel affection. –II. 1 U. (मेदति-ते); see मिथ्.

मिन्न p. p. 1 Fat; P. VII. 2. 16. –2 Unctuous, greasy. –3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धम् 1 Sloth, indolence. –2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिन्द् 1, 10 U. (मिन्दति, मिन्दयति-ते). See मिद् II.

मिन्मिन (ल) a. One who speaks with nasal utterance; a snuffler; आवृत्य वायुः सकफो धमनीः शब्दवाहिनीः । नरान् करोत्यक्रियकान् मूकमिन्मिलगद्गदान् ॥

मिन्व् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. –2 To honour, worship.

मिमंक्षा A desire to take bath or to sink.

मिमन्थिषा A desire to churn or to destroy.

मियेधः A sacrificial offering.

मियेध्य a. Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; रुमण्वतो मिलितः Ratn. 4. –2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सुहृदः समृद्धिसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति H. 1. 183; याताः किं न मिलन्ति Amaru 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रेसमितोऽन्यत्र भोजनाभिमिलितो न यः Trik. –3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7. –4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. –5 To come to pass, happen. –6 To embrace, clasp. –7 To concur. –8 To find, fall in with. –Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलत् a. 1 Meeting, joining. –2 Happening, occurring. –3 Joined, connected. –Comp. –**व्याध** a. surrounded or joined by huntsmen; Ks.

मिलनम् [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. –2 Encountering. –3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरम् Git. 4.

मिलित p. p. [मिल्-क्त] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. –2 Met, encountered. –3 Mixed. –4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलपत्रः N. of a plant (Mar. आपटा); Gīrvāṇa.

मिलिन्दः A bee; परिणतमकरन्दमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो मिलिन्दाः Bv. 1. 8, 15. –Comp. –प्रश्नः N. of a Pāli work.

मिलिन्दकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

मिश् 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. –2 To be angry.

मिशिः (षिः, –सिः) f. 1 Anise. –2 Spikenard.

मिश्र् 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः Ś. 1. 30; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. –2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र्-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिधैव व्यवस्थितम् Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32; (स राजा) अहन्यहन्यर्थगजाश्वमिश्रैर्वृद्धिं ययौ सिन्धुरिवाम्बुवेगैः Bu. Ch. 2. 1. –2 Associated, connected. –3 Manifold, diverse; प्रसूतिमिश्राः स्त्रिय उद्विग्नचित्ता ऋजुर्विपाको वृजिनस्यैष तस्य Bhāg. 4. 5. 9. –4 Tangled, intertwined. –5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. –6 Mixing, adulterating. –श्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणम् M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्रः; मण्डनमिश्रः &c. –2 A kind of elephant. –3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. –4 (In music) A kind of measure. –श्रम् 1 A mixture. –2 A kind of radish. –3 (with धन) Principal and interest.-Comp.–ओदनः a food of rice and pulse boiled (Mar. खिचडी). –चोरः, –चौरः an adulterator of grain. –जः a mule. –जाति a. of mixed breed. –धान्यम् mixed grain. –वर्ण a. of a mixed colour. (–र्णम्) 1 a kind of black aloe-wood. –2 a species of sugar-cane. –3 (in music) a kind of measure. °फला Solanum Melongena (Mar. डोरली वांगी). –वृत्तम् a mixed story (partly popular and partly supernatural). –व्यवहारः (in arith.) investigation of composition (of principal and interest). –शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. –2 Mixing, adulterating. –3 Miscellaneous. –कः 1 A compounder. –2 An adulterator of mercantile goods; आतिरेक्यं तु मिश्रकः Ms. 11. 50. –कम् 1 Salt produced from salt soil. –2 The garden of Indra, (also मिश्रकावणम्). –3 Singing out of tune.

मिश्रणम् [मिश्र्-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. –2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र्-क्त] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. –2 Added. –3 Respectable. –4 Promiscuous, miscellaneous (as taste).

मिश्रीकरणम् 1 The act of mixing, seasoning. –2 An ingredient; P. II. 1. 35.

मिश्रेया Anise (Mar. बडिशेप).

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. –2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; येनार्घ्यं नृपमण्डलस्य मिषतो भीष्माग्रहस्ताद् धृतम् Dūtavākyam 1. 41. –3 To rival, contend, emulate –II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] 1 Emulation, rivalry. –2 The son of a Kṣatriya and a low woman. –षम् Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा); न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिन्दवः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजङ्गी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिषमिषायते Den. Ā. To crackle.

मिषिका Nardostachys Jatāmānsī (जटामांसी).

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क्त] 1 Sweet. –2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरसूकराणाम्; cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' –3 Moistened, wetted. –ष्टम् 1 A sweetmeat. –2 A dainty or savoury dish. –ष्टा Sweetness. °निम्बू sweet citron. –Comp. –अन्नम् sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets; कन्या वरयते रूपं ... ...मिष्टान्नमितरेजनाः Subhāṣ. –कर्तृ m. a skilful cook (maker of dainties; Mar. हलवाई).

मिह् 1 P. (मेहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. –2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. –3 To emit semen.

मीढ p. p. [मिह्-क्त] 1 Urined, watered. –2 Passed (as urine) –3 Begotten (from one's semen); cf. देवमीढ (= god-begotten); Bhāg. 10. 20. 7. –ढम् Ved. 1 A battle. –2 Prize, reward. –3 Faeces. –ढः A ram.

मिहिका 1 Mist, snow; भूपांसवः खे मिहिका द्युभासः Bhāg. 10. 14. 7. –2 Camphor; अथ चन्द्रमृणालचन्द्रिकामिहिकाचन्दनचम्पकादिभिः Śiva B. 32. 5. –Comp. –रुच् the moon; रात्रीमुचं मिहिकारुचम् N. 19. 35.

मिहिरः [मिह्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; याते मय्यचिरान्निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः शुष्कताम् 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. –2 A cloud. –3 The moon. –4 Wind, air. –5 An old man. –6 The *Arka* plant –7 An epithet of Buddha; L. D. B. –Comp. –आपद् f. eclipse of the sun. –कुलः N. of a prince; Rāj. T.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Śiva.

मी I. 9 U. (मीनाति मीनीते; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. –2 To lessen, diminish. –3 To change, alter. –4 To transgress, violate. –5 To disappear, be lost. –6 To stray, go astray. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, माययति-ते) 1 To go, move. –2 To know, understand (गतिमत्योः). –III. 4 Ā. (मीयते) To die, perish; see प्रमी; जन्तोः प्रमीयमाणस्य जीवो नैवोपलभ्यते Mb. 12. 186. 3.

मीडम् Ved. In a low tone, softly.

मीढुष्टमः 1 An epithet of Śiva; तदा सर्वाणि भूतानि श्रुत्वा मीढुष्टमोदितम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 6. –2 The sun. –3 A thief.

मीढ्वस् *a.* 1 Bountiful, liberal; निशम्य कर्म तच्छम्भोर्देवदेवस्य मीढुषः Bhāg. 8. 7. 46. –2 Discharging semen; पीवानं श्मश्रुलं प्रेष्ठं मीढ्वांसं याभकोविदम् Bhāg. 9. 19. 5. –*m.* An epithet of Śiva; ललाटाक्षाय शर्वाय मीढुषे शूलपाणये (नमः) Mb. 3. 39. 77; Bhāg. 4. 7. 7.

मीनः [मी-नक्] 1 A fish; क्षुभ्यमीन इव ह्रदः R. 1. 73; मीनो नु हन्त कतमां गतिमभ्युपैतु Bv. 1. 17. –2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). –3 The first incarnation of Viṣṇu; see मत्स्यावतार. –ना A stick. –Comp. –अक्षी N. of a deity (worshipped in Madurā). –अण्डम् roe, fish-spawn. (–ण्डा) moist sugar. –आघातिन्, –घातिन् *m.* 1 a fisherman. –2 a crane. –आलयः the sea. –केतनः, –ध्वजः the god of love. –गन्धा an epithet of Satyavatī. –गन्धिका a pond, pool of water (v. l. गोधिका). –घातिन् *m.* 1 a crane. –2 a fisherman. –रङ्कः, –रङ्गः a kingfisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara*, q. v.

मीनाम्रीणः 1 A fish-sauce. –2 A wag-tail.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमति) 1 To go, move. –2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान् विचारे स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. –2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा, q. v. below.

मीमांसनम् Investigation, examination, inquiry. –नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसिका The Mīmāṁsā system.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; अथातो व्रतमीमांसा Bri. Up. 1. 5. 21; रसगङ्गाधरनाम्नीं करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसाम् R. G.; सैषा आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up.; so दत्तक°, अलंकार° &c. –2 N. of one of the six chief *darśanas* or systems of Indian philsophy. (It was originally divided into two systems :— the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually, styled only मीमांसा or *the* Mīmāṁsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately.) मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिम् Pt. 2. 34.–Comp. –कारः, –कृत् *m.* N. of Jaimini. –मांसल *a.* fat with Mīmāṁsā (a satirical term meaning 'dull'); अहो मन्दस्य मीमांसाश्रमहानिर्विजृम्भते। मीमांसामांसलं चेतः कथमित्थं प्रमाद्यति॥ Āgama Pr. –मांसलप्रज्ञः one whose intellect is fattened on the Mīmāṁsā philosophy (a term of ridicule); ब्रूथ च स्वयं, मीमांसामांसलप्रज्ञाः, ताम् N. 17. 61. –सूत्रम् N. of the 12 books of aphorisms by Jaimini.

मीमांसितव्य, मीमांस्य *a.* To be examined, thought over, refected; श्रुतिस्तु वेदो विज्ञेयो धर्मशास्त्रं तु वै स्मृतिः। ते सर्वार्थेष्वमीमांस्ये ताभ्यां धर्मो हि निर्बभौ॥ Ms. 2. 10; मीमांस्यमेव ते मन्ये विदितम् Ken. 2. 1.

मीरः 1 The ocean. –2 A limit, boundary. –3 A drink, beverage. –4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील् 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; पत्रे विभ्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gīt. 10. –2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Śi. 11. 2; तस्या मिमीलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. –3 To fade, disappear, vanish; कालेन मीलितधियामवमृश्य नृणाम् Bhāg. 2. 7. 36. –4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). –*Caus.* (मीलयति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 112 (v. l.).

मीलनम् [मील् ल्युट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. –2 Closing the eyes. –3 The closing of a flower. –4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मीलित below.

मीलित *p. p.* [मील्-क्त] 1 Shut, closed. –2 Twinkled. –3 Half-opened, unblown. –4 Vanished, disappeared. –5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). –तम् (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—समेन लक्ष्मणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगूह्यते। निजेनागन्तुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतम्॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. –2 To grow fat.

मीवन् *m.* Wind; Gīrvāṇa.

मीवर *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. –2 Respectable, venerable. –रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. –2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Śiva. –2 Bondage, confinement. –3 Final emancipation. –4 A funeral pile. –5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकः The smell of cow-dung.

मुकन्दकः An onion.

मुक्‌: Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation; also मुकम् *ind.*

मुकुटम् 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरस्पृशत् R. 9. 13. [मुकुट is crescent-shaped, the किरीट is pointed and the मौलि has three points.] -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point. -Comp. **-उत्पलः** a crest-gem.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुन्दः [मुकुम् दाति दा-क पृषो० मुम्] 1 N. of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum. -6 A kind of grain. -7 (In music) A kind of measure. -8 The resin of the गुग्गुल or कुरुन्द tree (Boswellia Thurifera); also मुकुन्दुः.

मुकुन्दकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुन्दा *f.* A kind of drum; वीणामुकुन्दामुरजादिभिश्च Bu. Ch. 1. 45.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति। स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्ष्णोर्मुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vās.; Śi. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुलः. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree. -5 The Mallikā creeper.

मुकुरायते Den. Ā. To become a mirror.

मुकुलः, -लम् 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यदन्तमुकुलान् (तनयान्) Ś. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit -5 A bud-like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; अथाग्रहस्ते मुकुलीकृताङ्गुलौ Ku. 5. 63.) *-a.* Closed (as eyes). -Comp. **-अग्रम्** a surgical instrument with a bud-like point.

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shut, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा सुभ्रु खेदः Māl. 3. 8.

मुकुलायित = मुकुलित q. v.; Kāv.

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shut; दरमुकुलितनयनसरोजम् Gīt. 2; Ku. 3. 76; Māl. 1. 27; बाले लीलामुकुलितममी मन्थरा दृष्टिपाताः, किं क्षिप्यन्ते ...... Bh. 1. 62. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः A kind of bean (Mar. मटकी ?).

मुक्त *p. p.* [मुच्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; विदन्ति मार्गं नखरन्ध्रमुक्तैर्मुक्ताफलैः Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवयवैरशयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुच् also. -13 Opened, blown (as a flower); मुक्तपुष्पावकीर्णेन (शोभिता) Rām. 5. 1. 8. -14 Set up, established (प्रवर्तित); स दण्डो विधिवन्मुक्तः Rām. 7. 79. 9. **-क्तः** One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः॥ Subhāṣ. **-क्तम्** The spirit released from worldly existence. -Comp. **-अम्बरः** a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. **-आत्मन्** *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (*-m.*) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2 a person whose soul is absolved. **-आसन** *a.* rising from a seat. **(-नम्)** a particular position of ascetics (सिद्धासन). **-कच्छः** a Buddhist. **-कञ्चुकः** a snake that has cast off its slough. **-कण्ठ** *a.* raising a cry. **(-ण्ठम्)** *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud; सा मुक्तकण्ठं व्यसनातिभाराच्चक्रन्द विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. **-कर, -हस्त** *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. **-केश** *a.* letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. **-चक्षुस्** *m.* a lion. **-चेतस्** *a.* absolved, emancipated. **-प्रपाकम्** an open court-yard connected with a tank; मुक्तप्रपाकमपि दारुशिलेष्टकाद्यैः। रत्नैरनेकबहुलोहविशेषकैश्च॥ Mānasāra 47. 31-32. **-बन्धन** *a.* free from bondage; यत्र भूविकमात्रेण कपोता मुक्तबन्धनाः. **-लज्ज** *a.* shameless. **-वसनः** see मुक्ताम्बर. **-शैशव** *a.* adult, grown up. **-सङ्ग** *a.* free from (wordly) ties or attachments, disinterested. **(-ङ्गः)** an ascetic of the fourth religious order (परिव्राजक).

मुक्तकम् 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose (without compound words). -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्चमत्कारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमण्डले। मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिङ्कराः Amaru. 138 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'); Śukra. 4. 157. (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells:-करीन्द्रजीमूतवराहशङ्खमत्स्याहिशुक्त्युद्भववेणुजानि। मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्त्युद्भवमेव भूरि॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ना). -Comp. **-अगारः, -आगारः** the pearl-oyster; लुठन्मुक्तागारे भवति परलोकं गतवती। हरेरद्य द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32 (v. l.). **-आकारता** the state of having the shape of a pearl; मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते. **-आवलिः, -ली** *f.*, **-कलापः** a pearl-necklace. **-गुणः** a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; एकं मुक्तागुणमिव भुवः स्थूलमध्येन्द्रनीलम् Me. 48; R. 16. 18. **-जालम्** a string or zone of pearls; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्या Me. 98. **-दामन्** *n.* a string of pearls. **-दिश्** the quarter or cardinal point just quitted by the sun. **-पटलम्** a mass of pearls. **-पुष्पः** a kind of jasmine. **-प्रसूः** *f.* the pearl-oyster. **-प्रालम्बः** a string of pearls. **-फलम्** 1 a pearl; अनेन पर्यासयताश्रुबिन्दून् मुक्ताफलस्थूलतमान् स्तनेषु R. 6. 28; 16. 62; Ku. 1. 6. -2 a kind of flower. -3 the custard-apple. -4 camphor. -5 N. of a work on Bhakti by Bopadeva; चतुरेण चतुर्वर्गचिन्तामणिवणिज्यया। हेमाद्रिर्बोपदेवेन मुक्ताफलमचीकरत्॥ **-मणिः, -रत्नम्** a pearl. °सरः a necklace of pearls; अयं तावद्बाष्प-

स्त्रुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29. –मातृ *f.* the pearl-oyster. –लता, –स्रज् *f.*, –हारः a pearl-necklace. –शुक्तिः, –स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* [मुच्-क्तिन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance; स मुक्तिः सातिमुक्तिः Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 3. –2 Freedom, emancipation. –3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वराद्थ मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). –4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. –5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. –6 Unloosing, opening. –7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). –Comp. –क्षेत्रम् 1 an epithet of Benaras. –2 a place where final emancipation is attainable. –पतिः lord of beatitude. –मार्गः the way to final beatitude. –मुक्तः frank-incense.

मुक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. –2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखम् [खन् अच् डित् धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च cf. Uṇ. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also); प्रजासृजा यतः खातं तस्मादाहुर्मुखं बुधाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Ṛv. 10. 90. 12; सभ्रूभङ्गं मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. –2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतैकवेणिः Ś. 7. 21; so चन्द्रमुखी, मुखचन्द्रः &c; ओष्ठौ च दन्तमूलानि दन्ता जिह्वा च तालु च। गलो गलादि सकलं सप्ताङ्गं मुखमुच्यते॥ –3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). –4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6. –5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमप्राप्तमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. –6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). –7 A teat, nipple; मध्ये यथा श्याममुखस्य तस्य मृणालसूत्रान्तरमप्यलभ्यम् Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. –8 The beak or bill of a bird. –9 A direction, quarter; as in अन्तर्मुख. –10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः Ś. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. –11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. –12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखम् R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानि रविर्हिमनिग्रहैर्विमलयन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ. 2. –13 Introduction. –14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बन्धान्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान् कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इन्द्रमुखा देवाः &c. –15 The surface or upper side. –16 A means. –17 A source, cause, occasion. –18 Utterance; as in मुखसुख; speaking, speech, tongue; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यन्ते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. –19 The Vedas, scripture. –20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. –21 The first term in a progression (in alg.). –22 The side opposite to the base of a figure (in geom.). –Comp. –अग्निः 1 a forest conflagration. –2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. –3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. –4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. –5 a Brāhmaṇa. –अनिलः, –उच्छ्वासः breath. –अस्रः a crab. –आकारः look, mien, appearance. –आक्षेपः 1 an invective. –2 the act of throwing up soil with the ploughshare. –आसवः nectar of the lips. –आस्रवः, –स्रावः spittle, saliva. –आस्वादः kissing the mouth; Y. –इन्दुः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. –उच्छ्वासः breath. –उल्का a forest-conflagration. –कमलम् a lotus-like face. –खुरः a tooth. –गन्धकः an onion. –गोपनम् concealment of the face; अवधीरितमुखमण्डलमुखगोपनं किमिति Udb. –ग्रहणम् kissing the mouth. –घण्टा *f.* hurraying of women in festivities. –चन्द्रः a moon-like face. –चपल *a.* talkative, garrulous. –चपेटिका a slap on the face. –चालिः an introductory dance. –चीरिः *f.* the tongue. –चूर्णम् scented powder to smear the face with; छावकरं मुखचूर्णमृतुश्रियः R. 9. 45. –जः 1 a Brāhmaṇa. –2 a tooth. –जाहम् the root of the mouth. –दूषणः an onion. –दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. –दोषः fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यन्ते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. –निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. –निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. –पटः a veil; कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य Me. 64. –पाकः inflammation of the mouth; द्राक्षाविपाकसमये मुखपाको भवति काकानाम् Udb. –पिण्डः a mouthful of food; cf. को न याति वशं लोके मुखपिण्डेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118. –पुष्पकम् a kind of ornament. –पूरणम् 1 filling the mouth. –2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. –प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. –प्रसाधनम् decorating the face. –प्रियः an orange. (–यम्) cloves. –प्रेक्ष *a.* observing or watching the face. –फुल्लकम् a kind of ornament. –बन्धः a preface, an introduction. –बन्धनम् 1 a preface. –2 a lid, cover. –भगा (a woman) who suffers her mouth to be used as a vulva. –भङ्गः 1 a blow on the face. –2 wry face, grimace. –भूषणम् a preparation of betel; see ताम्बूल. –भेदः 1 distortion of the face. –2 gaping. –मण्डनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). –मण्डलम् the (round) face. –मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. –माधुर्यम् a particular disease of the phlegm. –मारुतः breath. –मार्जनम् washing the face. –मुद्रा silence; यापदृष्टिरपि या मुखमुद्रा N. 5. 120. –मोदः Hyperanthera Moringa (Mar. शेवगा). –यन्त्रणम् the bit of a bridle. –रज्जुः *f.* the bridle of a horse. –रसः speech, talk; मधुरमुखरसामृतकलया चान्तस्तापमनघाईसि क्षमयितुम् Bhag. 6. 9. 41. –रागः the colour or complexion of the face; दद्दृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8; 17. 31; तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Śi. 11. 31. –रेखा feature, mien, air. –रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. –लाङ्गलः a hog. –लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); मृदङ्गो मुखलेपेन करोति मुखरध्वनिम् Bh. 2. 118. –2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. –वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. –वस्त्रिका a piece of fine cloth (net) held before the face (Mar. बुरखा). –वाद्यम् 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. –2 a sound made with the mouth; (Mar. बोंब). –वासः, –वासनम् a perfume used to scent breath. –विलुण्ठिका a she-goat. –विषमः one of the

ways of embezzlement namely misrepresentation of the source of income; Kau. A. 2. 8. –विष्ठा a species of cockroach. –वैरस्यम् bad taste in the mouth. –व्यादानम् gaping, yawning. –शफ *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. –शाला entrance-hall, vestibule. –शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. –शृङ्गः a rhinoceros. –शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. –शोधन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. –2 pungent, sharp. (–नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (–नम्) 1 cleansing the mouth. –2 cinnamon. –शोधिन् *m.* the citron tree. –शोषः dryness of the mouth. –श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. –संदंशः forceps. –संधिः *m.* A kind of fugue; S. D. 6th Parichcheda. –संभवः a Brāhmaṇa. –सुखम् facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. –सुरम् the nectar of the lips (अधरामृत). –स्रावः saliva. –हास्तः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; सकमलमुखहासं वीक्षितः पद्मिनीभिः Śi. 11. 47.

मुखंपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* [मुखं मुखव्यापारं कथनं राति रा-क Tv. cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेषा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16; तद्रूपवर्णनामुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 51. –2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तम्बेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अन्तःकूजन्मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनान्तः U. 2. 25,20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमधीरं त्यज मञ्जीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलम् Gīt. 5; Mk. 1. 35; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मा स्म भूः Me. 39. –3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झाङ्कृतैर्निर्झराणाम् U. 2. 14; मण्डलीमुखराशिखरे (लताकुञ्जे) Gīt. 2; गोदावरीमुखरकन्दरगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. –4 Expressive or indicative of. –5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. –6 Mocking, ridiculing. –रः 1 A crow. –2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 27. –3 A conch-shell. –री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरता Talkativeness, noisiness; स्तुवञ्जिह्रेमि त्वां न खलु ननु धृष्टा मुखरता Śiva-mahimna 9.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. –2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. –3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. –2 Conversation; सुललितमुखरिकामृतेनाप्यायमानः Bhāg. 5. 25. 7 (v. l. मुखरिता).

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; गण्डोड्डीनालिमालामुखरितककुभस्ताण्डवे शूलपाणेः Māl. 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. –2 To cause to resound. –3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुखीय *a.* Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य *a.* [मुखे आदौ भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face; अथ ह य एवायं मुख्यः प्राणः Ch. Up. 1. 2. 7; Ms. 5. 141. –2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, preeminent, prominent; चन्दनस्य च मुख्यस्य पादपैरुपशोभितम् Mb. 12. 169. 8; द्विजातिमुख्यः, वारमुख्या, योधमुख्याः &c. –3 Foremost, recited first; मुख्येन वा नियम्येत MS. 10. 5. 60 (where explaining मुख्य, शबर writes मुख्यत्वं नाम रथन्तरस्य प्रथमाधीतत्वम्). –ख्यः A leader, guide. –ख्यम् 1 A principal rite or ordinance. –2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. –3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. –4 The category called अपूर्व (in पूर्व-मीमांसा); मुख्यभेदे यथाधिकारं भावः स्यात् MS. 7. 1. 1 (where शबर explains मुख्य by अपूर्व). –Comp. –अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. –उपायाः the four chief stratagems (साम, दान, भेद and दण्ड). –क्रमः the order of the principal act; मुख्यक्रमेण वाङ्गानां तदर्थत्वात् MS. 5. 1. 14. –चान्द्रः the chief lunar month. –नृपः, –नृपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. –मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुख्यता, –त्वम् Pre-eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यशः, मुख्यतः *ind.* Chiefly, principally, above all.

मौख *a.* Belonging to teachers; ज्ञातियौनमौखस्रौवकुलहृदयमित्रसंकीर्तनम् Kau. A. 2. 10. 28.

मुख (खु) ण्डी A kind of weapon.

मुगूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध *a.* [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, fainted. –2 Perplexed, infatuated. –3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशाङ्क केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भावितः Bv. 2. 29; अयि मुग्धे कास्या चिन्ता प्रियासमागमस्य V. 3. –4 Simple, artless, innocent; अपूर्वकर्मचण्डालमयि मुग्धे विमुञ्च माम् U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1; दृष्टोत्साहश्चकितचकितो मुग्धसिद्धाङ्गनाभिः Me. 14. –5 Erring, mistaken. –6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु Ś. 1. 24; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. –7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; U. 3. 5. –8 New (as the moon); मालतीनयनमुग्धचन्द्रमाः Māl. 9. 21 (com. बालचन्द्रः). –ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions); काचं मणिं काञ्चनमेकसूत्रे मुग्धा निबध्नन्ति किमत्र चित्रम् Udb. –Comp. –अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. –आनना having a lovely face. –आलोक *a.* lovely to look at; दशनमुकुलैर्मुग्धालोकं शिशुर्दधती मुखम् U. 1. 20. –दृश् *a.* fair-eyed. –धी, –बुद्धि, –मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. –बोधम् N. of a celebrated grammar by Vopadeva. –भावः simplicity, silliness. –विलोकितम् a beautiful glance. –स्वभावः artlessness, simplicity.

मुग्धता, –त्वम् 1 Silliness. –2 Artlessness, simplicity. –3 Loveliness, charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 Ā. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुञ्च्. -II. 6 U. (मुञ्चति-ते, मुमोच-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोक्ष्यति-ते, मोक्तुम्, मुक्त] 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय...यशोधनो धेनुमृषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1; 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते सुरबन्दीनां वेणीर्वीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवानङ्गानि मुञ्चतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कण्ठं मुञ्चति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' *i. e.* raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुञ्च शय्याम् R. 5.66; मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानम् Gīt. 10; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः Ś. 6.7; मौनं मुञ्चति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 41, 96; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except. See मुक्त्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; मृगेषु शरान् मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपमृतपाण्डुपत्रा मुञ्चन्त्यश्रूणीव लताः Ś. 4.12; चिरविरहजं मुञ्चतो बाष्पमुष्णम् Me. 12; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12; Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकेकाः Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (Ā). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. -*Pass.* (मुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. -*Caus.* (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from.. -*Desid.* (मुमुक्षति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

मुच् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

मुचकः Lac.

मुच (चु) कुन्दः 1 N. of a tree (Pterospermum Suberifolium). -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krisṇa wanted to kill the mighty Kālayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.] -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Krisṇa.

मुचिर *a.* Liberal, generous. -रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिन्दः A kind of tree and flower; see मुचकुन्द.

मुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुचुलिन्दः A kind of big orange; Rām. 5. 2. 9.

मुज्, मुञ्ज् 1 P., 10 U. (मोजति, मुञ्जति, मोजयति-ते, मुञ्जयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

मुञ्जः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43; मुञ्जाटव्यां ग्रीष्मार्गं कन्दमानं स्वगोधनम् Bhāg. 10. 19. 5; मुञ्जद्वयं तु मधुरं तुवरं शिशिरं तथा। दाहतृष्णाविसर्पास्रमूत्रबस्त्यक्षिरोगजित्। दोषत्रयहरं वृष्यं मेखलासूपयुज्यते॥ Bhāva. P. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 of Viṣṇu. -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -बन्धनम् investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -मेखलिन् *m.* 1 N. of Śiva. -2 of Viṣṇu. -वासस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva.

मुञ्जवत् *a.* Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

मुञ्जाटः, -टकः A kind of plant.

मुञ्जरम् The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुट् 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृदयगतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also).

मुण् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

मुण्ट् 1 P. (मुण्टति) To crush, grind.

मुण्ठ् 1 Ā. (मुण्ठते) To run away.

मुण्ड् I. 1 P. (मुण्डति) To shave, shear; श्रावक मुण्डितमुण्डो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि Mu. 5; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 Ā. (मुण्डते) To sink.

मुण्ड *a.* [मुण्ड्-घञ्] 1 Shaved, bald; रावणश्च मया दृष्टो मुण्डस्तैलसमुक्षितः Rām. 5. 27. 19; चरन् भैक्ष्यं मुनिर्मुण्डः Mb. 12. 9. 12. -2 Lopped, stripped of top leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. -ण्डः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head; स्वप्नेऽवगाहतेऽत्यर्थं जलं मुण्डांश्च पश्यति Y. 1. 272. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches; मुण्डतालवनानीव चकार स रथव्रजान् Mb. 6. 106. 14. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -7 N. of one of the twelve principal Upaniṣads; मुण्डमाण्डूक्यतित्तिरिः; -*m.* pl. N. of a people. -ण्डा 1 N. of a plant (मुण्डीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. -ण्डम् 1 The head; अङ्गं गलितं पलितं मुण्डम् Śaṅkarāchārya. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अयसम् iron. -आसनम् a particular posture in sitting. -चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). -जम् steel. -फलः a cocoa-nut tree. -मण्डली 1 a number of shaven heads. -2 a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; वरमल्पबलं सारं न कुर्यान्मुण्डमण्डलीम् H. 3. 82. -लोहम् iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

मुण्डकः [मुण्ड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. **-कम्** The head. **-Comp. -उपनिषद्** *f.* N. of an Upaniṣad of the Atharvaveda.

मुण्डनम् [मुण्ड्-ल्युट्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

मुण्डयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

मुण्डित *p. p.* [मुण्ड्-क्त] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. **-ता** A widow. **-तम्** Iron.

मुण्डिन् *a.* [मुण्ड-इनि] 1 Shaven, bald, bald-pated; जटिलो मुण्डी लुञ्चितकेशः Charpata. S. 4; वामनो विकटो मुण्डी Rām. 7. 16. 8. -2 Hornless. *-m.* 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Śiva.

मुण्डीरः The sun.

मुत्यम् A pearl.

मुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 Ā. (मोदते, मुदित. *desid.* मुमुदिषते or मुमोदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful, or delighted; यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232; 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. *-Caus.* To please, delight, give pleasuse, gratify.

मुद्, मुदा *f.* [मुद् क्विप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; अश्नन् पुरो हरितको मुदमादधानः Śi. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदम् Bh. 3. 25 द्विपरणमुदा Gīt. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30; मुदे विद्यादाता प्रचुरधनदातापि न मुदे Udb.; Bhāg. 1. 12. 6.

मुदित *p. p.* [मुद्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. **-ता, -तम्** 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness; दाने तथा न करुणा मुदिता च पुण्ये Bhagawat S. 13. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. **-ता** Joy, delight.

मुदिरः [मुद्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 5] 1 A cloud; प्रचुरपुरन्दरधनुरनुरञ्जितमेदुरमुदिरसुवेशम् Gīt. 2; or मुञ्चसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि मुदिरालिरुदियाय Bv. 2. 88; मुदिरजालमुदीक्ष्य शिखण्डिनः Rām. Ch. 4. 35. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुद्गः [मुद् गक् Uṇ. 1. 133] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird -4 A kind of weapon (मुद्गर); विरूपाक्षस्तु महता शूलमुद्गधनुष्मता Rām. 6. 37. 14. **-Comp. -पर्णी** Phaseolus Trilobus (Mar. रानमूग). **-मोदकः** a kind of sweetmeat; Bhāva. P. **-भुज्, -भोजिन्** *m.* a horse.

मुद्गरः [मुदं गिरति गॄ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet, as in मोहमुद्गरः (a small poem by Śaṅkarāchārya); समवृच्छिष्टमुद्गराः Mb. 5. 155.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -7 A particular posture in sitting.

मुद्गरकः A hammer.

मुद्गलः N. of a sage. **-लम्** A kind of grass.

मुद्गष्टः A kind of bean.

मुद्र *a.* (मुदं राति इति) Giver of joy; बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स मुद्रः Bk. 10. 19.

मुद्रा [मुद्-रक्] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनम् Mu. 1; नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः Ś. 1; बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः Bk. 10. 19 (fig. also); इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरदवधिमुद्रामुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; सिन्दूरमुद्राङ्कितः (बाहुः) Gīt. 4. -3 A pass, passport (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतमुद्रः कटकान्निष्क्रामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5; शाहसूनोः शिवस्यैषा मुद्रा भद्राय राजते (wording on Śivājee's seal). -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवौष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपनिद्रामुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभाम् Mal. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship; योजनात् सर्वदेवानां द्रावणात् पापसंहतेः । तस्मान्मुद्रेति सा ख्याता सर्वकामार्थसाधनी Tantrasāra; Dk. 2. 2. -11 A particular branch of education (reckoning by the fingers). -12 A dance accordant with tradition. -13 A lock, stopper. -14 A nymph; बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः Bk. 10. 19. -15 "Parched grain" in the form of rice, paddy etc. (Yoginī Tantra, Ch. VI quoted in Woodroffe, Śakti and Śākta, 571). -16 Particular lines, marks; माता पुत्रः पिता भ्राता भार्या मित्रजनस्तथा । अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्ष मुद्रेव लक्ष्यते ॥ Mb. 12. 298. 40. -17 Type or block for printing. **-Comp. -अक्षरम्** 1 a letter of the seal. -2 a type (a modern use). **-अङ्क, -अङ्कित** *a.* stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. **-अधिपः** the keeper of the seal; the officer in charge of the fort; ततो मुद्राधिपो मुख्यः कौक्षेयकसहायवान् Parṇal. 3. 37. **-अध्यक्षः** superintendent of pass-ports; Kau. A. 1. 1. 1. **-कारः** a maker of seals. **-मार्गः** an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरन्ध्र. **-यन्त्रम्** a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). **-रक्षकः** the keeper of the seals. **-राक्षसम्** N. of a drama by Viśākha-datta. **-लिपिः** an alphabet of written characters; मुद्रालिपिः शिल्पलिपिर्लिपिर्लेखनिसंभवा । गुण्डिका घुणसंभूता लिपयः पञ्चधा मताः ॥ **-स्थानम्** the place (on the finger) for a seal-ring; Ś.

मुद्रणम् 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रणीपत्रम् A proof-sheet.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; वादिनाभिहितं साक्ष्यं कृत्वा राजादि मुद्रयेत् Śukra. 4. 608; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनम् Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्रागूर्णायुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. -7 = मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित *a.* 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्यागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुद्रितमुरो मधुसूदनस्य Gīt. 1; स्वयं सिन्दूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुधा *ind.* 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हसितं मुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जन्तवः Bh. 3. 78 (v. l.).

मुनिः [मन्-इन् उच्च Uṇ. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg.10. 37; दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः। वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते॥ 2. 56; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः Ś. 2. 15; R. 1. 8; 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa; Mb. 6. 119. 40. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पियालु, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 'the Supreme Spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. *-pl.* The seven sages. **-Comp. -अन्नम्** (pl.) the food of ascetics, (कन्दफलादि); देशे काले च संप्राप्ते मुन्यन्नं हरिदैवतम् Bhāg. 7. 15. 5. **-इन्द्रः** 1 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2 an epithet of Śākyamuni. -3 of Bharata. -4 of Śiva. **-ईशः, -ईश्वरः** 1 a great sage. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 of Buddha. **-च्छदः** Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). **-त्रयम्** 'the triad of sages', *i. e.* Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patañjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम् Sk. **-दारकः, -कुमारः** a young sage. **-द्रुमः** the Śyonāka tree. **-धान्यम्** a kind of wild grain (Mar. देवभात). **-परंपरा** uninterrupted tradition. **-पित्तलम्** copper. **-पुङ्गवः** a great or eminent sage. **-पुत्रकः** 1 a wagtail. -2 the *damanaka* tree. **-प्रियः** Panicum Miliaceum (Mar. नीवार, कोद्रू). **-भेषजम्** 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2 fasting. **-वृत्ति** *a.* leading an ascetic life; वार्द्धके मुनिवृत्तीनाम् R. 1. 8. **-व्रतम्** an ascetic vow; keeping silence; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्रकर्शिताम् Ku. 5. 48; मुनिव्रतमथ त्यक्त्वा निश्चक्रामाम्बिकागृहात् Bhāg. 10. 53. 51.

मुनिता, -त्वम् The state or character of a muni (वानप्रस्थत्व); कथं वादीयतामर्वाङ्मुनिता धर्मरोधिनी Ki. 11. 76.

मुन्थ् 1 P. (मुन्थति) To go, move.

मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); तस्यापरेष्वपि मृगेषु शरान् मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. **-क्षुः** A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अन्तर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; एवं ज्ञात्वा कृतं कर्म पूर्वैरपि मुमुक्षुभिः Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुचानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमूर्षा Desire of death; राममायान् मुमूर्षया Bk. 5. 57.

मुमूर्षु *a.* Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर् 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरम् Encompassing, surrounding.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Kṛiṣṇa; पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुरम् Śi. 2. 1. **-रा** N. of a fragrant plant. **-रम्** Encompassing, surrounding. **-Comp. -अरिः** 1 an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa; मुरारिमारादुपदर्शयन्त्यसौ Gīt. 1; सकृदपि यस्य मुरारिसमर्चा तस्य यमः किं कुरुते चर्चाम् and इह संसारे भवदुस्तारे कृपयापारे पाहि मुरारे Śaṅkarāchārya. -2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. **-जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद्, -मर्दन, -रिपु, -वैरिन्, -हन्** *m.* epithets of Kṛiṣṇa or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णास्रबिन्दुर्जयति भुजदण्डो मुरजितः Gīt. 1; मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातम् 10. **-द्रः** the discus of Viṣṇu.

मुरगण्डः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानन्दं नन्दिहस्ताहतमुरजरव &c. Māl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me. 66, 58; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 40. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबन्ध, see K. P. 9 *ad loc.* **-Comp. -फलः** the jackfruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरण्डाः *m.* pl. A country to the north-west of India.

मुरन्दला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

मुरलः A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. **-लाः** pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); मुरलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत् कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

मुरली A flute, pipe. **-Comp. -धरः** an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa.

मुर्छ् 1 P. (मूर्छति, मूर्छित or मूर्त; the word is written as मूर्छ् or मूर्च्छ्) 1 To settle into a solid from, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose conscious-

ness, become senseless; पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gīt. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमूर्च्छितजनाघातेन किं पौरुषम् Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुमूर्च्छ सहज तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मूर्च्छन्त्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु Ś. 5. 18; Ki. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छताम् V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा Ś. 7.32; हर्म्येषु मूर्छन्ति न चन्द्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spead over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for. -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. -*Caus.* (मूर्छयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते Gīt. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as musical instrument); इमास्तन्त्रीः सुमधुराः ...... मूर्च्छयित्वा सुमधुरं गायतां विगतज्वरौ Rām. 7. 93. 13; Bhāg. 1. 6. 33.

मुर्मिणी A small fire-place.

मुर्मुरः [मुर् क पृषो० द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरहुताशनमुर्मुरचूर्णतां दधुरिवाम्रवणस्य रजःकणाः Śi. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of one of the horses of the sun. -4 The smell of the urine of a cow.

मुर्व् 1 P. (मुर्वति) To bind, tie.

मुल् 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) To plant.

मुराटी A kind of grain.

मुशलम् A staff, stick; मुशलशब्दश्च दण्डे प्रसिद्धः ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 18.

मुश (स) ली A small houselizard.

मुष् I. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित; *desid.* मुमुषिषति) 1 (*a*) To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं मुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); मुषाण रत्नानि Śi. 1. 51; 3. 38; क्षत्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41; Śi. 3. 38. (*b*) To ravish, seduce, abduct, carry off; राघवस्यामुषः कान्तामात्तेरुक्तो न चार्पिपः Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel, remove, drive off; घनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि Śi. 4. 67; Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.) To ruin, undo; न वेत्सि मुषितमात्मानम् K. 164; Ratn. 4. 3. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्यरेणुमुषितार्कदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture, ravish; व्रीडास्फुटस्मितविसृष्टकटाक्षमुष्टः Bhāg. 8. 12. 22. -6 To surpass, excel; मुष्णन् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परिजनाम्बरैः। गीतैर्वराङ्गनानां च कोकिलभ्रमरध्वनिम् ॥ Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 92; Me. 49. -7 To deceive; मुषितोऽस्मि महात्मभिः Bhāg. 1. 13. 26. -II. 1 P. (मोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मुष्यति) 1 To steal. -2 To break, destroy.

मुष् 1 Stealing, removing, destroying. -2 Surpassing, excelling.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषा, -षी A crucible.

मुषिः *f.* Stealing &c.

मुषित *p. p.* [मुष्-क्त] 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived. **-Comp. -चेतस्** *a.* deprived of consciousness. **-त्रप** *a.* shameless. **-स्मृति** *a.* bereft of memory.

मुषितकम् Stolen property.

मुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Stolen; मुष्टं प्रतिग्राहयता स्वमर्थम् Ś. 5. 20. -2 Enticed, attracted; Bhāg. 8. 12. 22. See मुष् (5). **-ष्टम्** Stolen property.

मुष्कः [मुष्-कक्] 1 A testicle. -2 The scrotum. -3 A muscular or robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quantity, multitude. -5 A thief. **-Comp. -कच्छुः** *f.* an eruption on the scrotum. **-देशः** the region of the scrotum. **-शून्यः** a eunuch, a castrated person. **-शोफः** swelling of the testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर *a.* Having testicles. **-रः** A man having large testicles.

मुष्टिः *m., f.* [मुष्-क्तिच्] 1 The clenched hand, fist; कर्णान्तमेत्य बिभिदे निबिडोऽपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Śi. 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः Ś. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 70. -3 A handle or hilt. -4 A particular measure (=*pala*). -5 A measure of capacity equal to one handful. -6 The penis. -7 Stealing (only *f.*). -8 A compendium, abridgment. -9 A measure used in checking the account of the income and expenditure of a country; 'जनपदायव्ययशोधको मुष्टिः' Bhūṣaṇā; मुष्टिमर्धमुष्टिं वाऽभ्यन्तरीकृत्य कृत्स्नमायव्ययजातम् Dk. 2. 8. **-Comp. -करणम्** clenching the fist. **-ग्रहः** clasping with one hand. **-देशः** the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. **-द्यूतम्** a kind of game. **-पातः** boxing. **-बन्धः** 1 clenching the fist. -2 a handful. **-मान्द्यम्** slight loosening of the bow-string. **-मेय** *a.* to be measured with the fist, to be spanned with the fingers. **-युद्धम्** a pugilistic encounter, boxing. **-योगः** the offering of handfuls (*i. e.* small quantities). **-वधः** devastation of the crop; अतो मुष्टिवधः सस्यवधो वा यदोत्पद्यते तदाऽभियास्यसि Dk. 2. 3. **-वर्चस्** *n.* the feces compacted into a ball.

मुष्टिकः [मुष्टिर्मोषणं प्रयोजनमस्य कन्] 1 A goldsmith. -2 A particular position of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. **-कम्** A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs. **-काः** (*pl.*) N. of an outcast race (the *Dombas*); श्वमांसनियताहारा मुष्टिका नाम निर्घृणाः Rām. 1. 59. 19. **-Comp. -अन्तकः** an epithet of Balarāma. **-भ्रः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-स्वस्तिकः** a particular position of the hands in dancing.

मुष्टिका The fist. –Comp. –कथनम् talking with the fingers.

मुष्टिंधयः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकृ 8 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि *ind.* Fist-to-fist, hand-to-hand fighting; मुष्टीमुष्टि कचाकचि प्रहरणप्रक्षेपमूढात्मभिः Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्टकः Black mustard.

मुस् 4 P. (मुस्यति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः, –लम् 1 A mace, club; मुसला इव मे घ्नन्ति नेमे बाणाः शिखण्डिनः Mb. 6. 119. 62. –2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); मुसलमिदमियं च पातकाले मुहुरनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. –3 A kind of surgical instrument. –4 The clapper of a bell (Mar. लोळी). –5 N. of a constellation. –Comp. –आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma; उपस्पृश्य च तत्रैव प्रहृष्टो मुसलायुधः Mb. 9. 36. 2. –उलूखलम् a pestle and mortar; Ms. 3. 88.

मुसलामुसलि *ind.* Club against club; P. V. 4. 127 com.

मुसलिन् *m.* [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epithet of Balarāma. –2 Of Śiva.

मुसली 1 Salvinia Cucullata (Mar. उंदीरकानी?). –2 A house-lizard. –3 An alligator.

मुसलीका A common lizard.

मुसल्य *a.* [मुसल-यत्] To be pounded or put to death with a club; also मुसलीय.

मुस्त् 10 U. (मुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः, –स्ता, –स्तम् A kind of grass; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले Ś. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. –Comp. –अदः, –आदः a hog. –आकृतिः N. of a plant (Mar. कचरकंद).

मुस्तकः, कम्, –का See मुस्तः.

मुस्तुः The closed hand, fist.

मुस्लम् 1 A pestle. –2 A tear.

मुह् 4 P. (मुह्यति, मुग्ध or मूढ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमाहं तां स्मरन्नेवं मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21; 1. 20; 15. 16. –2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind, be at a loss; आपत्स्वपि न मुह्यन्ति नराः पण्डितबुद्धयः H. 1. 145; Ki. 18. 9. –3 To be foolish, stupid, or infatuated. –4 To fail. –5 To err, mistake. –*Caus.* (मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा मूमुहत् खलु भवन्तमनन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. –2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; व्यामिश्रेणेव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे Bg. 3. 2; 4. 16. –3 To throw into confusion. –4 To cause to err or mistake.

मूढ *p. p.* [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, infatuated; मूढाः शोणितगन्धेन निपेतुर्धरणीतले Rām. 6. 52. 15; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4. –2 Perplexed, bewildered, confounded, at a loss; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what to do'; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 70. –3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वम् R. 2. 47. –4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. –5 Abortive. –6 Confounding. –ढः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. –ढाः (*m.* pl.) An epithet of the elements in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. –ढम् confusion of mind. –Comp. –आत्मन् *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. –2 foolish, stupid, silly. –गर्भः 1 a dead foetus. –2 difficult delivery. –ग्राहः 1 a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension; मूढग्राहेणात्मनो यत् पीडया क्रियते तपः Bg. 17. 19. –2 infatuation. –चेतन, –चेतस् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितम् R. 8. 88. –धी, –बुद्धि, –मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple; व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभवम् Ki. 1. 30. –प्रभुः, –श्रेष्ठः the greatest block-head. –वात *a.* caught in a storm; महार्णवे नौरिव मूढवाता Rām. 5. 28. 3. –सत्त्व *a.* infatuated, insane.

मूढता –त्वम् 1 Confusion, bewilderment. –2 Folly, stupidity. –3 The gathering or drawing (of a tumour); Suśr. –4 Morbid condition (of शरीरस्थवात).

मुहिर *a.* [मुह्-किरच्] Silly, foolish, stupid. –रः 1 The god of love. –2 A fool, block-head.

मुहुः *ind.* =मुहुस्.

मुहुकम् Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; ग्रीवाभङ्गाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यन्दने दत्तदृष्टिः Ś. 1. 7; 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again, often and often; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहुर्मुहुः Śi. 1. 10; गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः. –2 For a time or moment, awhile; अलैस्तावन्मुहुरुपचितैर्दृष्टिरालुप्यते मे Me. 107; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; मुहुरुत्पतते बाला मुहुः पतति विह्वला। मुहुरालीयते भीता मुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति॥ Subhāṣ; Mu. 5. 3; मुहुर्मुहुः 'again and again, repeatedly'. –Comp. –चारिन् *a.* recurring. –प्रोक्त *a.* Often told. –भाषा, –वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. –भुज *m.* a horse.

मुहूर्तः –र्तम् [हुर्छ्-क्त धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवाम्बुदानीकमुहूर्तलाञ्छने R. 3. 53; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. –2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). –3 A period of 48 minutes. –र्तः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. –2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A. (मवते) To bind, fasten, tie.

मू *f.* The act of binding or tying.

मूक *a.* [मू-कक्] 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; मूकं करोति वाचालम्; मूकाण्डजम् (काननम्) Ku. 3. 42; सखीमियं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकाम् Gīt. 7; मूकीभूतघण्टास्वरास्वन्तःपुरदोलासु K. 9; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132. -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; मौनान्मूकः H. 2. 26 v. l.; Ms. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -4 The offspring of a mule and a mare. -का A crucible; see मूषा. -Comp. -अण्डज *a.* (a forest) whose birds are silent; Ku. -अम्बा a form of Durgā. -भावः silence, muteness, dumbness (also मूकता, -त्वम् in this sense).

मूकिल *a.* Silenced, dumb.

मूकिमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness, silence.

मूटः, -मूटकः, -मूडकः A basket, bundle.

मूण्ड् 1 A. (मूण्ठते) To flee, run away; L. D. B.

मूत *a.* [मू-क्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven; P. VI. 4. 20. -तः, -तम् 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रम् Urine; नाप्सु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. -अतीसारः diabetes. -आघातः a urinary disease; जायन्ते कुपितैर्दोषैर्मूत्राघातास्त्रयोदश Bhāva. P. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सङ्ग see मूत्रसंग. -कृच्छ्रम् painful discharge of urine, strangury; स्युर्मूत्रकृच्छ्राणि नृणां तथाष्टौ Bhāva. P. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -ग्रन्थिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. -जठरः, -रम् the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दशकम् the urines of an elephant, a buffalo, a camel, a cow, a she-goat, a she-sheep, a horse, an ass, a man and a woman. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः obstruction or retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुटम् the lower belly. -पुरीषम् urine and excrement; Ms. 6. 76; 11. 154. -फला a species of cucumber. -मार्गः, -प्रसेकः the urethra. -वर्तिः *f.* rupture of the scrotum. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. -शकृत् *n.* urine and excrement. -शुक्रम् a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. -शूलः, -लम् urinary colic. -सङ्गः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic. -ला see मूत्रफला.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर *a.* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 Destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -र्खः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 3; मूर्ख बलादपराधिनं मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2; मूर्खोऽपि शोभते तावद्यावत्किंचिन्न भाषते H. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -पण्डितः a learned fool; सर्वे ते हास्यतां यान्ति यथा ते मूर्खपण्डिताः Pt. 5. 40. -भूयम् folly, stupidity, ignorance. -भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. -मण्डलम् an assembly of fools. -शतम् a hundred fools; वरमेको गुणी पुत्रो न च मूर्खशतान्यपि H.

मूर्खता, -त्वम्, -मूर्खिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छ् 1 P. To increase; सुतस्य रूपान्तरमेव मूर्च्छतः चिरस्य निद्रामथ गच्छतः स्म तौ Rām. Ch. 2. 90; मूर्च्छन्मोहमहर्षिहर्षविहित......K. P.; see मुर्च्छ्.

मूर्छलिका An arrow in the form of a bird's heart.

मूर्च्छन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -नम्, -ना [मुर्च्छ्-ल्युट्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n.* in this sense); अनुकर्षं च निष्कर्षं व्याधिपावकमूर्च्छनम् Mb. 2. 13. 13. -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेषमूर्च्छनाम् Śi. 1. 10; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरन्ती Me. 88; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनान्तरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; (मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined:—क्रमात् स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चावरोहणम्। सा मूर्च्छेत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च॥ see Malli. on Śi. 1. 10 for further information); 'यत्रैव स्युः स्वराः पूर्णा मूर्च्छना सेत्युदाहृता' com. on Rām. 1. 4. 10.

मूर्च्छा [मुर्च्छ्-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning; प्रहारमूर्च्छापगमे R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छा गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sounds &c; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5 Growth, increase. -Comp. -अपगमः the passing off of fainting. -आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon; इति तत्कालसम्भूतमूर्च्छयाक्षिप्यते गतिः। कान्तस्य कातराक्ष्या यन्मूर्च्छाक्षेपः स ईदृशः॥ Kāv. 2. 154. -परिप्लुत, -परीत *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तार० इतच्, मूर्च्छ्-क्त-वा] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible; मु

श्रवणादेव मूर्च्छिता Kāv. 2 153. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented; जयारवक्ष्वेडितनादमूर्च्छितः Ki. 14. 29. -4 Made violent, intensified. -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled; वारुणीमदगन्धश्च माल्यगन्धश्च मूर्च्छितः Rām. 2. 114. 20; 6. 56. 2. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. -9 Reflected; Śataślokī 53. -तम् A kind of song or air.

मूर्ण *a*. Bound, tied.

मूर्त *a*. [मूर्च्छ्-क्त] 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्तौ विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारङ्गयूथः Ś. 1. 32; प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Solid, hard. -6 Real. -7 Thickened, coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तत्वम् 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f*. [मूर्च्छ्-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance; एतत् सर्वं यन्मूर्तं चामूर्तं च तस्मान्मूर्तिरेव रयिः Praśna Up. 1. 5. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; कौटिल्यधीरज्जुनिबद्धमूर्तिं मन्ये स्थिरां मौर्यनृपस्य लक्ष्मीम् Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -7 Body (कलेवर); विशिखसंहतितापितमूर्तिभिः Ki. 14. 64; Ms. 1. 17, 19. -8 A limb of the body (शरीरावयव); नहि मे तप्यमानस्य क्षयं यास्यन्ति मूर्तयः Rām. 1. 64. 20. -9 (In phil.) The mind and the four elements -earth, air, fire and water. -Comp. -धर, -संचर *a*. embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol. -पूजा, -सेवनम् adoration of images, idolatry. -भावः materiality.

मूर्तित्वम् 1 Embodiment, materiality, incarnation. -2 (In phil.) The having a finite measure or motion.

मूर्तिमत् *a*. 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुन्तला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Ś. 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Māl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -*m*. The body.

मूर्धन् *m*. [मुह्यत्यस्मिन्नाहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; नतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिरग्रहीदपः Śi. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मनुजेन्द्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; उत्तमे शिखरे जाते भूम्यां पर्वतमूर्धनि Sandhyā Mantra; Ś. 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart; स किल संयुगमूर्ध्नि सहायतां मघवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -7 (In gram.) The roof of the palate. -Comp. -अन्तः the crown of the head. -अभिषिक्त *a*. 1 consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; मूर्धाभिषिक्तं कुमुदो बभाषे R. 16. 81. -2 common, stock (as an instance); उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं इति बीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुदाहरणम्. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king; पश्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तानामाचार्यं कदनं महत् Mb. 7. 150. 12. -2 a man of the Kṣatriya caste. -3 a minister. -4 =मूर्धावसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवसिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brāhmaṇa father and Kṣatriya mother. -2 a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f*. an umbrella. -ग *a*. sitting down on the head; स्यन्दनैः स्यन्दनगता गजैश्च गजमूर्धगाः Rām. 7. 7. 5. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2 the mane. -3 a crown, helmet; विमुक्तमूर्धजा ये च ये चापि हतवाहनाः Mb. 10. 5. 12. -ज्योतिस् *n*. see ब्रह्मरन्ध्र or सुद्रामार्ग. -पातः splitting of the skull. -पिण्डः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). -पुष्पः the Śirīṣa tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनम् a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a*. [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head; मणिं जहार मूर्धन्यं द्विजस्य सहमूर्धजम् Bhāg. 1. 7. 55. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ट्, ठ्, ड् ढ्, ण्, र्, and ष्; ऋटुरषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent; सन्नद्धान् पत्तिमूर्धन्यान् Śiva B. 28. 78.

मूर्धन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा -र्वी, -र्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bowstrings and the girdle of Kṣatriyas are made).

मूल् I. 1 U. (मूलति-ते) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) 1 To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूलम् [मूल्-क] 1A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीभवन्ति तेषाम् Ś. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बन्धू to take or strike root; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Śi. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीद्रशना तदानीमङ्गुष्ठमूलार्पितसूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 91. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्वोर्मूलम् Śi. 7. 32; so पादमूलम्, कर्णमूलम्, अंसमूलम् &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि Ś. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलम् U. 1. 6; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मृग्यम् 'the source or authority should be found out'; पुष्पं पुष्पं विचिन्वीत मूलच्छेदं न कारयेत् Mb. 5. 34. 18; समूलघातमघ्नन्तः पराभ्योद्यन्ति मानवाः Śi. 2. 33. -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलम्, गिरिमूलम् &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood;

सा कन्दुकेनारमतास्य मूले विभज्यमाना फलिता लतेव Mb. 3. 112. 16. –9 Capital, principal, stock; मूलं भागो व्याजी परिघः क्लृप्तं रूपिकमत्ययश्चायमुखम् Kau. A. 2. 6. 24. –10 A hereditary servant. –11 A square root. –12 A king's own territory; स गुप्तमूलमत्यन्तम् R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. –13 A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). –14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. –15 A thicket, copse. –16 The root of long pepper. –17 A particular position of the fingers. –18 A chief or capital city. –19 An aboriginal inhabitant. –20 A bower, an arbour (निकुञ्ज). –21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, शूरण &c. –22 A tail; मूलो मूलवता स्पृष्टो धूप्यते धूमकेतुना Rām. 6. 4. 51. (In comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' *e. g.* मूलकारणम् 'prime cause,' &c. &c.) –Comp. –आधारम् 1 the navel. –2 a mystical circle above the organs of generation; मूलाधारे त्रिकोणाख्ये इच्छाज्ञानाक्रियात्मके.–आभम् a radish. –आयतनम् the original abode. –आशिन् *a.* living upon roots. –आह्वम् a radish. –उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. –कर्मन् *n.* magic; Ms. 9. 290. –कारः the author of an original work. –कारणम् the original or prime cause; क्रियाणां खलु धर्म्याणां सत्पत्न्यो मूलकारणम् Ku. 6. 13. –कारिका a furnace, an oven. –कृच्छ्रः –च्छ्रम् a kind of penance, living only upon roots; मूलकृच्छ्रः स्मृतो मूलैः.–केशरः a citron. –खानकः one who lives upon root-digging (मूलोत्पाटनजीवी); Ms. 8. 260. –गुणः the co-efficient of a root. –ग्रन्थः 1 an original text. –2 the very words uttered by Śākyamuni. –घातिन् *a.* destroying completely; (नहि...कर्मसु) मूलघातिषु सज्जन्ते बुद्धिमन्तो भवद्विधाः Rām. 5. 51. 18; see मूलहर. –छिन्न *a.* nipped in the bud; साऽद्य मूलच्छिन्ना Dk. 2. 2. –छेदः uprooting. –ज *a.* 1 radical. –2 growing at the roots of trees (as an ant-hill). –3 born under the constellation Mūla. (–जः) plant growing from a root. (–जम्) green ginger. –त्रिकोणम् the third astrological house. –देवः an epithet of Kaṁsa. –द्रव्यम्, –धनम् principal, stock, capital. –धातुः lymph. –निकृन्तन *a.* destroying root and branch. –पुरुषः 'the stock-man', the male representative of a family. –प्रकृतिः *f.* the Prakriti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.); मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sāṅ. K. 3. (-pl.) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन); see Ms. 7. 155. –प्रतीकारः protection of wives and wealth (धनदाररक्षा); कृत्वा मूलप्रतीकारम् Mb. 5. 151. 61. –फलदः the bread-fruit tree. –बन्धः a particular position of the fingers. –बर्हणम् the act of uprooting, extermination. –बलम् the principal or hereditary force; विन्ध्याटवीमध्येऽवरोधान् मूलबलरक्षितान् निवेशयामासुः Dk. 1. 1. [Kāmandaka enumerates six divisions of the army and declares that मौल (hereditary) is the best of them (Kām. 13. 2-3.)] –भद्रः an epithet of Kaṁsa. –भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. –मन्त्रः 1 a principal or primary text (such as आगम); जुहुयान्मूलमन्त्रेण पुंसूक्तेनाथवा बुधः A. Rām. 4. 4. 31. –2 a spell. –राशिः a cardinal number. –वचनम् an original text. –वापः 1 one who plants roots. –2 A field where crops are grown by sowing roots; पुष्पफलवाटषण्डकेदारमूलवापास्सेतुः Kau. A. 2. 6. 24. –वित्तम् capital stock. –विद्या the twelve-worded (द्वादशाक्षरी) spell:— ओं नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय; जुहुयान्मूलविद्यया Bhāg. 8. 16. 40. –विभुजः a chariot.–व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; चण्डालेन तु सोपाको मूलव्यसनवृत्तिमान् Ms. 10. 38. –व्रतिन् *a.* living exclusively on roots. –शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. –शाकटः, –शाकिनम् a field planted with edible roots. –संघः a society, sect. –साधनम् a chief instrument, principal expedient. –स्थानम् 1 base, foundation. –2 the Supreme Spirit. –3 wind, air. –4 Mooltan. (–नी) N. of Gaurī. –स्थायिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –स्रोतस् *n.* the principal current or fountain-head of a river. –हर *a.* uprooting completely; सोऽयं मूलहरोऽनर्थः Rām. 6. 46. 15. –हरः a prodigal son; मूलहरतादात्विककदर्यांश्च प्रतिषेधयेत् Kau. A. 2. 9. 27.

मूलक *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; भ्रान्तिमूलक 'based on error.' –2 Born under the constellation Mūla; P. IV. 3. 28. –कः, –कम् 1 A radish. –2 An esculent root. –3 A sort of yam. –कः A kind of poison. –Comp. –पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). –पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. –2 The asterism Mūla.

मूलिक *a.* 1 Radical, original. –2 Primary, principal. –3 Living on roots. –कः A devotee, an ascetic. –का 1 A root. –2 A collection of roots. –Comp. –अर्थः a radical fact.

मूलिन् *m.* A tree.

मूलिन *a.* Growing from a root. –नः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलीकरणम् The extraction of the square-root.

मूलेरः 1 A king. –2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य *a.* 1 To be eradicated. –2 Being at the root. –3 Purchasable. –ल्यम् 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणन्ति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Śi. 18. 15; Śānti 1. 12. –2 Wages, hire, salary. –3 Gain. –4 Capital, principal. –5 Original value. –6 An article purchased.

मूल्यकम् Price, worth, value.

मूष् 1 P. (मूषति, मूषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. –2 A round window, an air-hole. –3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वधू a female rat; मद्रेहे मशकीव मूषकवधूः Sūkti. 5. 19. -वाहनः an epithet of Gaṇeśa.

मूषणम् Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषाकर्णी Salvinia Cucullata (Mar. उंदीरकानी).

मूषिकः 1 A rat; पश्य मूषिकमात्रेण कपोता मुक्तबन्धनाः H. -2 A thief. -3 The Śirīṣa tree. -4 N. of a country. -Comp. -अङ्कः, -अञ्जनः, -रथः epithets of Gaṇeśa. -अदः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलम् a mole-hill. -विषाणम् 'the horn of a mouse', *i. e.* an impossibility; cf. शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse; मद्गेहे......मूषीव मार्जारिका Sūkti. 5. 19.

मूषीकरणम् Melting in a crucible.

मूष्यायण *a.* A child about whose parents nothing is known; cf. आमुष्यायण.

मृ 6 Ā. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तुम्, मृत) To die, perish, decease, depart from life. -*Caus.* (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. -*Desid.* (मुमूर्षति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष् See म्रक्ष्.

मृग् 4 P., 10 Ā. (मृग्यति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परेतान् मृगयितुम् G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Māl. 5. 1; अन्तर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग्-क] 1 (*a*) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः। विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेन्द्रता; see मृगाधिप below. (*b*) A wild beast. -2 A deer, an antelope; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहन्ते मृगाः Ś. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोऽयं न हन्तव्यः Ś. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant; N. of the third caste of elephants; Mātaṅga L. 1. 26. 29; 'भद्रा मन्द्रा मृगाश्चेति विज्ञेयास्त्रिविधा गजाः। क्रमेण हिमवद्विन्ध्यसह्यजाः।' com. on Rām. 1. 6. 25. -11 N. of a particular class of men; मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी; वदति मधुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्राऽतिभीरुश्चपलमतिसुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Śabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Śākadvīpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पन्दि शङ्के मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 97. -अङ्कः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the wind. -अङ्गना a doe. -अजिनम् a deer's skin. -अण्डजा musk. -अद् *m.*, -अदनः, -अन्तकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Śi. 2. 53; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. -2 a dog. -अरिः 1 a lion. -2 a dog. -3 a tiger. -4 N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1 a hunter. -2 a hyena. -आविधः a hunter. -आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -इन्द्रः 1 a lion; ततो मृगेन्द्रस्य मृगेन्द्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2 a tiger. -3 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. °आसनम् a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of Śiva. °चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1 a lion. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमम्, -उत्तमाङ्गम् the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननम् 1 a park. -2 a forest abounding in game. -केतनः the moon. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance (Mar. वावडिंग). -चर्या the acting like a deer (a kind of penance); अथैनामन्ववेक्षस्व मृगचर्यामिवात्मनः Mb. 3. 33. 11. -चारिन् *a.* acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -चेटकः the civet-cat; L. D. B. -जलम् mirage. °स्नानम् bathing in the waters of the mirage; *i. e.* an impossibility. -जालिकः, -का a snare for catching deer. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -टङ्कः the moon. -तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णा, -तृष्णिः, -तृष्णिका, *f.* mirage; मृगतृष्णाम्भसि स्नातः; see खपुष्प; जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम् Ś. 6. 16; Bhag. 4. 7. 28; Bh. 2. 5. मृगतृष्णारूप means 'resembling a mirage', ill-founded; मृगतृष्णारूपमेतद् दर्शनम् ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 31. -तोयम् the water of a mirage. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दर्पः musk. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृश् *f.* a fawn-eyed woman; तदीषद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (-*m.*) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -दृष्टिः a lion. -द्युः a hunter. -द्युत् *a.* gambling for deer; हरामि रामसौमित्री मृगो भूत्वा मृगद्युवौ Bk. 5. 47. -द्विष् *m.* a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगन्धि Ku. 1. 54; Ṛs. 6. 13; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2 the musk-deer; दृषदो वासितोत्सङ्गा निषण्णमृगनाभिभिः R. 4. 74. °जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion; नखाना पाण्डित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 1. -2 a roe-buck. -3 a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिप्लुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -प्रियम् grass growing on mountains. -ब (व) धाजीव a hunter. -बन्धिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजनी bitter apple. -मस्तकः a jackal. -मदः musk; [illegible] दीगतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Gīt. 7; चन्दनमृगमदलेपं गमितौ क्षोण्या नु वक्षोजौ Mv. 7. 24; also मृगमदसौरभ-

रभसवद्भं......Gīt. °वासा a musk-bag. –मन्द्रः N. of a class of elephants; Rām. 1. 6. 25. –मांसम् venison. –मातृका a doe. –मासः the month of Mārgaśīrṣa. –मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. –यूथम् a herd of deer. –राज् *m.* 1 a lion; पातेते पतङ्गमृगराजि निजप्रतिबिम्बरोषित इवाम्बुनिधौ Śi. 9. 18. –2 a tiger. –3 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. –राजः 1 a lion; शिलाविभक्तैर्मृगराजशावस्तुङ्गं नगोत्सङ्गमिवारोह R. 6. 3. –2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. –3 a tiger. –4 the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon. –रिपुः 1 a lion. –2 the sign *Leo*. –रोमम् wool. °जम् a woollen cloth. –रोचना yellow pigment.–रोम, –रोमज *a.* woolen. –लाञ्छन, –लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon; अह्नाधिरोपितमृगश्चन्द्रमा मृगलाञ्छनः Śi. 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. –लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; मृगलेखामुपसीव चन्द्रमाः R. 8. 42. –लोचनः the moon. (–ना, –नी) a fawn-eyed woman. –लोमिक woollen. –वधू a female deer, doe. –वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुन्दर). –वाहनः wind. –वीथिका, वीथी N. of that portion of the moon's course which includes the constellations श्रवणा, शतभिषज् and पूर्वाभाद्रपदा. –व्याधः 1 a hunter. –2 Sirius or the dogstar. –3 an epithet of Śiva. –शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. –शावः a fawn; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः Ś. 2. 19. –शिरः, –शिरस् *n.*, –शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. –शीर्षम् the constellation मृगशिरस्. (–र्षः) the lunar month Mārgaśīrṣa. –शीर्षन् *m.* the constellation मृगशिरस्. –श्रेष्ठः a tiger. –हन् *m.* a hunter.

मृगणा [मृग्-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. –2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् *m.* Ved. A wild animal; धन्वान्वा मृगयसो वि तस्थुः Ṛv. 2. 38. 7.

मृगया [मृगं यात्यनया या घञर्थे क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः Ś. 2. 5; मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन Ś. 2; so मृगयावेष, मृगयाविहारिन् &c. –Comp. –अरण्यम्, –वनम् a park. –क्रीडनम्, –क्रीडा pleasure of hunting. –धर्मः the rules of hunting. –यानम् a hunting expedition. –रसः the pleasure of the chase. –व्यसनम् a hunting accident.

मृगयुः [मृग-अस्त्यर्थे युच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्मृगस्य मृगयुः पदम् Ms. 8. 44; हन्ति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Śi. 2. 80. –2 A jackal. –3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृगव्यम् 1 The chase, hunting; अयमेव मृगव्यसत्रकामः Ki. 13. 9. –2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगाविद् (द्) A hunter; भ्रातरि न्यस्य यातो मां मृगाविन् मृगयामसौ Bk. 5. 82.

मृगित *a.* [मृग्-क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. –2 Sought, searched for –3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. –2 Epilepsy. –3 N. of a particular class of women. –Comp. –दृश् *f.*, –लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. –पतिः an epithet of Kriṣṇa.

मृग्य *a.* [मृग्-ण्यत्] 1 To be sought or inquired after, to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्. –2 Questionable, uncertain.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. –II 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति-ते, ममार्ज-मार्जयांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जीत्-अमार्क्षीत्, अममार्जत्-त, मार्जिष्यति, मार्क्ष्यति, मार्जयिष्यति-ते, मार्जितुम्-मार्ष्टुम्, मार्जयितुम्, मृष्ट, मार्जित, *desid.* मिमृक्षति or मिमार्जिषति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also); स्वेदलवान् ममार्ज Śi. 3. 79; दोषप्रवादममृजन् 5. 28; यत्पूर्वं विधिना ललाटलिखितं तन्मार्जितुं कः क्षमः Bh. 2. 93; त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. –2 To rub, stroke. –3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). –4 To deck, adorn. –5 To purify, wash with water, sharpen; लघुः खड्गान् ममार्जुश्च ममृजुश्च परश्वधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् चक्रुः or शोधितवन्तः).

मृजः A kind of drum.

मृजा [मृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution; परया मृजया हीनां कृष्णपक्षे निशामिव Rām. 5. 19. 16. –2 Cleanliness, purity; मृजान्वया स्नेहमिव स्रवन्तीः (...... शस्यविशेष-पङ्क्तीः) Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धि) –3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृजावत् *a.* 1 Possessed of cleanliness; मृजावान् स्यात् स्वयूथ्येषु Mb. 12. 120. 10. –2 Possessed of good dress; परिद्यूनान् व्रतवती किमुताय मृजावतः Mb. 1. 202. 7.

मृजित *a.* Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

मृञ्ज् 1 P. (मृञ्जति) To sound.

मृड् 6, 9 P. (मृडति, मृड्नाति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. –2 To forgive, pardon. –3 To delight, gladden; इन्द्रारिव्याकुलं लोकं मृडयन्ति युगे युगे Bhāg. 1. 3. 28. –4 To be delighted or happy.

मृडः An epithet of Śiva; जनसुखकृते सत्त्वोद्रिक्तौ मृडाय नमो नमः Śiva-mahimna S. 30.

मृडनम् Favouring, showing grace.

मृडा, मृडानी, मृडी An epithet of Pārvatī; शङ्के सुन्दरि कालकूटमपिबत् मूढो मृडानीपतिः Gīt. 12.

मृडीकः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 A fish. –3 A deer.

मृडङ्कुणः A boy; L. D. B.

मृण् 6 P. (मृणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणालः, –लम् [मृण-कालन्] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; भङ्गेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नन्ति तन्तवः H. 1. 91; सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Ṛs. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. –लम् The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). –Comp. –कण्ठः a particular aquatic bird. –भङ्गः a bit of a lotus-fibre. –सूत्रम् the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, -मृणाली 1 A lotus stalk or fibre; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमङ्गम् Mal. 1. 22; or परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यङ्गकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29. -2 A lotus plant or flower; मृणाली पङ्कदिग्धेव विभाति न विभाति च Ram 5. 19. 6; तप्यमानामिवोष्णेन मृणालीमचिरोद्धृताम् 5. 19. 17.

मृणालिन् m. A lotus.

मृणालिनी 1 A louts-plant; बिभर्षि चाकारमनिर्वृतानां मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागम् R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत p. p. [मृ कर्तरि क्त] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यातास्ते वै जीवन्ति के मृताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमप्रजम्। मृतमश्रोत्रियं श्राद्धं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः॥ Pt. 2. 98. -3 Calcined, reduced; मूर्च्छां गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. **-तम्** 1 Death; मृतेभ्यः प्रमृतं यान्ति दरिद्राः पापकारिणः Mb. 12. 181. 3. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; मृतं तु याचितं भैक्षम् Ms. 4. 5; see अमृतम् (8). **-Comp. -अङ्गम्** a corpse. **-अण्डः** the sun. (**-ण्डा**) a woman whose offspring dies. **-अशन** a. being of the age 90 to 100 years. **-अशौचम्** impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशौच. **-उद्भवः** the sea, ocean. **-कल्प, -प्राय** a. almost dead, insensible. **-कान्तकः** a jackal; Nighanṭa-ratnākara. **-गर्भा** (a woman) whose foetus dies. **-गृहम्** a grave. **-चेलम्** shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chaṇḍālas). **-जीवन** a. reviving the dead. **-दारः** a widower. **-नन्दनः** a kind of hall with 58 pillars; Vāstuvidyā. **-निर्यातकः** one who carries dead bodies to the cemetery; अनमयश्च ये विप्रा मृतनिर्यातकाश्च ये Mb. 13. 23. 19. **-पाः** a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery, collect dead men's clothes, &c.); सप्तजातिशतान्येव मृतपाः संभवन्तु ये Ram. 1. 59. 19. **-प्रजा** (a woman) whose children are dead. **-भावः** the state of death. **-मत्तः, मत्तकः** a jackal. **-वस्त्रभृत्** a. wearing a dead man's clothes; Ms. 10. 35. **-वासरः** the day of anyone's death. **-संस्कारः** funeral or obsequial rites. **-संजीवन** a. reviving the dead. (**-नम्, -नी**) the revival of a dead person. (**-नी**) a charm for reviving the dead. **-सूतकम्** bringing forth a still-born child. (**-कः**) a particular preparation of quicksilver. **-स्नानम्** ablution after a death or funeral. **-हारः, -हारिन्** a carrier of the dead.

मृतकः, -कम् A dead person, a corpse; उवाच मृतकोपान्ते पतितं मृतकोपमम् A. Ram. 6. 12. 9; ध्रुवं ते जीवन्तोऽप्यहह मृतका मन्दमतयो न येषामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39. **-कम्** 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -2 Death. **-Comp. -अन्तकः** a jackal. **-स्वमोक्त्** m. a royal sage; L. D. B.

मृतिः f. Death, dying; आलम्ब्य शाखां कृतनिश्चया मृतौ A. Ram. 5. 3. 58.

मृतिमन् m. Mortality.

मृतण्डः The sun.

मृतामदः Blue vitriol.

मृतालकम् A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृद् तिकन् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 182. -2 Fresh earth. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ त्युक्] 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27; मृत्योः स मृत्युमाप्नोति य इह नानेव पश्यति. -2 Yama, the god of death. -3 An epithet of Brahman. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 Of Māyā. -6 Of Kali. -7 The god of love. -8 The worldly life (संसार); (नमो) अनात्मने स्वात्मविभक्तमृत्यवे Bhāg. 10. 86. 48. -9 N. of the 8th astrological house. -10 The deity taking away life in the body; यान्येतानि देवत्रा क्षत्राणीन्द्रो वरुणः सोमो रुद्रः पर्जन्यो यमो मृत्युरीशान इति Bri. Up. 1. 4. 11; यमं कालं च मृत्युं च स्वर्गं संपूज्य चार्हतः Mb. 12. 200. 3. -11 =अशनाया q. v.; Bri. Up. 1. 2. 1. **-Comp. -तूर्यम्** a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. **-द** a. fatal. **-द्वारम्** the door leading to death. **-नाशकः** quicksilver. **-नाशनम्** the drink of immortality, ambrosia. **-पाः** an epithet of Śiva. **-पाशः** the noose of death or Yama. **-पुष्पः** 1 the sugarcane. -2 the bamboo. **-प्रतिबद्ध** a. liable to death. **-फलम्** a kind of poisonous fruit. **-फला, -ली** the plantain. **-बीजः, -वीजः** a bamboo-cane. **-भृत्यः** sickness, disease. **-राज्** m. Yama, the god of death. **-लोकः** 1 the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. -2 earth, the world of mortals; cf. मर्त्यलोक. **-वञ्चनः** 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 a raven. **-सूतिः** f. a female crab; for explanation of this word read यथा कर्कटकी गर्भमाधत्ते मृत्यवे निजम् Purāṇam.

मृत्युंजयः An epithet of Śiva; कण्ठालंकृतशेषभूषणममुं मृत्युंजयं भावये॥ (Mṛityuñjaya Mānasa Pūjā S. 1.)

मृत्सा, -मृत्स्ना 1 Earth, clay. -2 Good earth or clay; त्वमादिरन्तो जगतोऽस्य मध्यं घटस्य मृत्स्नेव परः परस्मात् Bhāg. 8. 6. 10; क्वचिन्मृत्स्नाशिलत्वं क्वचिदपि च वैकुण्ठविभवः Viṣṇu-mahimna S. 12. -3 A kind of fragrant earth. -4 Aluminous slate. -5 A chisel; L. D. B.

मृत्स्नः, -मृत्स्नम् Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृद्नाति, मृदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub; मम च मृदितं क्षौमं बाल्ये त्वदङ्गविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. -2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize; तानमर्दीदखादीच्च Bk. 15. 35; बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. -3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch; अस्मिन्नसौ मृदितपक्ष्मलरल्लकाङ्गः Si. 4. 61. -4 To overcome, surpass. -5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). -Caus. (मर्दयति) =मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down,

trampled upon, killed. -3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृदिनी Good or soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [मृद्यते मृद् कर्मणि क्विप्] 1 Clay, earth, loam; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गन्धं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāṣ.; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay; मृदः शुद्धिमभीप्सता Ms. 5. 136. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -कणः a small clod or lump of earth. -करः a potter. -कांस्यम् an earthen vessel. -किरा an earthworm. -क्षारम् a radish. -ग *a.* growing in clay. (-गः) a kind of fish. -घटः an earthen pot, pitcher. -चयः (मृच्चयः) a heap of earth. -पचः a potter. -पात्रम्, -भाण्डम् earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. -पिण्डः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बुद्धिः 'clod-pated', a blockhead; मया च मृत्पिण्डबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतम् Ś. 6. -प्रक्षेपः scattering earth over (for purification); मृत्प्रक्षेपेण शुध्यति Ms. 5. 125. -फली Costus Speciosus (कोष्ठ). -लोष्टः a clod of earth. -शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka). -स्तोमः a heap of earth.

मृन्म (ण्म) य *a.* Earthen; स मृण्मये वीतहिरण्मयत्वात् पात्रे निधायार्घ्यमनर्घशीलः R. 5. 2.

मृदङ्कुरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

मृदङ्गः [मृद्-अङ्ग् किच] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; वीणावेणुमृदङ्गानि पुरं प्रविशति प्रभौ Bhāg. 10. 50. 38. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. -Comp. -केतुः N. of Yudhiṣṭhira (धर्मराज); मृदङ्गकेतोस्तस्य त्वं तेजसा निहतः पुरा Mb. 7. 156. 18. -फलः the breadfruit tree. -फलिनी (=मृदङ्गी) a species of plant (Mar. घोसाळी).

मृदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवम् Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. -Comp. -करः a thunderbolt.

मृदु *a.* [मृद्-कु] (-दु or -द्वी *f.*; compar. म्रदीयस्; superl. म्रदिष्ठ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजान्तकः R. 8. 45, 57; Ś. 1. 10; 4. 11. -2 Soft, mild, gentle; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity'; तं कृपामृदुरवेक्ष्य भार्गवम् 11. 83; Ś. 6. 1; महर्षिर्मृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented'; खातमूलमनिलो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तटद्रुमम् 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble; सर्वथा मृदुरसौ राजा H. 3; ततस्ते मृदवोऽभूवन् गन्धर्वाः शरपीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. -7 (In astr.) Situated in the upper apsis. -दुः The planet Saturn. -दु *n.* 1 Softness, gentleness. -2 A kind of iron. -दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः Ś. 1. 23; वादयते मृदु वेणुम् Gīt. 5. -Comp. -अङ्ग *a.* of delicate limbs. (-ङ्गी) a delicate woman. -अवग्रहः a particular slight separation of the members of a compound. -उच्चम् (in astr.) the upper apsis of a planet's course. -उत्पलम् the soft *i. e.* blue lotus. -कण्टकः a kind of sheat-fish. -कार्ष्णायसम्, -कृष्णायसम् soft-iron, lead. -कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. -गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. -गिर् *a.* soft-voiced. -चर्मिन्, -छदः, -त्वच्, -त्वचः *m.* a kind of birch tree. -तीक्ष्णम् the नक्षत्रs कृत्तिका and विशाखा. -पत्रः a rush or reed. -पर्वकः, -पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the Śirīṣa tree. -पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. -फलम् N. of a plant (विकङ्कत). -भाषिन् *a.* sweet-speaking. -युद्ध *a.* fighting lazily. -रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare. -वर्गः, -गणः the group of the Nakṣatras अनुराधा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. -सारा, -रम् Thespesia Populnea (Mar. पारसा पिंपळ). -सूर्य *a.* (a day) on which the sun shines mildly; मृदुसूर्याः सुनीहाराः......दिवसा भान्ति सांप्रतम् Rām. 3. 16. 12. -स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. -हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुक *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुता 1 Softness, tenderness. -2 Weakness.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. -लम् 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृदुलकम् Gold.

मृद्वी, मृद्वीका A vine or bunch of grapes; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृद्वीं मृद्वीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60; मृद्वीका रसिता सिता समशिता...Bv. 4. 13, 37; Mb. 7. 64. 7.

मृध् 1 U. (मर्धति-ते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

मृध् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight; भक्तिमान् स्वामिनि मृधे शक्तिमानतिकोपनः Śiva B. 22. 13. -2 An enemy.

मृधस् *n.* Ved. 1 War; दैत्यराजस्य च ब्रह्मन् कस्माद् हेतोरभून्मृधः Bhāg. 3. 14. 3. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधम् War, battle, fight; सत्त्वविहितमतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत मृधेऽधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39; हत्वा निवृत्ताय मृधे खरादीन् R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13. -Comp. -भू *f.* a field of battle.

मृश् 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.). -2 To sprinkle. -III. 4, 10 U. (मृष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with; न मर्षयन्ति चात्मानं संभावयितुमात्मना Rām. 6. 65. 4; तत्किमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न

मृष्यतीति U. 3; R. 9. 62. -2 To allow, permit. -3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear; मृष्यन्तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य दुहितृजनस्यैकोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः Ś. 4; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1; महाब्राह्मण मर्षय Mk. 1. -4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly; यद् वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147; मृषाभाषासिन्धो Pv. 2. 21. -2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. -अर्थक *a.* 1 untrue. -2 absurd. (-कम्) an absurdity, an impossibility. -उद्यम् falsehood, lying, a false statement; तत् किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि मृषोद्यं तदिति U. 4; मृषोद्यं प्रवदन्तीं ताम् Bk. 5. 60. -ज्ञानम् ignorance, error. -दानम् insincere promise of a gift. -भाषिन्, -वादिन् *m.* a liar. -वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. -वादः 1 an untrue speech; a lie, falsehood. -2 insincere speech, flattery. -3 irony, satire. -साक्षिन् false witness.

मृषायते Den. Ā. To be mistaken, to err.

मृषालकः The mango tree.

मृष्ट *p. p.* [मृज् मृश् वा-क्त] 1 (*a*) Cleansed, purified; शरच्छशिकरैर्मृष्टं मानयन् रजनीमुखम् Bhāg. 3. 2. 34. (*b*) Pure, clean; भक्षयित्वा फलान्यथ। मूलानि च सुमृष्टानि...Rām. 7. 93. 8. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched; स्थितपतितं च करोति मृष्टमन्नम् Bri. S. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable; मांसानि च सुमृष्टानि Rām. 7. 39. 26; ग्रासं सुमृष्टं विरसं महान्तं स्तोकमेव वा। यदृच्छयैवापतितं ग्रसेदाजगरोऽक्रियः॥ Bhāg. 11. 8. 2. -7 Sprinkled. -ष्टम् Pepper. -Comp. -कुण्डल *a.* wearing bright ear-rings. -गन्धः a savoury or agreeable smell. -यशस् *a.* of pure glory.

मृष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 Sprinkling. -5 A savoury repast; सृष्टिर्मृष्टिर्द्विजाग्र्याग्र्याः श्राद्धकर्मसु संपदः Ms. 3. 255.

मृष्टेरुक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मॄ 9 P. (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 Ā. (मयते, मित; *desid.* मित्सते) To exchange or barter. -*With* नि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadā; रेवेन्दुजा पूर्वगङ्गा नर्मदा मेकलाद्रिजा Abh. Chin. 1083.

मेक्षणम् A wooden spoon.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds; मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; Rs. 6. 3. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितम्बबिम्बैः सदुकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बन्धनम् Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; मौञ्जी त्रिवृत् समा श्लक्ष्णा कार्या विप्रस्य मेखला। क्षत्रियस्य तु मौर्वी ज्या वैश्यस्य शणतान्तवी॥ Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितम्ब); आमेखलं संचरतां घनानाम् Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadā. -10 The cords or lines drawn round an alter; विधिना विहिते कुण्डे मेखलागर्तवेदिभिः Bhāg. 11. 27. 36. -Comp. -पदम् the hips. -बन्धः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachārin, q. v.; मेखलीनां महासङ्घः कौसल्यां समुपस्थितः Rām. 2. 32. 21.

मेखलालः An epithet of Śiva.

मेघः [मेहति वर्षति जलम्, मिह्-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नञ्जनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Rāgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. -घम् Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् *m.*, -पथः, मार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. -अन्तः the autumn (शरद्). -अरिः the wind. -अस्थि *n.* hail. -आख्यम् talc. -आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season; नवाम्बुमत्ताः शिखिनो नदन्ति मेघागमे कुन्दसमानदन्ति Ghaṭ. -आच्छादित *a.* covered with clouds. -आटोपः a dense or thick cloud. -आडम्बरः thunder. -आनन्दा a kind of crane. आनन्दिन् *m.* a peacock. -आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me.3. -आस्पदम् the sky, atmosphere. -उदकम् rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy season. -गर्जनम्, -गर्जना thunder. -चिन्तकः the Chātaka bird. -जः a large pearl. -जालम् 1 a dense mass of clouds. -2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Chātaka bird. -ज्योतिस् *m.*, *n.* lightning. -डम्बरः thunder. -दीपः lightning. -दूतम् N. of a celebrated poem by Kālidāsa. -द्वारम् the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1 the roar of clouds, thunder. -2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -3 N. of Indrajit, son of Rāvaṇa; भक्तिग्राहं कथमपि यवीयांसमुत्सृज्य चापारोपव्यग्राङ्गुलिकिसलयं मेघनादक्षयाय Mv. 6. 37. -4 the Palāśa tree. °अनुलासिन्, °अनुलासकः a peacock. °जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakṣmaṇa. -नामन् *m.* a kind of grass (Cyperus Rotundus, भद्रमुस्ता). -निर्घोषः thunder. -पङ्क्तिः, -माला, -राजिः *f.* a line of clouds; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद् विद्युल्लता V. 2. -पथः atmosphere. -पुष्पम् 1 water. -2 hail. -3 river-water. (-ष्पः) N. of one of the 4 horses of Viṣṇu. -प्रसरः, -प्रसवः water. -भूतिः a thunderbolt. -मण्डलम् the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् *a.* cloud-capt. -मोदिनी Eugeria Jambolana (Mar.

जांभूळ). -योनिः fog, smoke. -रवः thunder. -रावः a kind of water-bird. -रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. -वर्णा the Indigo plant. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Indra; श्रयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Śi. 13. 18. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -विस्फूर्जितम् 1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2 N. of a metre; see App. -वेश्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. -श्याम *a.* dark as a cloud (epithet of Rāma or Kṛiṣṇa); मेघश्यामं पीतकौशेयवासम्. -संघातः an assemblage of clouds. -सारः a kind of camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. -स्वरदिन् *m.* the fabulous animal Śarabha. -स्तनितम् thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* (-री *f.*) Producing clouds.

मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेचक *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; कुर्वन्नञ्जनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 61; Rām. 5. 22. 26. -कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail; प्रेङ्खद्भूरिमयूखमेचकचयैः Māl. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -कम् 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the Yamunā. -गलः a peacock.

मेचकित *n.* Having a dark-blue colour.

मेचटिकः The smell of bad oil.

मेट्, -मेड् 1 P. (मेटति, मेडति) To be mad.

मेटः A white-washed storied house.

मेटुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, -मेढी, -मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound; मेढ्यां गोचक्रवत्स्थास्नु परस्तात् कल्पवासिनाम् Bhāg. 4. 9. 21. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढीभूत *a.* Being the central point round which everything turns; मेढीभूतः स्वयं राजन् निग्रहे प्रग्रहे भवान् Mb. 3. 10. 16; 14. 1. 16.

मेढ्रः [मिह्-ष्ट्रन्] A ram. -ढ्रम् The male organ of generation, penis; (यस्य) मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* the prepuce. -जः an epithet of Śiva. -रोगः a venereal disease. -शृङ्गी Odina Pinnata (Mar. मेढशिंगी).

मेढ्रकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेण्ठः, -मेण्डः An elephant-keeper.

मेण्ढः, -मेण्ढकः A ram.

मेण्ढ्रः See मेढ्र.

मेथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Ātm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, -मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेथीपिष्टम् A kind of condiment prepared from the flour of Faenugreek grains; Gaṇeśa P. 49. 47-51; (cf. Mar. मेतकूट).

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 36; Mb. 13. 22. 22 (com. मेदा गोमहिष्यादीनां मृतानां मांसमश्नन्तः). -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलंबुषा). -दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines). -Comp. -कृत् *n.* the flesh. -जम् a species of bdellium. -भिल्लः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् *n.* [मिद्-असुन्] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven *dhātus* of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; मेदसा तर्पयेद् देवानथर्वाङ्गिरसः पठन् Y. 1. 44; पिपीलिकाभिराचीर्णमेदस्त्वङ्मांसशोणितम् Bhāg. 7. 3. 15. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदच्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः Ś. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp. -अर्बुदम् a fatty tumour. -कृत् *m.*, *n.* flesh. -गण्डः a kind of fatty excrescence. -ग्रन्थिः a fatty tumour. -जम्, -तेजस् *n.* a bone. -दोषः, -रोगः excessive fatness. -धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -पिण्डः a lump of fat. -वहम् a lymphatic. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 increase of fat, corpulence. -2 enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong, robust; मेदस्विनः सरभसोपगतानभीकान् (भङ्क्त्वा) Śi. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चपलं वसु नितान्तमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरन्त्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52; (मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदसैव परिप्लुता । तेनेयं मेदिनीनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -जः the planet Mars. -दिनम् a natural day. -द्रवः dust. -धरः a mountain.

मेदुर *a.* [मिद्-घुरच्] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense; पर्यन्तप्रतिरोधिमेदुरचयस्त्यानं चिताज्योतिषाम् Māl. 5. 11; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेघैर्मेदुरमम्बरम् Gīt. 1; मकरन्दसुन्दरगलन्मदाकिनीमेदुरम् (पदारविन्दम्) 7; श्रीगोविन्दपदाम्भोजप्रमोदभरमेदुरम् Śiva B. 25. 27; कुटजामोदमेदुरः पवनः 26. 69.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेद *a.* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेद्रम् = मेढ्रम् q. v.; नाभ्यधश्च भवेन्मेद्रम् Śukra. 4. 414.

मेध् 1 U. See मेथ्.

मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेध, अश्वमेध; एकविंशतिमेधान्ते Mb. 14. 29. 18 (com. मेधो युद्धयज्ञः। 'यज्ञो वै मेधः' इति श्रुतेः।). -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. **-Comp.** **-जः** an epithet of Viṣṇu.

मेधा [मेध्-अच्] (changed to मेधस् in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -2 Intellect, intelligence in general; यत् सप्तान्नानि मेधया तपसाजनयत् पिता Bri. Up. 1. 5. 1; Bg. 10. 34; आयुष्मन्तं सुतं सूते यशोमेधासमन्वितम् Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). **-Comp.** **-अतिथिः** N. of a learned commentator on Manusmriti. **-जननम्** N. of a rite for producing mental and bodily strength. **-जित्** *m.* an epithet of Kātyāyana. **-रुद्रः** an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेधावत् *a.* Wise, intelligent.

मेधाविन् *a.* [मेधा-विनि] 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect; मेधाविनो नीतिगुणप्रयुक्तां पुरः स्फुरन्तीमिव दर्शयन्ति Pt. 1. 61; मेधावी छिन्नसंशयः Bg. 18. 10. *-m.* 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. **-नी** An epithet of the wife of Brahma.

मेधि See मेथि.

मेधिर *a.* Intelligent, wise.

मेध्य *a.* [मेध्-ण्यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice; अजाश्वयोर्मुखं मेध्यम् Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेध्येनाश्वेनेजे; R. 13. 3; उषा वा अश्वस्य मेध्यस्य शिरः Bri. Up. 1. 1. 1. -3 Pure, sacred, holy; भुवं कोष्णेन कुण्डोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; 3. 31; 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. **-ध्यः** 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medinī). **-ध्या** 1 N. of several plants (केतकी, शङ्खपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.). -2 The gall-stone of a cow (रोचना). -3 A particular vein.

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Śakuntalā). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. **-Comp.** **-आत्मजा** N. of Pārvatī.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयाम् (उपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18; 5. 5. -2 N. of a river. -3 speech (वाच्).

मेनादः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेन्धिका, -मेन्धी N. of a plant (Mar. मेंदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 Ā. (मेपते) To go, move.

मेय *a.* [मा-मि-वा यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated; तथा धरिममेयानां शतादभ्यधिके वधः Ms. 8. 321. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Viṣṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas; cf. द्वीप; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समाप्तहेममहिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bh. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. **-Comp.** **-अद्रिकर्णिका** the earth. **-धामन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **-पृष्ठम्** heaven, the sky. **-मन्दरः** N. of a mountain. **-यन्त्रम्** a figure shaped like a spindle. **-सावर्णः** N. of one of the fourteen Manus.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल्-घञ्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, an assembly. -4 Conjunction (of planets). (Also मेलक).

मेलनम् [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter; a fight.

मेला [मिल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. **-Comp.** **-अन्धुकः, -नन्दः, -नन्दा, -मन्दा** an ink-stand, ink-bottle. **-अम्बु** ink.

मेलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलायनम् Combination, junction.

मेव् 1 Ā. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेव *a.* Much (पुष्कल); सर्वं मे त्वं ब्रूहि मेवं यथावत् Mb. 6. 20. 2.

मेषः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. **-Comp.** **-अण्डः** an epithet of Indra. **-कम्बलः** a woollen blanket or rug. **-कुसुमः, -लोचनः** Cassia Thora (Mar. टाकळा). **-पालः, -पालकः** a shepherd. **-मांसम्** mutton. **-यूथम्** a flock of sheep. **-शृङ्गः** a species of tree; Mb. 14. 43. 3. **-शृङ्गी** Odina Pinnata (Mar. मेढशिंगी).

मेषा Small cardamoms.

मेषायते Den. Ā. To act like a ram.

मेषिला, -मेषी A ewe.

मेषूरणम् N. of the 10th astrological house. [A Greek word]; Bṛi. S.

मेहः [मिह्-घञ्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease; diabetes. -4 A ram. -5 A Goat. -Comp. -घ्नी turmeric.

मेहनम् [मिह्-ल्युट्] 1 Passing urine; एवं धाष्टर्यान्युशति कुरुते मेहनादीनि वास्तौ Bhāg. 10. 8. 31. -2 Urine. -3 The penis; प्रलम्बोदरमेहनाः Mb. 9. 45. 97.

मैत्र *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [मित्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; कुर्यादन्यन्न वा कुर्यान्मैत्रो ब्राह्मण उच्यते Ms. 2. 87; अद्वेष्टा सर्वभूतानां मैत्रः करुण एव च Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6 (com. 'आर्द्रः सार्द्रस्तथा मैत्रः शुभो वासव एव च' इति बृहस्पतिस्मरणात्); मैत्रे मुहूर्ते प्रययौ प्रयागवनमुत्तमम् Rām. 2. 89. 21 (com. उदयात् तृतीयमुहूर्ते). -त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa; परिनिष्ठितकार्यस्तु स्वाध्यायेनैव ब्राह्मणः। कुर्यादन्यत्र वा कुर्यान्मैत्रो ब्राह्मण उच्यते॥ Mb. 12. 60. 12. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus; Ms. 12. 72 (com.). -4 A friend. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा; तीर्थयात्रां हलधरः ......मैत्रनक्षत्रयोगे स्म Mb. 9. 35. 14. -त्रम् 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; मैत्रं प्रसाधनं स्नानम् (पूर्वाह्ण एव कुर्वीत) Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to Mitra; अजातशत्रुः कृतमैत्रो हुताग्निः Bhāg. 1. 13. 30. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मैत्रभम् in the same sense). -Comp. -चित्तम् benevolence. -नक्षत्रम् the अनुराधा constellation.

मैत्रकम् Friendship.

मैत्रायणम् Benevolence; समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु मैत्रायणगतिश्चरेत् Mb. 12. 160. 27. (-णाः *m.* pl.) N. of a Vedic school; also मैत्रायणी.

मैत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmīki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasiṣṭha; त्वां मैत्रावरुणोऽभिनन्दतु गुरुर्यस्ते गुरूणामपि U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya; यान् मैत्रावरुणिः प्रशास्ति भगवानाम्नायपूते विधौ Mv. 1. 25. -2 Of Vasiṣṭha. -3 Of Vālmīki.

मैत्रिन् *a.* Friendly, kind.

मैत्रेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe; मैत्रेयकं तु वैदेहो माधूकं संप्रसूयते Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धम्).

मैत्रेयी N. of the wife of याज्ञवल्क्य.

मैत्र्यम् Friendship, alliance; आहुः साप्तपदं मैत्र्यं जनाः शास्त्रविचक्षणाः Pt.

मैथिलः [मिथिलायां भवः अण्] A king of Mithilā; उत्पन्ना मैथिलकुले जनकस्य महात्मनः Rām. 7. 17. 37; R. 11. 32, 48. -लाः (pl.) The people of Mithilā q. v. -ली N. of Sītā; स जहार तयोर्मध्ये मैथिलीं लोकशोषणः R. 12. 29.

मैथुन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [मिथुनेन निर्वृत्तम् अण्] 1 Paired, coupled; गन्धर्वस्ताद‍ृशीरस्य मैथुन्यश्च सितासिताः Bhāg. 4. 27. 14. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -नम् 1 Copulation, sexual union; मृतं मैथुनमप्रजम् Pt. 2. 98. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -Comp. -गत *a.* engaged in copulation. -गमनम् sexual intercourse. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धर्मिन् *a.* copulating. -वैराग्यम् abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance; P. IV. 3. 125.

मैथुनिन् *a.* Copulating, sexually united. -*m.* One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मैथुनीभावः Copulation, sexual union; नारीषु मैथुनीभावं नाकामास्वभ्यरोचयत् Rām. 7. 26. 59.

मैथुन्य *a.* Relating to copulation.

मैधावकम् Wisdom, intelligence.

मैनवी (In music) A kind of gait or movement.

मैनाकः [मेनकायां भवः अण्] N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20; चिरं जलनिधौ मग्नो मैनाक इव मार्दवम् Bv. -Comp. -स्वसृ *f.* epithet of Pārvatī.

मैनालः, -मैनिकः A fisherman.

मैन्दः N. of a demon killed by Kriṣṇa. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa.

मैरेयः, -यम्, -मैरेयकः, -कम् A kind of intoxicating drink (a combination of सुरा and आसव); अधिरजनि वधूभिः पीतमैरेयरिक्तम् Śi. 11. 51; G. L. 34; पीत्वा च मधुमैरेयम् Bhāg. 6. 1. 59; मैरेयं सरसिजीमुखाम्बुजस्थं चक्राह्वाः सह गृहिणीभिरापिबन्ति Rām. Ch. 70.

मैलिन्दः A bee.

मैलेयकः A variety of inferior gems; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

मोकम् 1 The cast-off skin of an animal; कदलीमृगमोकानि Mb. 2. 49. 19. –2 A quadruped. –3 A pupil.

मोक्तव्य *a.* 1 To be set free, liberated. –2 To be renounced or resigned. –3 To be hurled or thrown upon or against.

मोक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. –2 To loose, untie, undo. –3 To wrest away. –4 To cast, hurl, fling. –5 To shed. –6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष्-घञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साऽधुना तव बन्धे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 63; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20; धुर्याणां च धुरो मोक्षम् 17. 19. –2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery; ते यतध्वं परं शक्त्या सर्वे मोक्षाय पार्थिवाः Mb. 5. 173. 15. –3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकम् ॥; Bg. 5. 28; 18. 30; Ms. 6. 35; R. 10. 84. –4 Death. –5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्थलीमर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. –6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 101; मदकलयुवतीनां नीविमोक्षस्तु मोक्षः –7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. –8 Shooting, casting, discharging; बाणमोक्षः Ś. 3. 5. –9 Scattering, strewing. –10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). –11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. –12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). –13 Utterance (of a curse). –14 Settling (a question). –Comp. –उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. –ज्ञानम् knowledge of final emancipation. –देवः an epithet applied to Hiouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. –द्वारम् the sun. –पतिः (in music) a kind of measure. –पुरी an epithet of the town called काञ्ची. –भावः liberation.–वार्त्तिक *a.* reflecting upon final emancipation.

मोक्षक *a.* [मोक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. –कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षणम् [मोक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty; यावानबध्यस्य वधे तावान् वध्यस्य मोक्षणे Ms. 9. 249. –2 Rescuing, deliverance. –3 Loosening, untying. –4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. –5 Shedding. –6 Squandering. –7 Discharging, casting; शस्त्र° &c. –णी The magic art of releasing any one.

मोक्षायते Den. Ā. To become a means of emancipation.

मोक्षिन् *a.* 1 Desirous of emancipation; यतयो मोक्षिणश्चैव गृहस्थाश्चैव भारत Mb. 3. 30. 12. –2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोगः A disease like chicken-pox.

मोघ *a.* [मुह्-घ अच् वा कुत्वम्] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितम् R. 11. 39; 14. 65; मोघाशा मोघकर्माणो मोघज्ञाना विचेतसः Bg. 9. 12. –2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. –3 Left, abandoned. –4 Idle. –घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. –घा The trumpet flower. –घम् *ind.* In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. –Comp. –कर्मन् *a.* engaging in useless rites. –पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोघायते Den. Ā. To become useless or insignificant.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच्-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. –2 The tree called शोभाञ्जन. –चा 1 The plantain tree. –2 The cotton shrub. –3 The indigo plant. –चम् A plantain fruit. –Comp. –निर्यासः, –रसः, –सारः, –स्रावः the resin of Gossampinus Rumphii.

मोचक *a.* [मुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. –2 Finally emancipated, absolved. –कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. –2 Emancipation, deliverance. –3 A plantain tree. –4 The tree called शोभाञ्जन. –कम् A kind of shoe.

मोचन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. –नम् 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. –2 Unyoking. –3 Discharging, emitting. –4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. –5 Arrogance, pride. –6 Deceit, fraud. –Comp. –पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितृ *a.* Releasing, setting free; Ms. 8. 342 (com.).

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. –2 Sandal wood. –3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोचिकः A tanner or shoe-maker.

मोटः, –टम् A bundle; Buddh.

मोटकः, –कम् [मुट्-ण्वुल्] A pill. –कम् A couple of broken blades of Kuśa grass given at a Śrāddha (भग्नकुशपत्रद्वयम्).

मोटनम्, –मोटनकम् Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. –नः Wind, air.

मोट्टायितम् Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि :— कान्तस्मरणवार्तादौ हृदि तद्भावभावतः । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोट्टायितमुदीर्यते; see S. D. 141 also; सद्यो मोट्टायितमधुरिमोल्लासभङ्गीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes. -3 A kind of fly.

मोदः [मुद्-घञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्रानन्दाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15; अनुपदनिगदितमधुरिपुमोदम् Gīt. -2 Perfume, fragance; अश्विनोरोषधीनां च घ्राणो मोदप्रमोदयोः Bhāg. 2. 6. 2. -दा A species of plant (अजमोदा); also मोदाढ्या. -Comp. -आख्यः the mango tree.

मोदक a. (-का, -की f.) [मोदयति-मुद् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. -कः, -कम् 1 A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289 (com. मोदकाः लड्डुकाः). -2 A kind of pill (in medicine). -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kṣatriya father and a Śūdra mother). -Comp. -कारः a confectioner. -वल्लभः N. of Gaṇeśa.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनम् [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax. -a. Gladdening, delighting; निशामुखे वृकबलगृध्रमोदनं महात्मनां नृपवरयुद्धमद्भुतम् Mb. 7. 155. 46.

मोदयन्तिका, -मोदयन्ती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित a. Glad, pleased, delighted. -तम् Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् a. [मुद्-णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, यूथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोरः A peacock.

मोरकम् 1 A kind of steel. -2 The milk of cow seven days after calving.

मोरटः [मुर्-अटन्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow seven days after calving. -टम् 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṭa tree. -टा Hemp used for bow-strings (मूर्वा).

मोरणः Sour butter-milk.

मोरिका A side-door.

मोषः [मुष्-घञ्] 1 A thief, robber; पथि मोषाभिदर्शने शक्तितो नाभिधावन्तः Ms. 9. 274. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1; दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे Gīt. 11. -4 Stolen property; संनिधातॄंश्च मोषस्य हन्याच्चौरमिवेश्वरः Ms. 9. 278. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोषकः [मुष्-ण्वुल्] A robber, thief.

मोषणम् [मुष्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding; Kull. on Ms. 8. 400. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोषयित्नुः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 The cuckoo.

मोषा Theft, robbery.

मोष्टृ m. A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह् घञ्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोहेनान्तर्वरतनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; मोहादभूत् कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; Ku. 3. 73; कतिचन पेतुरुपेत्य मोहमुग्राम् Śiva B. 28. 88. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पाण्डव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरम् R. 1. 2; Ś. 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures); महामोहं च मोहं च तमश्चाज्ञानवृत्तयः Bhāg. 3. 12. 2. -9 Illusion of attachment or love; स्वगृहोद्यानगतेऽपि स्निग्धैः पापं विशङ्क्यते मोहात् Pt. 2. 171. -Comp. -उपमा (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded; शशीत्युत्प्रेक्ष्य तन्वङ्गि त्वन्मुखं त्वन्मुखाशया । इन्दुमप्यनुधावामीत्येषा मोहोपमा स्मृता ॥ Kāv. 2. 25. -कलिलम् 1 the thick net or snare of delusion. -2 spirituous liquor. -जालम् mundane fascination. -निद्रा over-weening confidence. -मन्त्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed; कालरात्रिर्महारात्रिर्मोहरात्रिश्च Chaṇḍīpāṭha. -शास्त्रम् a false doctrine or precept.

मोहक a. 1 Infatuating. -2 Causing ignorance or folly.

मोहन a. (-नी f.) [मुह्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling; तमस्त्वज्ञानजं विद्धि मोहनं सर्वदेहिनाम् Bg. 14. 8. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrapturing; सकलेन्द्रियमोहनानि U. 1. 36; Māl. 6. 8. -नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The Thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -नी 1 A particular illusion. -2 A particular incantation. -3 One of the nine शक्तिs of Viṣṇu. -नम् 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse; योषितः पतितकाञ्चनकाञ्चौ मोहनातिरभसेन नितम्बे Śi. 10. 85; Māl. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रम् a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used. -गृहम् a delusive chamber; गूढभित्तिसंचारं मोहनगृहं तन्मध्ये वा वासगृहम् Kau. A. 1. 20.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय *a.* 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित *p. p.* [मुह्-णिच् क्त] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन् *a.* [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Apsaras*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Viṣṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु) लिः A crow; स्तम्बाडम्बरमूकमौकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावतोऽयं गिरिः U. 2. 29.

मौकल्यः A वैदेहक who sews and dyes clothes (रामक).

मौक्तिकम् [मुक्तैव स्वार्थे ठक्] A pearl; गारुत्मतं च माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं श्रेष्ठमेव हि Śukra. 4. 162; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāṣ. -Comp. -**आवली** a string of pearls. -**गुम्फिका** a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -**तण्डुलः** a kind of white यावनाल (Mar. जोंधळा). -**दामन्** *n.* a string of pearls. -**प्रसवा** a pearl-muscle. -**शुक्तिः** *f.* a pearl-oyster. -**सरः** a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कण्ठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29. -**स्थानम्** 1 a conch, shell. -2 an elephant, frog or hog (?). -3 the bamboo tree; Gīrvāṇa.

मौक्यम् [मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness; अब्रहर्तामयावित्वं मौक्यं वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51.

मौख *a.* 1 Oral. -2 Relating to the mouth.

मौख्यम् Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनम् K.

मौखर्यम् [मुखरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यम् [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौघ्यम् Uselessness.

मौचम् The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौञ्ज *a.* (-ञ्जी *f.*) [मुञ्ज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौञ्जक).

मौञ्जी The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass; व्रताय मौञ्जीं त्रिगुणां बभार याम् Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42; पिशङ्गमौञ्जीयुजमर्जुनच्छविम् Śi. 1. 6. -Comp. -**निबन्धनम्**, -**बन्धनम्** binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं द्वितीयं मौञ्जिबन्धने 169.

मौढ्यम् 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly; द्विजार्चां भजते मौढ्याद् भस्मन्येव जुहोति सः Bhāg. -2 Childishness. -3 Spiritual folly. -4 Swoon, stupor.

मौण्ड्यम् 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure; मौण्ड्यं प्राणान्तिको दण्डो ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 8. 379. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रम् A quantity of urine.

मौदक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलायनः N. of a pupil of गौतमबुद्ध.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गीन *a.* [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनम् [मुनेर्भावः अण्] 1 Silence, taciturnity; विभूषणं मौनमपण्डितानाम् Bh. 2. 7; मौनं सर्वार्थसाधनम्; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचर 'hold your tongue'. -2 The unblooming state (अप्रफुल्लीभाव); गुञ्जति मञ्जु मिलिन्दे मा मालति मौनमुपयासीः Bv. 1. 19. -Comp. -**मुद्रा** the attitude of silence. -**व्रतम्** a vow of silence.

मौनिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [मौनमस्यास्ति इनि] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; तुल्यनिन्दास्तुतिर्मौनी संतुष्टो येनकेनचित् Bg. 12. 19. -*m.* A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit; also मौनिः; एवं ब्रुवति मौनीश आगताश्रापवाहकाः A. Rām. 1. 6. 21.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A drummer.

मौरव *a.* Made from the Muru iron; also मौर्व्य; मौर्व्याभिजघ्ने गदया विभावरीम् Bhāg. 3. 17. 26.

मौर्ख्यम् [मूर्ख-ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्ये नवे राजनि Mu. 4. 15; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व *a.* (-र्वी *f.*) Made of Mūrvā plant; मौर्व्या मेखलया नियन्त्रितमधोवासश्च माञ्जिष्ठकम् U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वालता तत्तन्तुना निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिणाङ्को भुजः Ś. 1. 13; मौर्वीं धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55; धनुः पौष्पं मौर्वी मधुकरमयी पञ्च विशिखाः Saundaryalaharī 6. -2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kṣatriya); क्षत्रियस्य तु मौर्वी ज्या Ms. 2. 42. -3 (In geom.) The sine of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल *a.* (ला, –ली *f.*) [मूलं वेत्ति मूलादागतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. –2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom); aboriginal, indigenous (as people); सामन्तानामभावे तु मौलानां सीम्नि साक्षिणाम् Ms. 8.259. –3 Nobly born, of a good family. –4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; मौलाञ्छास्त्रविदः Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57; अभावेन च मौलानाम् Śiva B. 8. 56. –5 Monetary; आददीत बलं राजा मौलं मित्रबलं तथा Mb. 15. 7. 7. –लः An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानाययामासुर्भरतं स्तम्भिताश्रुभिः R. 12. 12; 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि *a.* [मूलस्यादूरभवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. –लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रचयाञ्जलिम् Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. –2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30; देव्यग्रदीपमालाया मौलिदीपतुलां दधौ Parṇāl. –3 The Aśoka tree. –लिः (*m.*, *f.*) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73. –2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.); पुष्पितलतान्तनियमितविलम्बिमौलिना Ki. 12. 41. –3 Braided hair, hair braided and ornamented; दुःशासनेन कचकर्षणभिन्नमौलिः Ve. 6. 34. –लिः, –ली *f.* The earth. –Comp. –कफः the phlegm secreted in the head. –पृष्ठम् the crown of the head. –बन्धः a diadem for the head. –मणिः, –रत्नम् a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. –मण्डनम् a head-ornament. –मुकुटम् a crown, tiara.

मौलिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Radical. –2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनोपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याय संनिहितः U. 3. –3 Inferior, of low origin (opp. to कुलीन). –कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् *a.* Having a crown, crested.

मौलेयकः A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

मौल्यम् Price.

मौषल *a.* A bath in which one remains steady like a pestle in water.

मौषिकारः A male mouse.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः 1 A rogue, cheat, sharper. –2 A goldsmith.

मौसल *a.* (–ली *f.*) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. –2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). –3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* (Mb. 16th) is narrated the death of Kriṣṇa and Balarāma, and the self-destruction of Kriṣṇa's family through the curse of Brāhmaṇas). –लः A kind of *madhuparka*. –लम् The destruction of Yādavas in the battle with clubs; वव्रस्तस्याभवद्यस्तु मौसलादवशेषितः Bhāg. 10. 90. 37.

मौहूर्तः [मुहूर्त-अण्] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [मुहूर्त-ठक्] 1 Momentary, transient. –2 Relating to a particular time. –3 Skilled in astrology. –कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाद्यताम्; चिकित्सकमाहानसिकमौहूर्तिकांश्च पश्येत् Kau. A. 1. 19. 16; अथ मौहूर्तिकादिष्टे विध्युक्तेऽहनि शोभने Śiva B. 1. 86.

म्ना 1 P. (मनति, म्नात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). –2 To learn diligently. –3 To remember. –4 To praise (Ved.).

म्नात *p. p.* 1 Repeated. –2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष् I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub; म्रक्षा शीर्षा चतुर्णाम् Rv. 8. 74. 13. –2 To heap, collect, accumulate. –3 To strike, hurt, kill. –II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ते) 1 To heap, accumulate. –2 To smear, rub, anoint. –3 To mix, combine. –4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणम् [म्रक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. –2 Anointing, smearing in general. –3 Accumulating, heaping up. –4 Oil, ointment.

म्रञ्च् See मृञ्च् below.

म्रद् 1 Ā. (म्रदते, *caus.* म्रदयति-ते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् *m.* [मृदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness; लसत्फुल्लाम्भोजम्रदिमहरणः कोऽपि चरणः Lakṣmīlaharī S. 6. –2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्भानुः) हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलम् Si. 2. 49.

म्रदिमान्वित *a.* Mild, kind.

म्रातनम् Cyperus Rotundus (Mar. बिंबली नागरमोथा).

म्रुच् 1 P. (म्रोचति) To go, move.

म्रुञ्च् 1 P. (म्रुञ्चति) To go, move.

म्रेद् (ड्) 1 P. (म्रेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट *a.* 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct; P. VII. 2. 18; म्लिष्टमस्फुटम् Abh. Chin. 266. –2 Barbarous. –3 Withered, faded. –ष्टम् 1 An indistinct or barbarous speech. –2 A foreign language.

म्लुच्, –**म्लुञ्च्** 1 See म्रुच्, म्रुञ्च्. –2 To set; म्लोचन्ति ह्यन्या देवता न वायुः Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 22.

म्लेच्छ्, or **म्लेछ्** 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) 1 To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously. –2 To speak distinctly (व्यक्तायां वाचि); L. D. B.

म्लेच्छः [म्लेच्छ्-घञ्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Āryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Āryan institutions), a foreigner in general; प्राह्या म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते; or म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Gīt. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Baudhāyana thus defines the word:—गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते। सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. **-च्छम्** 1 Copper. -2 Vermilion. **-Comp.** **-आख्यम्** copper. **-आशः** wheat. **-आस्यम्**, **-मुखम्** copper. **-कन्दः** garlic. **-जातिः** *f.* a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer; पुलिन्दा नाहला निष्टयाः शबरा वरुटा भटाः । माला भिल्लाः किराताश्च सर्वेऽपि म्लेच्छजातयः ॥ Abh. Chin. 934. **-देशः**, **-मण्डलम्** a country inhabited by non-Āryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्त्वतः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. **-द्विष्टः** bdellium. **-भाषा** a foreign language. **-भोजनः** wheat. (**-नम्**) barley. **-वाच्** *a.* speaking a barbarous or foreign language; म्लेच्छवाचश्चार्यवाचः सर्वे ते दस्यवः स्मृताः Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छनम् 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित *p. p.* Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. **-तम्** 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकम् Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेद्, **-म्लेड्** (म्लेटू-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 Ā. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्लै 1 P. (म्लायति, मम्लौ, अम्लासीत्, म्लास्यति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरुहाणाम् Bv. 1. 36; Śi. 5. 43; बभ्रमुश्चस्खलुश्चान्ये पेतुर्मम्लुस्तथाऽपरे Mb. 7. 115. 29; माने म्लायति Bh. 3. 33. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि..मम्लतुर्न मणिकुट्टिमोचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविहरणखेदम्लानम् Śi. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dispirited; मम्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हीदम् Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To decline, become less; वनविहरणखेदम्लानमम्लानशोभाः Śi. 7. 75. *-Caus.* (म्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble. -3 To crush.

म्लात *p. p.* 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान *p. p.* [म्लै-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. -7 Ignominous; कः कुर्वीत शिरः प्रणाममलिनं म्लानं मनस्वी जनः Bh. 1. 32. **-नम्** Withering, fading. **-Comp.** **-अङ्ग** *a.* weak-bodied. (**-ङ्गी**) a woman during her menses. **-मनस्** *a.* depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened. **-मुख** *a.* sad, dejected; see म्लानवक्त्र; द्राक्षा म्लानमुखी जाता शर्करा चाश्मतां गता । सुभाषितरसस्याग्रे सुधा भीता दिवं गता ॥ Subhāṣ. **-वक्त्र** *a.* having a blackened countenance. **-व्रीड** *a.* shameless.

म्लानिः *f.* [म्लै-क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness. -5 Disappearance. -6 Blackness.

म्लानिमन् *m.* Withered or faded condition.

म्लायत्, **-म्लायिन्** *a.* 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less. **-Comp.** **-वक्त्र** *a.* having a sorrowful or haggard face; Rāj. T.

म्लास्नु *a.* 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. -या 1 Going. -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakṣmī. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् *n*. The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n*. [यं संयमं करोति कृ क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it; सिन्धवो गुदा यकृच्च क्लोमानश्च पर्वताः Bṛi. Up. 1. 1. 1; Mv. 3. 32. -Comp. -आत्मिका a kind of cockroach. -उदरम् enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver. -वैरिन् *m*. N. of a plant (Mar. रक्तरोहिडा).

यक्ष् I. 10 Ā. (यक्षयते) To honour, worship, adore; रक्षाम इति तत्रान्यैर्यक्षाम इति चापरैः Rām. 7. 4. 12. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्ष्यते, यक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेशं रक्षन्ति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv.; Me. 68; Bg. 10. 23; 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit; तन्न व्यजानन्त किमिदं यक्षमिति Ken. 3. 2. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of Kubera. -5 Worship. -6 A dog. -क्षम् 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. -क्षी 1 A female Yakṣa. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -3 The Yakṣa class; अल्पवीर्या यदा यक्षी श्रूयते मुनिपुंगव Rām. 1. 25. 2. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakṣas. -आमलकम् the fruit of the पिण्डखर्जूर tree. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; यक्षकर्दममृदून्मृदिताङ्ग...सिषिचुरुच्चकुचास्तम् N. 21. 7; (कर्पूरागुरु-कस्तुरीकक्कोलैर्यक्षकर्दमः Ak.; कुङ्कुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चन्दनं तथा। महासुगन्धमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दमः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakṣas or evil spirits; a kind of insanity. -तरुः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -बलिः a particular nuptial ceremony. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज् *m*. 1 N. of Kubera; प्रातिसिध्यन् विचिक्रीडे यक्षीभिर्यक्षराडिव Bhāg. 10. 90. 9. -2 a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. -राजः N of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f*. the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yakṣa, *i. e.* the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it; तस्यैवं यक्षवित्तस्य च्युतस्योभयलोकतः Bhāg. 11. 23. 9.

यक्षिन् *a*. Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yakṣa. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, -यक्ष्मन् *m*. [यक्ष्-मनिन्] Pulmonary disease in general; वेगरोधात् क्षयाच्चैव साहसाद् विषमाशनात्। त्रिदोषो जायते यक्ष्मा गदो हेतुचतुष्टयात् ॥ Charaka. -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a*. consumptive. -घ्नी grapes.

यक्ष्मिन् *a*. One who is affected by or suffers from consumption: यक्ष्मी च पशुपालश्च परिवेत्ता निराकृतिः Ms. 3. 154; Mb. 13. 90. 6.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. -अन्तम् a term for the Ātm. frequentative; *e. g.* बोभूयते from भू. -लुक् the omission of यङ् *i. e.* the Paras. frequentative; *e. g.* बोभवीति from भू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अयाक्षीत्-अयष्ट, यक्ष्यति-ते, यष्टुम्, इष्ट; *pass*. इज्यते; *desid*. यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53; 6. 36; 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितॄन् Mb.; Ms. 8. 105; 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -*Caus*. (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest; स वेदो याजयितुं ययौ Bm. 1. 42.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire. See यजुस्.

यजत *a*. 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः 1 A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -2 The act of offering something with reference to some deity; द्रव्यदवताक्रियार्थस्य यजतिशब्देन प्रत्यायनं क्रियते। ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 27. -Comp. -देशः, -स्थानम् a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रम् Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनम् [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice; उत्पत्तिर्देवयजनाद् ब्रह्मवादी नृपः पिता ।.

यजमान *a*. [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; जगाम यज्वा यजमानलोकम् R. 18. 12; ततः प्रविशति कुशानादाय यजमानशिष्यः Ś. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmana (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); Ś. 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजस् *n*. Ved. 1 Worship; इन्द्राग्नी यजसा गिरा Rv. 8. 40. 4. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a*. 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन *a*. 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n*. [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula; तां कामयानां भगवानुवाह यजुषां पतिः Bhag. 4. 1. 6. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred *mantras* in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रश्लिष्टपठिता मन्त्रा यजूंषि Sāyaṇa; cf. मन्त्र. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved. Worship, oblation. -Comp. -उदरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. -पतिः N. of Viṣṇu. -विद् *a*. knowing the sacrificial formulæ. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions:— the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयी or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज्-भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजन्त देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात् सर्वहुतः &c.; यज्ञाद् भवति पर्जन्यो यज्ञः कर्मसमुद्भवः Bg. 3. 14. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:— भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately.) -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Viṣṇu; ऋषयो यैः पराभाव्य यज्ञघ्नान् यज्ञमीजिरे Bhag. 3. 22. 30. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. °भुज् *m*. a deity, god; निबोध यज्ञांशभुजामिदानीम् Ku. 3. 14. -अ (आ) गारः, -रम् a sacrificial hall. -अङ्गम् 1 a part of a sacrifice. -2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञाङ्गयोनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1 the glomerous figtree (उदुंबर). -2 the Khadira tree. -3 N. of Viṣṇu. -4 the black-spotted antelope. -अन्तः 1 the completion of a sacrifice. -2 an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3 a supplementary sacrifice. °कृत् *m*. N. of Viṣṇu. -अरिः an epithet of Śiva. -अर्ह *a*. 1 deserving sacrifice. -2 fit for a sacrifice. (-*m*. dual) an epithet of the Aśvins. -अवयवः N. of Viṣṇu. -अशनः a god. -आत्मन् *m*. -ईश्वरः N. of Viṣṇu. -आयुधम् an implement of a sacrifice. These are said to be ten in number; स्फ्यश्च कपालानि च अग्निहोत्रहवणी च शूर्पं च कृष्णाजिनं च शम्या चोलूखलं च मुसलं च दृषच्चोपला एतानि वै दश यज्ञायुधानीति (quoted in ŚB. on MS. 4. 7.) -ईशः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 of the sun. -इध्मम् a kind of grass (दीर्घरोहिततृण). -उपकरणम् any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतम् the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; वासांसावलम्बिना यज्ञोपवीतेनोद्भासमानः K.; कौशं सूत्रं त्रिस्त्रिवृतं यज्ञोपवीतम्...... Baudhāyana; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -उपासक *a*. performing sacrifices. -कर्मन् *a*. engaged in a sacrifice. (-*n*.) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a*. of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new-moon). -कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डम् a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a*. performing a sacrifice. (-*m*.) 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -क्रतुः 1 a sacrificial rite; Ait. Br. 7. 15. -2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3 an epithet of Viṣṇu; ईजे च भगवन्तं यज्ञक्रतुरूपम् Bhag. 5. 7. 5. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -गम्य *a*. accessible by sacrifice (Viṣṇu). -गुह्यः N. of Kriṣṇa. -घ्नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. -त्रातृ *m*. N. of Viṣṇu. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2 performance of a sacrifice; (जननम्) तृतीयं यज्ञदीक्षायां द्विजस्य श्रुतिचोदनात् Ms. 2. 169. -द्रव्यम् anything (*e. g*. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -द्रुह् *m*. an evil spirit, a demon. -धीर *a*. conversant with worship or sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice. See यजमान. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -पत्नी the wife of the institutor of a sacrifice. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2 a horse. -पात्रम्, -भाण्डम् a sacrificial vessel. -पुंस्, -पुमान् *m*. N. of Viṣṇu. -पुरुषः, -फलदः epithets of Viṣṇu. -बाहुः N. of Agni. -भागः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2 a god, deity. °ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °भुज् *m*. a god, deity. -भावनः N. of Viṣṇu. -भावित *a*. honoured with sacrifice; इष्टान् भोगान् हि वो देवा दास्यन्ते यज्ञभाविताः Bg. 3. 12. -भुज् *m*. a god. -भूमिः *f*. a place for sacrifice; a sacrificial ground. -भूषणः white *darbha* grass. -भृत् *m*. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -भोक्तृ *m*. an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. -महोत्सवः a great sacrificial ceremony. -योगः the Udumbara tree. -रसः, -रेतस् *n*.

Soma. –वराहः Viṣṇu in his boar incarnation. –वल्लिः, –ल्ली *f.* the Soma plant. –वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. –वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. –वाहनः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 a Brāhmaṇa. –3 N. of Śiva. –वीर्यः N. of Viṣṇu. –वृक्षः the fig-tree. –वेदिः, –दी *f.* the sacrificial altar. –शरणम् a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. –शाला a sacrificial hall. –शिष्टम्, –शेषः –षम् the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः Bg. 3. 13; यज्ञशेषं तथामृतम् Ms. 3. 285. –शील *a.* zealously performing sacrifice; यद् धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद् विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11. 20. –श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. –संस्तरः the act of setting up the sacrificial bricks; यज्ञसंस्तरविद्धिश्च Mb. 1. 70. 42. –सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sarifice. –संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. –सारः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. –सूत्रम् see यज्ञोपवीत; अन्यः कृष्णाजिनमदाद् यज्ञसूत्रं तथापरः Ram. 1. 4. 21. –सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. –स्थाणुः a sacrificial post. –हन् *m.*, –हनः epithets of Śiva. –हुत् *m.* a sacrificial priest.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् N. of various Sāmans; यज्ञायज्ञीयमङ्गेषु प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 19. 1.

यज्ञिकः The Palāśa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. –*m.* N. of Viṣṇu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः घ] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial; अथर्ववेदप्रवराः पूगयाज्ञियसामगाः Mb. 1. 70. 40. –2 Sacred, holy, divine. –3 Adorable, worthy of worship. –4 Devout, pious. –यः 1 A god, deity. –2 The third or Dvāpara age. –3 The Udumbara tree. –यम् Implements or materials for sacrifice (यज्ञसामग्री); यज्ञियं च कृतं सर्वं पुरुषैः सुसमाहितैः Ram. 1. 13. 37. –Comp. –देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. –शाला 1 a sacrificial hall. –2 a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial; प्रशस्तेऽहनि यज्ञीये Mb. 3. 124. 6. –यः The Udumbara tree. –Comp. –ब्रह्मपादपः the tree called विकङ्कत.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. –ज्या, –ज्यम् 1 Worshipping. –2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. –2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. –3 Sacrificing. –ज्युः 1 A priest familiar with the Yajurveda (अध्वर्यु). –2 The institutor of a sacrifice (यजमान). –3 An adherent to the यजुःशाखा.

यज्वन् *a.* (–यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्-क्वनिप्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. –*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46; 1. 4; 3. 39; 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46; hence यज्वनां पतिः = The moon. –2 N. of Viṣṇu.

यत् 1 Ā. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुम्बी V. 3. 1. –2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः सारतरागमना यतमानम् Śi. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. –3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. –4 To observe caution, be watchful; यततो ह्यपि कौन्तेय पुरुषस्य विपश्चितः Bg. 2. 60. –5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. –6 To join, associate with. –7 To go, proceed. –*Caus.* (यातयति-ते) To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. –2 To despise, censure. –3 To encourage, animate. –4 To torture, distress, annoy. –5 To prepare, elaborate. –6 Ved. To join, unite. –7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यत् *a.* Going, moving; स्थितं च यच्च (ब्रह्मणो रूपे) Bṛi. Up. 2. 3. 1.

यतनम् Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क्त] 1 Exerting, watching. –2 Taking pains or care. –3 Prepared, ready; यत्ता भवत संयुगे Ram. 7. 19. 13; यथित्तविजये यत्तः स्यान्निःसङ्गोऽपरिग्रहः Bhāg. 7. 15. 30. –4 Resolved. –5 Cared for, attended to; यत्तं सुतेन शिष्टेन बहुशो वृद्धकर्मणा Mb. 5. 178. 76.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; Bh. 2. 5. –2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. –3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान् हि यत्नस्तव देवदारौ R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः Ś. 1. –4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35; 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; गुणवदगुणवद् वा कुर्वता कार्यमादौ परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पण्डितेन Bh 2. 99. यत्नात् 1 with great effort. –2 diligently, vigorously, zealously. –3 in spite of every effort. –4 necessarily.) –Comp. –आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत्नवत् *a.* With care; कोशदासेन यत्नवदत्युदारं स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 2. 6.

यत *p. p.* [यम्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued; निराशीर्यतचित्तात्मा Bg. 4. 21. –2 Striving, diligent; तांश्चानुसंचार्य ततः कृतार्थाः पतन्ति विप्रेषु यतेषु भूयः Mb. 12. 301. 111. –3 Limited, moderate; see यम्. –तम् The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet; Mātanga L. –Comp. –आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16; 1. 54. –आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. –इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. –गिर् *a.* silent. –चित्त, –मनस्, –मानस *a.* subdued in mind. –मैथुन *a.* abstaining from

sexual intercourse. –वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. –व्रत *a.* 1 observing vows; इन्द्रोऽन्यः सर्वदेवानां भवेदिति यतव्रतः Mb. 1. 31. 13 –2 keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* (–मत् *n.*) [यद्–डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (–रत् *n.*) [यद्–डतरच्] Who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्–तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तम् R. 5. 4. (यतः = यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशङ्केत् प्राचीं तां कल्पयेद् दिशम् Ms. 7. 189. –2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. –3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ माम् Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative. –4 From which time forward, ever since. –5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1 from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. –2 from any person whatever. –3 anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; न वियमानेष्वर्थेषु नार्त्यामपि यतस्ततः Ms. 4. 15. यतो यतः 1 from whatever place. –2 from whomsoever, from any person whatever. –3 wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते Ś. 1. 23; यतो यतो निश्चरति मनश्चञ्चलमस्थिरम् Bg. 6. 26. यतःप्रभृति from which time forward.) –Comp. –भव *a.* arising from which. –मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्–परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्–क्तिन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. –2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. –3 Guidance. –4 A pause in music; स्थानत्रयं यतीनां च षडास्यानि रसा नव Pt. 5. 55. –5 (In prosody) A cæsura; यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते। सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया॥ Chand. M. 1; म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्; यतिभङ्गप्रवृत्तस्य यतिभङ्गो न दोषभाक् Śaṃkaradigvijaya. –6 A widow. –तिः *m.* [यतते मोक्षाय यत्–इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –Comp. –चान्द्रायणम् N. of a particular kind of penance; अष्टावष्टौ समश्नीयात् पिण्डान् मध्यंदिने स्थिते। नियतात्मा हविष्याशी यतिचान्द्रायणं चरन्॥ Ms. 11. 218. –पात्रम् an ascetic bowl for collecting alms. –मैथुनम् the unchaste life of ascetics.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow; विधवा......विश्वस्ता यतिनी यतिः Śabdaratnāvali.

यत्त, –यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्–त्रल्] Where, in which place, whither; द्यैव सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तम् N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. –2 When; as in यत्र काले. –3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्रक्वच or यत्रक्वचन–क्वापि 1 wheresoever, in whatever place. –2 whensoever, at whatever time. –3 whenever, as often as. –4 hither and thither.) –Comp. –कामम् *ind.* wherever one pleases. –कामावसायः the supernatural power (of yogins) for transporting one's self anywhere one likes. –सायंगृह, –सायंप्रतिश्रय *a.* taking up an abode wherever evening overtakes one.

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(*a*) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as Your Majesty orders;' (*b*) namely, as follows; तद् यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (*c*) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कान्तं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुञ्चति) K. P. 10; (*d*) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S; क्रुद्धः कृत्यमकृत्यं वा उष्ट्रे काकादयो यथा Pt. 1. 288; (*e*) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति Ś. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (*f*) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. –2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:—(*a*) as, so (in which case एवम् and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलम् or यथा बीजं तथाङ्कुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शान्ता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कन्धो (or शीतम्) यथा बाधति बाधते; (as much-as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4; V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (*c*) in 1 above. (*b*) so-that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बन्धुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य Ś. 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66; 14. 66; 15. 68. (*c*) since-therefore, as (because)-so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Mal. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मन्दं मन्दं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां ... सेविष्यन्ते भवन्तं बलाकाः Me. 9. (*d*) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे। तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामन्तर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भाषसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरुत्तमा Mb.; Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा तथा in any manner, in whatever way; यथा तथा यापयंस्तु सा ह्यस्य कृतकृत्यता Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथा तथा as much as; यथा तथा भवतु whatever

may be the case; यथा कथंचित् anyhow, somehow or other. *N. B.* As the first member of Avyayībhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. —Comp. —अंशम्, —अंशतस् *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. —अधिकारम् *ind.* according to authority. —अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. (—तम्) *ind.* according to the text. —अनुपूर्वम्, —अनुपूर्व्यम्, —अनुपूर्व्या *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतम् *ind.* 1 according to experience. —2 by previous experience. —अनुरूपम् *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. —अनूक्तम् *ind.* as said or told; मया यथानूक्तमवादि ते हरेः कृतावतारस्य सुमित्र चेष्टितम् Bhāg. 3. 19. 32. —अभिप्रेत, —अभिमत, —अभिलषित, अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (—तम् &c.) *ind.* according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरुचित *a.* pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c. —2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (*i. e.* शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; (करिष्यते) युधि सद्यः शिशुपालतां यथार्थाम् Śi. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 48; Ku. 2. 16. —3 fit, suitable. (—र्थम्, —र्थतः *ind.* truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly.) °अक्षर *a.* signficant or true to the syllable; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्येत M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (see यथार्हवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1 suitableness, fitness. —2 propriety. —3 accuracy, genuineness, correctness.) —अर्ह *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. —2 appropriate, suitable, just. —3 as agreeable; यथार्हजलेन हृद्यगन्धेन स्नातः Dk. 2. 7. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्हम्, —अर्हतः *ind.* according to merit or worth; यथार्हमन्यैरनुजीविलोकं संभावयामास यथाप्रधानम् R. 16. 40. —अर्हणम् *ind.* 1 according to propriety. —2 according to worth or merit. —अवकाशम् *ind.* 1 according to room or space. —2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. —3 in the proper place; प्रालम्बमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अवस्थम् *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before mentioned. —आख्यानम् *ind.* as before stated. —आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (—तम्) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. —आगमम् *ind.* according to tradition, as handed down from generation to generation. —आचारम् *ind.* as customary or usual. —आम्नातम्, आम्नायम् *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. —आरम्भम् *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासम् *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयम् *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. —2 according to the agreement. —आश्रमम् *ind.* according to the Āśrama or period in one's religious life. —आश्रयम् *ind.* according to substratum; चित्रं यथाश्रयमृते Sāṅkhya K. 41. —इच्छ, —इष्ट, —ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (—च्छम्, —ष्टम्, —तम्) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; यथेष्टं चेष्टन्ते स्फुटकुचतटाः पश्य कुल्टाः Udb. —2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुभुजे मांसम् Ch. P. 3. —ईक्षितम् *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, —उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथोक्तव्यापारा Ś. 1; R. 2. 70; ततः स्वगृहमेत्य यथोक्तमर्थत्यागं कृत्वा Dk. 2. 2. —उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (—तम्) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly; आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद् यथोचितम् H. —उत्तरम् *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संबन्धोऽत्र यथोत्तरम् S. D. 729; श्रेष्ठ्यमेषां यथोत्तरम् Ms. 12. 38; यथोत्तरेच्छा हि गुणेषु कामिनः Ki. 8. 4. —उत्साहम् *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. —2 with all one's might. —उद्गत *a.* without sense, stupid. —उद्गमनम् in ascending proportion. —उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (—ष्टम्) or —उद्देशम् *ind.* in the manner indicated. —उपचारम् *ind.* as politeness or courtesy requires. —उपजोषम् *ind.* according to pleasure or desire; यथोपजोषं वासांसि परिधायाहतानि ते Bhāg. 8. 9. 15. —उपदिष्ट *a.* as indicated. —उपदेशम् *ind.* as advised or instructed. —उपपत्ति *ind.* 1 as may be fit. —2 as may happen. —उपपन्न *a.* just as happened to be at hand, natural; यथोपपन्नरज्जुबद्धः Dk. 2.4. —उपमा (in Rhet.) a comparison expressed by यथा. —उपयोगम् *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपाधि *ind.* according to the condition or supposition. —औचित्यम् propriety, suitableness, fitness. —ऋतु *ind.* according to the right season; यथर्तुवर्षी भगवान् न तथा पाकशासनः Mb. 3. 188. 50. —कथित *a.* as already mentioned. —कर्तव्यम् what is right to be done. —कर्म *ind.* according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पम् *ind.* according to rule or ritual. —काम *a.* conformable to desire. (—मम्) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनाम् R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. —कारम् *ind.* in whatever way; P. III. 4. 28. —कालः the right or due time, proper time; यथाकालप्रबोधिनाम् R. 1. 6. (—लम्) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51. —कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; स यदि प्रतिपद्येत यथान्यस्तं यथाकृतम् Ms. 8. 183. (—तम्) *ind.* according to the usual practice. —क्लृप्ति *ind.* in a suitable way. —क्रमम्, —क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रियाः R. 3. 10; 9. 26. —क्षमम् *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षिप्रम् *ind.* as quickly as possible. —क्षेमेण *ind.* safely, comfortably.

-खेलम् *ind.* playfully; V. -गुणम् *ind.* according to qualities or endowments; Ch. Up. -चित्तम् *ind.* according to will; Māl. -जात *a.* 1 foolish, senseless, stupid. -2 barbarous, outcast. -ज्ञानम् *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -ज्येष्ठम् *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तत्त्वम् *ind.* 1 according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. -2 accurate, exact. (-थम्) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थम्) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely; विभाव्यन्ते यथातथम् Bhāg. -2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be; Mb. 3. -तथ्यम्, -तथ्येन *ind.* truly, really. -तृप्ति *ind.* to the heart's content. -दर्शनम् *ind.* according to observation. -दिक्, -दिशम् *ind.* in all directions. -निकायम् *ind.* according to body; Śvet. Up. -निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1 as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. -2 as prescribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं संपादितं व्रतम् V. 3. -न्यायम् *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; प्रतिपूज्य ,यथान्यायम् Ms. 1. 1. -न्यासम् *ind.* according to the text of a Sūtra; as written down. -न्युप्त *a.* as placed on the ground or offered; अवजिघ्रेच्च तान् पिण्डान् यथान्युप्तान् समाहितः Ms. 3. 218. -पण्यम् *ind.* according to the (value or kind of) commodities; शुल्कस्थानेषु कुशलाः यथापण्यविचक्षणाः Ms. 8. 398 (v. l.). -पुरम् *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions; यथापुरमविज्ञाय स्वार्थंलिप्सुमपण्डिताम् Rām. 2. 10. 20. -पूर्व, -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (-र्वम्) -पूर्वकम् *ind.* 1 as before; सर्वाणि ज्ञातिकार्याणि यथापूर्वं समाचरेत् Ms. 11. 187. -2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्वम् Y. 1. 35. -प्रत्यर्हम् *ind.* according to merit. -प्रदिष्टम् *ind.* as suitable or proper. -प्रदेशम् *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49; आसञ्जयामास यथाप्रदेशं कण्ठे गुणम् R. 6. 83; Ku. 7. 34. -2 according to direction or precept. -3 on all sides. -प्रधानम्, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानम् Ku. 7. 46. -प्रयोगम् *ind.* 1 according to usage or practice. -2 as found by experiment. -प्रस्तावम् *ind.* on the first suitable occasion. -प्रस्तुतम् *ind.* 1 at last, at length. -2 conformably to the circumstances. -प्राणम् *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -प्राप्त *a.* 1 suitable to circumstances. -2 following from a previous grammatical rule; Kāśi. on P. III. 2. 135. (-प्तम्) *ind.* regularly, properly. -प्रार्थितम् *ind.* as requested. -बलम् *ind.* 1 to the best of one's power, with all one's might; यथाबलं च विक्रम्य गृहीत Dk. 2. 8. -2 according to the (condition of) army or number of forces; Ms. -बुद्धि, -मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. -भक्त्या with entire devotion. -भागम्, -भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागमेऽमी वो गन्धाः -2 each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -3 in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेऽपि R. 6. 19. -भावः destiny. -2 proper relation. -भूतम् *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -भूयस् *ind.* according to seniority. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (मृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -मूल्य *a.* worth the price, accordant with the price. -यथम् *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; यथायथं ताः सहिता नभश्चरैः Ki. 8. 2. -2 in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; असक्तमाराधयतो यथायथम् Ki. 1. 11; बीजवन्तो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथम् S. D. 337. -3 by degrees, gradually; सर्वे मायामानवा यथायथमन्तर्भावं गताः Dk. 1. 5. -युक्तम्, -योगम् *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रसम् *ind.* according to the sentiments. -रुचम्, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste; वदन्ति चैतत् कवयो यथारुचम् Bhāg. 2. 5. 21. -रूपम् *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. -2 duly, properly, fitly. -लब्ध *a.* as actually in hand. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विध *a.* of such kind or sort. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनाम् R. 1. 6; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31; 3. 70; Ms. 11. 191. -विनियोगम् *ind.* in the succession or order stated. -विभवम् *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वीर्य *a.* of whatever strength. (-र्यम्) *ind.* in respect of manliness or courage. -वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तम्) 1 the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -2 a former event. -वृद्धम् *ind.* according to age or seniority; गगनादवतीर्णा सा यथावृद्धपुरःसरा Ku. 6. 49. -व्युत्पत्ति *ind.* 1 according to the degree of education or culture. -2 according to the derivation. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शब्दार्थम् *ind.* in keeping with or according to the sense conveyed by the (sacred) text; इह शब्दलक्षणे कर्मणि यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 26. -शास्त्रम् *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; सर्वेऽपि क्रमशस्त्वेते यथाशास्त्रं निषेविताः Ms. 6. 88. -शीघ्रम् *ind.* as quickly as possible. -शीलम् *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. -श्रुत *a.* according to the report. -श्रुतम् -ति *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. -2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; अस्मात् परं बत यथाश्रुति संभृतानि को नः कुले निवपनानि करिष्यतीति Ś. 6. 25. -श्रेष्ठम् *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. -श्लक्ष्ण *a.* behaving in such a way that the weaker is placed first. -संस्थम् *ind.* according to circumstances. -संख्यम् a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रञ्जय भञ्जय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यम्), -संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; हृत्कण्ठतालुगाभिस्तु यथासंख्यं द्विजातयः (शुध्येरन्) Y. 1. 21. -समयम् *ind.* 1 at the proper time. -2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. -सर्वम् *ind.* in all particulars. -सवनम् *ind.* according to the time or season. -सारम् *ind.* according to quality or goodness.

-सुखम् *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. -2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अङ्के निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ Ś. 3. 20; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. **-स्थानम्** the right or proper place. (**-नम्**) *ind.* 1 in the proper place; duly, properly. -2 instantly. -3 according to rank. **-स्थित** *a.* 1 according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2 right, proper, fit. (**-तम्**) *ind.* 1 truly, properly. -2 according to circumstances. **-स्थिति** *ind.* as usual, according to state or circumstances. **-स्थूलम्** *ind.* without details. **-स्व** *a.* each according to (his or her) own; यथास्वान् जग्मुरालयान् Mb. 12. 44. 14. **-स्वम्** *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अध्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्वम् R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. -2 individually; यथास्वमाश्रमैश्चक्रे वर्णैरपि षडंशभाक् R. 17. 65. -3 duly, properly, rightly; यथास्वं ग्राहकान्येषां शब्दादीनामिमानि तु Mb. 3. 211. 13.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अध्यापिपद् गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद् ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. -2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद् विहिताध्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. -3 Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* यः, *f.* या, *n.* यत्-द्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a*) Its proper correlative is तद्; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदम्, अदस्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mal. 1; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत् तत् तस्य सुन्दरम्. (*b*) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पाण्डवीनां चमूनां ... क्रोधान्धस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामन्तकस्यान्तकोऽहम् Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद् यदेषा कथयति U. 1; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन, वा, or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever,', 'any'; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहम् Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत् किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. *-ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादो यत् संपत् संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिच्चिन्ता समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्युपायाश्चिन्तनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. or -2 in the sense of 'because', 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे ... यदियं पुनरप्यपाङ्गनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see यत् प्रीतिमद्भिर्वदनैः स्वसाम्यात् ...... ततस्तदीयाधरयावयोगात् ... N. 22. 46. **-Comp. -अपि** *ind.* although, though; वक्रः पन्था यदपि भवतः Me. 27. **-अर्थम्, -अर्थे** *ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः Ś. 6; Ku. 5. 52. -2 since, because; नूनं दैवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम्। यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो॥ Mb. **-अवधि** *ind.* since which time. **-आत्मक** *a.* having which essence or existence. **-कारणम्, -कारणात्** *ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. -2 since, because. **-कृते** *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. **-भविष्यः** a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति Pt. 1. 318. **-वद** *a.* talking anything. **-वा** *ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). **-वृत्तम्** an adventure. **-सत्यम्** *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमङ्गलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत् सत्यं कम्पितमिव मे हृदयम् Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति-तदाप्रभृति from what time-from that time forward. -2 If (= यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किम् Bh. 2. 93. -3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत् कृतं स्यात्॥ Mal. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दन्तरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरम् Git. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र (= कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियताम् 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदङ्गमेभिस्तवेति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though', 'although'; Śi. 16. 82; यद्यप्येते न पश्यन्ति लोभोपहतचेतसः Bg. 1. 38; Ś. 1. 30. यदि वा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; स्नेहं दयां च सौख्यं च यदि वा जानकीमपि। आराधनाय लोकानां मुञ्चतो नास्ति मे व्यथा॥ U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose, वागभूगौर्यादिभेदैर्विदुरिह मुनयो यां यदीयैश्च पुंसाम् Visṇupada S. 8; यदीयानां वाचामसृतमयमाचामति रसम् Bv.

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānī and ancestor of the Yādavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurā. **-Comp. -कुलोद्वहः, -नन्दनः, -श्रेष्ठः** epithets of Kriṣṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋच्छ्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action); यदृच्छयासुरः

यस्तपस्यते Ki. 14. 21. -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्राक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा ददृशेऽथ नन्दिनी R. 3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. -Comp. -अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. -शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः। यदृच्छाशब्दवत् पुंसः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलम् Si. 2. 47. -संवादः 1 accidental conversation. -2 spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यन्तृ *a.* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. -*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यन्ता गजस्याभ्यपतद् गजस्थम् R. 7. 37; अथ यन्तारमादिश्य धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54; Bhāg. 8. 11. 17; Ki. 7. 32; सव्योऽपि सानुनयमाकलनाय यन्त्रा Si. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यन्त्र् 1, 10 U. (यन्त्रति-ते, यन्त्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयन्त्रितपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यन्त्रम् [यन्त्र्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in गृहयन्त्र (see the quotation under this word.). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong, rein; छेदने चैव यन्त्राणाम् Ms. 8. 292. -3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general; कूपयन्त्र Mk. 10. 60 'a machine for drawing up water from a well'; so तैल° (cf. यन्त्रं तिलपीडनकम् Chandu Pandita on N. 10. 6; 22. 87); जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock, key; यन्त्रैरुद्घाटयामास सोऽपश्यत् तत्र बालकम् Mb. 3. 309. 6. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -8 A boring machine; दन्तौघयन्त्रोद्धवश्मशाली N. 22. 150. -Comp. -आरूढ *a.* mounted on the revolving engine; भ्रामयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया Bg. -आलयः a printing-press. -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करण्डिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् *m.* an artist, artisan. -कोविदः a mechanist; Rām. 2. 80. 2 (com. यन्त्रकोविदाः क्षेपणीयादियन्त्रकरणकुशलाः). -गृहम् 1 an oil-mill. -2 a manufactory. -3 a torture-chamber; Buddh. -गोलः 1 a kind of pea. -2 a canon-ball. -चेष्टितम् any magical work, an enchantment. -तक्षन् *m.* 1 a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. -तोरणम् a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). -दृढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). -धारागृहम् a room fitted with shower-bath; a bath-room. -नालम् a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -पेषणी a hand-mill. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water; यन्त्रप्रवाहैः शिशिरैः परीतान् R. 16. 49. -बद्ध *a.* having a mechanical contrivance; यन्त्रबद्धतलावपातं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 20. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -मुक्तम् a kind of weapon. -विधिः *m.* the science of surgical instruments. -शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery. -सद्मन् *n.* an oil-mill. -सूत्रम् the cord attached to the mechanism of a doll or puppet.

यन्त्रकः [यन्त्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist; Rām. 2. 80. 1 (com. यन्त्रका जलप्रवाहादियन्त्रणसमर्थाः). -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. -कम् 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe. -3 A hand-mill. -4 A sack; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Si. 12. 9.

यन्त्रणम्, -णा [यन्त्र्-ल्युट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयन्त्रणदन्तुरान्तरे व्यलिखच्चञ्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction; check; ह्रीयन्त्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23; गुरुजनयन्त्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बन्ध); निबिडपीनकुचद्वययन्त्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion); अलमलमुपचारयन्त्रणया M. 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यन्त्रणी, -यन्त्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यन्त्रिका (= यन्त्रणी above) कनिष्ठा श्यालिका हाली यन्त्रिका केलिकुञ्चिका Hemachandra.

यन्त्रित *p. p.* [यन्त्र्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound; धन्या वयं यदस्माकं स्नेहकारुण्ययन्त्रिताः Mb. 3. 1. 33. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -5 Instigated; तेनैव शत्रुं जहि विष्णुयन्त्रितः Bhāg. 6. 11. 20. -6 Disciplined by rules; ब्राह्मणं यन्त्रिता राजन्नुपस्थास्यामि पूजया Mb. 3. 304. 1. -7 Drawn well (दृढाकृष्ट); ततः शरैर्दांत्तमुखैर्यन्त्रितैरनुमन्त्रितैः Mb. 3. 167. 26. -8 Attracted; अथवा मदभिस्नेहाद् भवत्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bhāg. 10. 29. 23. -Comp. -कथ, -वाच् *a.* 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यन्त्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. (यभति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; देवाः कं जहतुर्वीक्ष्य सुतां यभितुमुद्यतम् Bhāg. 10. 85. 47; 3. 20. 26; यभस्व नित्यं यदि शक्तिरस्ति चेत् दिने दिने गच्छति नाथ यौवनम् Subhaș.

यभनम् Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यंस्यति, यन्तुम्, यत; *desid.* यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद् वाङ्मनसी प्राज्ञः Kath; यतचित्तात्मन् Bg. 4. 21; see यत. –2 To offer, give, bestow. –3 Ved. To support, sustain. –4 To raise, lift up. –5 To extend, stretch. –6 To go. –7 To exhibit, show. –*Caus.* (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [यम्-घञ्] 1 Twin, twinborn. –2 Coupled. **–मः** 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing; यमो राजा धार्मिकाणां मान्धातः परमेश्वरः Mb. 12. 91. 42. –2 Control, restraint. –3 Self-control. –4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनेव N. 13. 16; यमनियमकृशीकृतस्थिराङ्गः Ki. 10. 10. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत् कर्म तद् यमः। नियमस्तु स यत् कर्म नित्यमागन्तुसाधनम्॥ Ak. 2. 49; see Malli. on Śi. 13. 23 and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but, their names are given differently by different writers; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षान्तिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता। अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्ये दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः॥ Y. 3. 312; or आनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षान्तिरार्जवम्। प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश॥; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता। अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च॥). –5 The first of the eight *aṅgas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *aṅgas* are :—यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टाङ्गानि; Sāndilya Up. 1. 1. 2. –6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; he presides over the पितृs and rules the spirits of the dead; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमादपि दण्डधारे U. 2. 11. –7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (*i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 9. 126. –8 One of a pair or couple, a fellow. –9 N. of Saturn. –10 A crow. –11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. –12 Ved. A rein, bridle; पृष्ठे सदो नसोर्यमः Ṛv. 5. 61. 2. –13 Ved. A driver, charioteer; अग्निं रथानां यमम् Ṛv. 8. 103. 10. –14 N. of a deity who chastises beings for their misdeeds; यमं कालं च मृत्युं च स्वर्गं संपूज्य चार्हतः Mb. 12. 200. 3. **–मम्** 1 A pair or couple. –2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. –3 Pitch of the voice. **–मी** N. of the river Yamunā. **–मौ** (*m.* du.) 1 Twins; कथं त्वमेतौ धृतिसंयमौ यमौ Ki. 1. 36. –2 N. of the Aśvins; यमौ यमोपमौ चैव ददौ दानान्यनेकशः Mb. 14. 61. 38. –3 Nakula and Sahadeva; भीमार्जुनयमाश्चापि तद्युक्तं प्रतिपेदिरे Mb. 3. 6. 14. °मैथुनौ twins of different sex. **–Comp. –अनुगः, –अनुचरः** a servant or attendant of Yama. **–अनुजा** N. of the river Yamunā; मघोनि वर्षत्यसकृद् यमानुजा Bhāg. 10. 3. 51. **–अन्तकः** an epithet of 1 Śiva. –2 of Yama. **–अरिः, –घ्नः, –रिपुः** &c. N. of Viṣṇu. **–ऐशाम्** the Nakṣatra Bharaṇī. **–किङ्करः** a messenger of death. **–कीटः** 1 a wood-louse. –2 an earth-worm. **–कीलः** N. of Viṣṇu. **–कोटिः, –टी** N. of a mythical town to the east of Laṅkā; लङ्का कुमध्ये यमकोटिरस्याः Siddhāntaśiromaṇi. **–घण्टः** N. of an astrological Yoga (this is inauspicious). **–जः** *a.* twin-born, twin; यमजौ चापि भद्रं ते नैतदन्यत्र विद्यते Mb. 3. 140. 19; भ्रातरौ आवां यमजौ U. 6; 4; also यमजात-जातक. **–दंष्ट्रा** 'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (**–ष्ट्राः** pl.) the last eight days of the month *Aśvina* and the whole of Kārtika (regarded as a period of general sickness). **–दिश्** *f.* the south. **–दूतः, –दूतकः** 1 a messenger of death. –2 a crow. **–दूतिका** tamarind. **–देवता** the asterism Bharaṇī. **–द्रुमः** Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी). **–द्वितीया** the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊबीज); cf. भ्रातृद्वितीया. **–धानी** the abode of Yama; नरः संसारान्ते विशति यमधानीजवनिकाम् Bh. 3. 112. **–धारः** a kind of double-edged weapon. **–पटः, –पट्टिका** a piece of cloth on which Yama with his attendants and the punishments of hell are represented (Mar. यमपुरी); यावदेतद् गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18/19. **–पदम्** a repeated word. **–पाशः** the noose of Yama. **–पुरुषः** Yama's servant or minister. **–प्रियः** the fig tree. **–भगिनी** N. of the river Yamunā. **–यातना** the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). **–रथः** a buffalo. **–राज्** *m.* Yama, the god of death. **–वाहनः** = यमरथः q. v. **–व्रतम्** 1 an observance or vow made to Yama. –2 an impartial punishment (as given by Yama); यथा यमः प्रियद्वेष्यौ प्राप्ते काले नियच्छति। तथा राज्ञा नियन्तव्याः प्रजास्तद् हि यमव्रतम्॥ Ms. 9. 307. **–शासनः** the lord Śiva; यशो यदीयं यमशासनालय-क्षमाधरस्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. Ch. 2. 12; (यमशासनालयः = हिमालयः). **–श्रायम्** the abode of Yama; यात यूयं यमश्रायं दिशं नायेन दक्षिणाम् Bk. 7. 36. **–सभा** the tribunal of Yama. **–सूर्यम्** a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. **–स्वसृ** *f.* 1 N. of the river Yamunā; क्षणमिव पुलिने यमस्वसुस्ताम् Bhāg. 3. 4. 27. –2 N. of Durgā.

यमक *a.* [यम-स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. –2 Two-fold, double. **–कः** 1 A restraint, check. –2 A twin; one of a pair, a fellow. –3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). **–कम्** 1 A double bandage. –2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2-52); सभा नलश्रीयमकैर्यमाचैर्नलं विनाभूद् धृतदिव्यरत्नैः N. 10. 24; आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61; 3. 1; S. D. 640. **–Comp. –काव्यम्** N. of an artificial poem (ascribed to घटकर्पर). **–भारतम्** a summary of the Mahā-Bhārata made by आनन्दतीर्थ.

यमदग्निः (v. l. for जमदग्निः q. v.)

यमन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. **–नम्** 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. –2 Stopping, ceasing. –3 Cessation, rest. –4 Governing, managing. **–नः** The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen ; cf. जवनिका.

यमल *a.* Twin, one of a couple. **-लः** The number 'two'. **-लौ** (dual) A pair. **-लम्, -ली** A pair, couple. **-ला** A kind of hiccough. **-ली** A dress consisting of two pieces. **-Comp. -अर्जुनौ** two Arjuna trees (uprooted by Krisṇa in childhood); Bhāg. 10. 10. 23-24. **-छदः** Bauhinia Variegata (Mar. कांचन-आपटा). **-पत्रः** N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्मन्तक). **-पत्रम्** The treaty of alliance.

यमवत् *a.* 1 One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind.* In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama ; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमानिका, -यमानी Ptychotis Ajowan (Mar. ओंवा).

यमायते Den. Ā. To be like Yama.

यमिका A kind of hiccough.

यमित *a.* [यम्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Tied, held together ; स्कन्धे लंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 29.

यमिन् *a.* [यम्-णिनि, .म-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. *-m.* One who has restrained his passions ; यतिर्वशिष्ठो यमिनां वरिष्ठः Bk. 1. 15; अहिंसासत्यमस्तेयं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषम् । इति पञ्च यमा येषां सन्तीति यमिनः स्मृताः ॥ J. N. V.; दधत्यन्तस्तत्त्वं किमपि यमिनस्तत् किल भवान् Śiva-mahimna 25.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -2 N. of Durgā. **-Comp. -पतिः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-भिद्** *m.* N. of Balarāma. **-भ्रातृ** *m.* Yama, the god of death.

यमेरुका A kind of gong on which the hours are struck.

यम्य *a.* Restrainable, to be curbed ; P. III. 1. 100. **-म्या** Night ; Naigh. 1. 7.

ययातिः [यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahuṣa ; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव Ś. 4. 7. [He married Devayānī, daughter of Śukra, and Śarmiṣṭhā, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion. (See Devayānī.) But Yayāti fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieve at this, Devayānī went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Śukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayāti, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayāti accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

ययिः, -यी *m.* [cf. Uṇ. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the Aśvamedha (or any) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 A cloud.

ययिन् *m.* N. of Śiva.

ययुः [Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; तूर्णमथ ययुमिवानुययुः Śi. 15. 69. -2 A horse (in general).

यर्हि *ind.* [यद्-र्हिल्, cf. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since ; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature); अनुग्रहायास्त्वपि यर्हि मायया लसत्तुलस्या तनुवा विलक्षितः Bhāg. 3. 21. 20; यर्ह्यम्बुजाक्ष न लभेय भवत्प्रसादम् 10. 52. 43.

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley ; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn ; Ms. 8. 134. -3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *aṅgula*. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. ; समग्रयवमच्छिद्रं पाणिपादं च वर्णवत् Rām. 6. 48. 13. -5 The first half of a month ; also याव. -6 N. of a particular astronomical Yoga. -7 Speed, velocity ; cf. जव. -8 A double convex lens. -9 N. of an island. **-Comp. -अङ्कुरः, -प्ररोहः** a shoot or blade of barley. **-अग्रजः** 1 =यवक्षार. -2 N. of a plant (यवानि). **-अन्नम्** boiled barley. **-अम्लजम्** sour barley-gruel. **-आग्रयणम्** the first fruits of barley. **-क्षारः, -आह्वः, -अपत्यम्, -नालजः, -जः** salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash ; सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17. **-क्षोदः, -चूर्णम्, -पिष्टम्** barleymeal. **-तिक्ता** N. of a plant (शङ्खिनी). **-द्वीपः** the modern Jāvā island. **-नालः** a kind of cereal plant and its grain (Mar. जोंधळा). **-फलः** 1 a bamboo. -2 spikenard. -3 the Kuṭaja tree. -4 the Plakṣa tree. -5 an onion. **-मध्यः** a kind of drum. **(-ध्यम्, -ध्यमम्)** 1 a kind of चान्द्रायण or lunar penance ; एतमेव विधिं कृत्स्नमाचरेद् यवमध्यमे । शुक्लपक्षादिनियतश्चरंश्चान्द्रायणं व्रतम् ॥ Ms. 11. 217. -2 a measure of length. **-लासः** saltpetre, nitre. **-शूकः, -शूकजः** an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. **-सुरम्** malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field); P. V. 2. 3.

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum. -5 A courser or swift horse. -6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. **-नाः** (*m.* pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. **-नम्** Mixing, mingling (esp. with water). **-Comp.** **-अरिः** N. of Kṛiṣṇa. **-आचार्यः** the reputed author of astronomical book called Tājak. **-इष्टः** 1 a kind of garlic. -2 a kind of onion. -3 the Nimba tree. (**-ष्टा**) the wild date-tree. (**-ष्टम्**) 1 lead. -2 an onion or garlic. -3 pepper. **-देशजम्** benzoin. **-द्विष्टः** bdellium. **-प्रियम्** pepper.

यवनानी (यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुक् ङीप् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, -यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलाङ्गी Jag; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः Ś. 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी Ś. 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). -2 A curtain; काञ्चुकीयो यवनिकास्तरणं करोति Pratimā 2; cf. जवनिका. -3 A veil; पश्यामस्तावद् रूपसादृश्यम्। संक्षिप्यतां यवनिका.

यवसम् Grass, fodder, meadow grass; नागेन्द्रा यवसाभिलाषविमुखाः Pratimā 2. 2; Kau. A. 1. 4; यवसेन्धनम् Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75; (गां) यवसमिच्छतीम् Bhāg. 1. 17. 3.

यवागू *f.* [यूयते मिश्र्यते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवागूर्विरलद्रवा Suśr.; Mb. 12. 193. 22; मूत्राय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh. **-Comp.** **-चारकः** the lay-brother who prepares यवागू.

यवानिका, -यवानी 1 A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी). -2 See यवनिका. -3 Ptychotic Ajowan (Mar. ओंवा); यवानी पाचनी रुच्या तीक्ष्णोष्णा कटुका लघुः Bhāva P.

यवासः 1 A kind of Khadira. -2 Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा). **-Comp.** **-शर्करा** a kind of sugar.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavāsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवन् q. v.); भ्रातुर्यविष्ठस्य सुतान् Bhāg.; त्रिनयन यविष्ठाय च नमः Śiva-mahimna 29. **-ष्ठः** 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* 1 Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.); अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Lesser, worse (हीन); पापायैव हि सृष्टोऽसि कर्मणेह यवीयसे Mb. 12. 150. 13. **-m.** 1 A younger brother. -2 A Śūdra.

यव्य *a.* [यवानां क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley. **-व्यः** A month. **-व्यम्** A field of barley.

यशदम् A kind of mineral, zinc.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुतौ असुन् धातोः ल्युट् च Uṇ. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. **-n.** Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिन्दुरिवाम्भसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48; 2. 40. -2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -4 Favour, partiality. -5 Wealth. -6 Food. -7 Water. -8 An assemblage of rare merits; यावद् हि प्रथते लोके पुरुषस्य यशो भुवि। तावत् तस्याक्षया कीर्तिर्भवतीति विनिश्चिता॥ Mb. 12. 54. 32 (com. यशः परचित्तचमत्कृतिजनको गुणौघः). -9 An indirect fame (परोक्षकीर्ति); तपति च कीर्त्या यशसा ब्रह्मवर्चसेन Ch. Up. 3. 18. 3. **-Comp.** **-कर** *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; साम्राज्यकृत् सजात्येषु लोके चैव यशस्करः Ms. 8. 387. **-काम** *a.* (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. -2 aspiring, ambitious. **-कायम्, -शरीरम्** body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24; नास्ति येषां यशःकाये जरामरणजं भयम् Bh. **-द** *a.* (**-यशोद**) conferring fame. (**-दः**) (येन वायुना शीयते शद् अच्) quicksilver; यशदं रङ्गसदृशं रीतिहेतुश्च तन्मतम् Bhāva P. (**-दा**) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Kṛiṣṇa. **-धन** *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमुतेन्द्रियार्थाद् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. **-धर** *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. **-धा** *a.* conferring fame; कच्चिद् यशोधा रथयूथपानां गाण्डीवधन्वोपरतारिरास्ते Bhāg. 3. 1. 38. **-पटहः** (यशःपटहः) a double drum. **-प्रख्यापनम्** (यशःप्रख्यापनम्) spreading or proclaiming the glory. **-भृत्** *a.* (यशोभृत्) famous, renowned. **-शेष** *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory *i. e.* dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (**-षः**) death. **-हर** *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हितं यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; आयुष्यं प्राङ्मुखो भुङ्क्ते यशस्यं दक्षिणामुखः Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious; धन्यं यशस्यमायुष्यं स्वर्ग्यं वातिथिपूजनम् Ms. 3. 106. **-स्या** N. of a plant (जीवन्ती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned; विप्राणां वेदविदुषां गृहस्थानां यशस्विनाम् Ms. 10. 331. -2 Excellent, best. **-नी** The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः, -ष्टी *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसारणम्] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole; संक्रमध्वजयष्टीनां प्रतिमानां च भेदकः Ms. 9. 285. -4 A

perch, as in वासयष्टि. -5 A stem, support. -6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig; कदम्बयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सालस्य यष्टिः Rām. 2. 20. 32; सहकारयष्टिः &c. -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचन्दनम् Ku. 5. 8; क्वचित् प्रभालेपिभिरिन्द्रनीलैः मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R. 13. 54. -10 Any creeping plant. -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसाङ्गयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice. -15 Sugar-cane. -Comp. -आघातः cudgeling, beating. -उत्थानम् rising with the help of a staff. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer; P. III. 2. 9 Vārt. -निवासः 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभङ्गात् R. 16. 14. -2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -प्राण *a.* 1 feeble or powerless. -2 out of breath. -मधु *n.*, मधुका liquorice. -यन्त्रम् *a.* a particular astronomical instrument.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap-wing. -2 A kind of water fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice; also यष्टीकम्.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टृ *m.* [यज्-तृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -*Caus.* (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble.

यस्त *a.* Entrusted, deposited.

यस्मात् *ind.* 1 From which, since, as. -2 That, in order that.

यह्व *a.* Ved. Great. -ह्वः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्व *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. -*m.* An employer of priests for sacrifices; L. D. B. -ह्वी A river. -*f.* (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुम्, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयामवलम्ब्य चाङ्गुलिम् R. 3. 25; अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade; तदा यायाद् विगृह्यैव व्यसने चोत्थिते रिपोः Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart; यातु प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयताम् H. 3 'let it go or pass, never mind it' -5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यान्ति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). -10 To undertake; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मनां Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore. -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; लघुतां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अधो या to sink; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -*Caus.* (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time); तावत् कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 91. -4 To live or spend time with; विनयादिव यापयन्ति ते धृतराष्ट्रात्मजमात्मसिद्धये Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. -6 To give send-off; स्नेहप्राक्लिन्नहृदयो यापयामास कोशलः Bhāg. 10. 58. 52. -*Desid.* (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -*With* अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2 to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth; escape; कुतोऽधियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्त्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. -2 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.). (See या). -तम् 1 Going, motion; विद्वान् विदामास शनैर्न यातम् Śi. 3. 32; यातं यच्च नितम्बयोर्गुरुतया Ś. 2. 2. -2 A march. -3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad; Mātaṅga L. 8. 22. -4 The past time. -Comp. -याम, यामन् *a.* 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; (हविराज्यं......) नैतानि यातयामानि कुर्वन्ति पुनरध्वरे Rām. 2. 61. 17; छन्दांस्ययातयामानि योजितानि धृतव्रतैः Bhāg. 4. 13. 27; अयातयामं वयः Dk. -2 raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. -3 aged, exhausted, worn out; यातयामं विजितवान् स रामं यदि किं ततः Bk. 5. 39; अयातयामास्तस्यासन् यामाः स्वान्तरयापनाः Bhāg. 3. 22. 35

यागः [यज् घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation; इष्टिर्यागः ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 7. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented, with a direct reference to a deity; प्रत्यक्षदेवतासम्बद्धो हि त्यागो यागः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 47; ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः (अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्) R. 8. 30: -3 Presentation, grant. -Comp. -ईश्वरः a certain crystal phallus of Śiva; यस्यासौ जलदेवतास्फटिकभूर्जागर्ति यागेश्वरः N. 12. 38. -कण्टकः a bad sacrificer. -करणम् a sacrificial ceremony. -संतानः N. of Jayanta. -संप्रदानम् the recipient of a sacrifice. Kāśi. on P. IV. 2. 24. -सूत्रम् the sacrificial sacred thread.

याच् 1 Ā. (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat, implore (with two acc.);

बलिं याचते वसुधाम् Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105; R. 11. 1. –2 To demand in marriage; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृन्नन्दनो नृपमुखेन Mal. 1. 11.

याचकः (–की *f.*) [याच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhāṣ. –2 A petitioner, suppliant. **–Comp.** **–वृत्तिः** the occupation or profession of a beggar.

याचनम्, –ना [याच्-ल्युट्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. –2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना माननाशाय; बध्यतामभययाचनाञ्जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचिष्णुता the habit of soliciting favours; याचिष्णुतां प्रमादश्च तामसं गुणलक्षणम् Ms. 12. 33.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. –2 Requisite, necessary. **–तम्** 1 The profession of a beggar. –2 Begging, asking (याचना); कर्तुमिच्छति न याचितं वृथा Ki. 13. 60. –3 Alms obtained by begging.

याचितकम् A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use; अभ्यर्थ्य धत्तः खलु पद्मचन्द्रौ विभूषणं याचितकं कदाचित् N. 7. 56; याचितकमण्डनमिव छन्दानुवर्ती परिजनः Yaśastilaka chapt. 4.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. –2 A petitioner. –3 A suitor (for a girl); अयाचितारं न हि देवदेवमद्रिः सुतां ग्राहयितुं शशाक Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ञा [याच्-नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. –2 Mendicancy. –3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. –4 Making an offer of marriage. **–Comp.** **–जीवनम्** subsisting by begging. **–भङ्गः** useless request.

याच्यम् Making a request; याच्यमाहुरनीशस्य अभिहारं च भारत Mb. 13. 60. 4.

याच्यता To be wooed or honoured (प्रार्थनीयता); यदा यास्यन्ति पुरुषाः स्त्रियो नार्हन्ति याच्यताम् Mb. 12. 266. 36.

याजः [यज्-घञ्] 1 A sacrificer. –2 Boiled rice. –3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest; अयाजयन् महाराजं याजका देववर्चसः Bhāg. 10. 74. 16. –2 A royal elephant. –3 An elephant in rut.

याजनम् [यज् णिच् ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहं चैव ब्राह्मणानामकल्पयत्॥ Ms. 1. 88; 3. 65.

याजमानम् That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamāna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. *–f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. –2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुकः A sacrificer (as इष्टियाजुक); Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 2.

याजुष *a.* (–षी *f.*) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. **–षः** 1 A follower of the Yajurveda. –2 A partridge (तित्तिर).

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, the first reputed teacher of वाजसनेयी संहिता (शुक्ल यजुर्वेद) and the author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनः, –निः A patronymic of Śikhaṇḍin; Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadī; याज्ञसेनीं पुरस्कृत्य षडेवाथ प्रवव्रजुः Mb; वल्गु चित्रपदं श्लक्ष्णं याज्ञसेनि त्वया वचः Mb. 3. 31. 1.

याज्ञिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [यज्ञाय हितम्, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक्] Belonging to a sacrifice; Bhāg. 4. 31. 10. **–कः** 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. –2 A ritualist. –3 The Kuśa grass. –4 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. **–Comp.** **–आश्रयः** N. of Viṣṇu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. –2 Fit for a sacrifice. **–यः** One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. –2 Sacrificial. –3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. –4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. **–ज्यः** 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice; याज्यात्मजमथो दृष्ट्वा Mb. 13. 93. 27. –2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. **–ज्यम्** The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice. **–ज्या** a sacrificial text or verse, Ṛik (recited at the offering of an oblation); याज्यया यजनकर्मिणोऽत्यजन् Śi. 14. 20.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनम् 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनम्. –2 Vengeance, revenge. **–ना** 1 Requital, recompense, return. –2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. –3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.). °अर्थीय destined to suffer the torments of hell; शरीरं यातनार्थीयम् Ms. 12. 16. °गृहः torture-chamber.

यातिकः A traveller; cf. यात्रिक.

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. –2 Wind. –3 Time. –4 An evil spirit, a demon, Rākṣasa. *–n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. –2 A weapon. **–Comp.** **–घ्नः** Bdellium. **–धानः** an evil spirit, a demon; निघातयिष्यन् युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45. **–नारी** a female demon; बभ्राम त्रिजगति या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यातृ *f.* [Uṇ. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. **–m.** 1 A goer, a traveller. –2 A driver, coachman. –3 Ved. A destroyer. –4 An avenger.

यातृकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्यः An inhabitant of hell.

यात्रा [या-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Going, motion, journey; यात्रा तौ परिवञ्चितुं किसलयं मारीचमायाविधिः Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16.–2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; स्थिता हि यात्रा वसुधाधिपानाम् Rām. 4. 28. 15; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. °कालः time for invasion; Kau. A. –3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. –4 A company of pilgrims. –5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. –6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. –7 A road. –8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्ध्यर्थम् Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. –9 Passing away (time). –10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. –11 Way, means, expedient. –12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25 (लोकाचारः Kull.). –13 A vehicle in general. –14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. **–Comp.** **–उत्सवः** a festive procession. **–कर** *a.* supporting life. **–करणम्** an expedition, a march. **–प्रसंगः** going on a pilgrimage. **–फलम्** success of a campaign. **–श्राद्धम्** a श्राद्ध performed before setting out on a journey; V. P.

यात्रिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Marching. –2 Relating to a journey or campaign. –3 Requisite for the support of life; तापसेष्वेव विप्रेषु यात्रिकं भैक्षमाहरेत् Ms. 6. 27. –4 Usual, customary. **–कः** 1 A traveller. –2 A pilgrim. **–कम्** 1 A march, an expedition or campaign; न मार्दवं शत्रुषु यात्रिकं सदा Mb. 12. 103. 40. –2 Provisions, supplies (for a march); कृत्वा विधानं मूले तु यात्रिकं च यथाविधि Ms. 7. 184.

यात्रिन् *a.* 1 Being on a march. –2 Being in a procession.

याथाकथाचम् 1 That which happens under any circumstances; P. V. 1. 98. –2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी, –काम्यम् Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यम् 1 Reality, truth. –2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथात्म्यम् Real nature or essence; भक्तिर्ज्ञानं विरक्तिश्च याथात्म्यं चास्य वै हरेः Bhāg. 7. 10. 43.

याथार्थिक *a.* 1 Just, right. –2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यम् 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सन्ति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. –2 Justness, suitableness. –3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोरपत्यम् अण्] A descendant of Yadu. –2 N. of Kriṣṇa. **–वी** 1 N. of Durgā. –2 Of Kuntī; भद्रं ते यादवीमातर्वचश्चेदं निबोध मे Mb. 15. 3. 30. –3 Of Subhadrā; कर्णं द्रक्षति कुन्ती च सौभद्रं चापि यादवी Mb. 15. 31. 2. **–वम्** A stock of cattle. **–Comp.** **–कोशः** N. of a dictionary (वैजयन्ती).

यादस् *n.* 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जलजन्तवः Ak; वरुणो यादसामहम् Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. –2 Water. –3 A river. –4 Semen. –5 Desire. **–Comp.** **–पतिः, –नाथः** (also यादसांपतिः and यादसांनाथः) 1 the ocean. –2 N. of Varuṇa; यादोनाथः शिवजलपथः कर्मणे नौचराणाम् R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water; Naigh. 1. 12.

यादृक्ष *a.* (–क्षी *f.*), **–यादृश्, –यादृश** *a.* (–शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; येषां तु यादृशं कर्म Ms. 1. 42; तत् क्षेत्रं यच्च यादृक् च यद् विकारि यतश्च यत् Bg. 13. 3. **–Comp.** **–गुण (–यादृग्गुण)** *a.* of whatever qualities; यादृग्गुणेन भर्त्रा स्त्री संयुज्येत यथाविधि Ms. 9. 22.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. –2 Accidental, unexpected. –3 Acting as one likes (स्वेच्छाचारी); (आमन्त्र्य) वीणां रणयन् ययौ यादृच्छिको मुनिः Bhāg. 1. 7. 38. **–कः** An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानम् [या भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानम्, उष्ट्र°, रथ° &c. –2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. –3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान् प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानम् Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. –4 A procession, train. –5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरम् R. 15. 45; 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. –6 A litter, palanquin. –7 A ship, vessel. –8 (With Buddhists) The method of arriving at knowledge; the means of release from repeated births; cf. महायान, हीनयान. –9 An aeroplane (विमान); Bhāg. 4. 3. 6. **–नः** Ved. A road, way. **–Comp.** **–आसनम्** marching and sitting quiet; Ms. 7. 162. **–आस्तरणम्** a carriage cushion; Mk. **–करः** a carpenter. **–ग** *a.* riding in a carriage; न यानगः Ms. 4. 120. **–पात्रम्** a ship, boat. **–पात्रकम्, –पात्रिका** a small boat. **–भङ्गः** shipwreck. **–मुखम्** the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. **–यात्रा** a sea-voyage; Buddh. **–यानम्** driving or riding in a carriage. **–शाला** a coach-house; यानशालां जगाम ह Rām. 3. 35. 3. **–स्वामिन्** the owner of a vehicle; यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च Ms. 8. 290.

यानकम् A vehicle, conveyance.

यान्त्रिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Relating to instruments or machines. –2 Mechanically worked out (as refined sugar). –3 Artificial.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing; इदं शुक्लकृतं तीर्थमाशिषां यापकं नृणाम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 23.

यापन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life); ग्राम्यमाहारमादद्यादस्वाद्वपि हि यापनम् Mb. 12. 212. 13. -नम्, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनम्. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance; देवतातिथिशेषेण कुरुते देहयापनम् Mb. 3. 260. 6; 12. 213. 17. -6 Practice, exercise; तत्र न व्यवधातव्यं परोक्षा धर्मयापना Mb. 12. 134. 2 (com. धर्मयापना धर्मोपदेशः). -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

याप्ता Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -प्यः The father's elder brother. -Comp. -यानम् a litter or palanquin; तिरस्कृतविमानानि याप्ययानान्यनंकधा Śiva B. 17. 43; याप्ययानादिदानेन नानावस्त्रैरलंकृतः Parnāl. 3. 18.

याभः Sexual union, copulation; पीवानं श्मश्रुलं प्रेष्ठं मीढ्वांसं याभकोविदम् Bhāg. 9. 19. 5.

याम *a.* (-मी *f.*) Relating to Yama; तेनानुभूयता यामीः शरीरेणेह यातनाः Ms. 12. 17; मा भैर्मन्द मनो विचिन्त्य बहुधा यामीश्चिरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10.

यामः [यम्-घञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control; लेखाः सुयामास्तुषिता ब्रह्मकायाः Mb. 13. 18. 74. -2 A watch, one eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27; पश्चिमाद् यामिनीयामात् प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -8 A class of gods; यामैः परिवृतो देवैर्हत्वाऽशासत् त्रिविष्टपम् Bhāg. 8. 1. 18. -Comp. -घोषः 1 a cock. -2 a gong or metal-plate on which night-watches are struck. -चेटी a female servant on guard; Hch. 7. -तूर्यम्, -दुन्दुभिः, -नाली=यामघोष (2); मन्द्रध्वनित्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. सुवर्णकोणाभिहतः प्राणदद् यामदुन्दुभिः Rām. 2. 81. 2. -नादिन् a cock. -पालः a watchman; असौ परस्परालापं मन्दुरायामपालयोः Dharmābhyudaya-mahākāvyam 2. 42. -भद्रः a kind of pavilion. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakṣatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; तारावितानतरला इव यामवत्यः Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; also यामिकभटः; यामिकाननुपमृद्य च मारक्ः N. 5. 110.

यामिका, -यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनन्ति यामिन्यः । यामिनयन्ति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10; Ki. 11. 48. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -चरः 1 a demon. -2 an owl. -पतिः 1 the moon; यामिनीपतिरिवैष दिनान्ते Bhāg. -2 camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलम् 1 A pair, couple. -2 N. of a class of Tantra works; cf. रुद्रयामल.

यामातृ *m.* (See जामातृ).

यामिः, -मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); यामिहरणजनितानुशयः Śi. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter-in-law; Ms. 4. 180. -4 A noble woman. -5 The south. -6 Hell-torture (यमयातना). -7 The Bharaṇī constellation.

यामुन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā; गाङ्गमम्बु सितमम्बु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10. -नम् A kind of collyrium; चक्षुष्यं यामुनं पुनः Śiva B. 30. 18; also यामुनेयम्.

यामुनेष्टकम् Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern; द्वारं ररक्षुश्चतुर्याम्यम् Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -म्यः 1 A servant of Yama; भगवत्पुरुषै राजन् याम्याः प्रतिहतोद्यमाः Bhāg. 6. 3. 3. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 Of Śiva. -4 Of Viṣṇu. -5 Sandal-wood. -म्यम् The Bharaṇī Nakṣatra. -Comp. -अयनम् the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north. °वृत्तम् the solstitial colure.

याम्या 1 The south; दिशं याम्यामभिमुखो रुदन् वचनमब्रवीत् Rām. 2. 103. 26. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज् यङ् ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशील); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20; राजा महात्मा तेजस्वी यायजूकः सतां गतिम् Rām. 2. 72. 15.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्रानर्चुरर्च्यां जगदर्चनीयम् Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Rājaśekhara belonged). -रम् The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि U. 1. -4 Going to war (applied to planets opposite to each other).

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. -वः 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः, -कम् 1 Food prepared from barley; भुञ्जानो यावकं रूक्षं दीर्घकालमरिंदम Mb. 12. 300. 44; Mb. 12. 215. 22; 12. 321. 49; Ms. 11. 125. -2 Lac, red lac; लभ्यते स्म परिरक्ततयात्मा यावकेन वियतापि युवत्याः Śi. 10. 9; 5. 13; 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40; उत्क्षिप्य यावकरसं किरती तथान्या Bil. Ch. 79. -3 Half-ripe barley; अपक्व एव यावके पुरा प्रलीयसे त्वरम् Mb. 12. 321. 49. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean. -7 A kind of observance (व्रत) in which one lives only on the grains of barley found in cow-dung; गवां निर्हारनिर्मुक्ताद् यावकात् तद्विशिष्यते Mb. 13. 26. 38.

यावत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much' or 'as many'); पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपम्। दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45; 17. 17. -2 As great, as large, how great or large; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके। तावान् सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः॥ Bg. 2. 46; 18. 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद् भुक्तम् G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses :-(*a*) as far as, for, up to, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7; कियन्तमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारेणालिखितम् U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तद् यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि Ś. 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि Ś. 3. (*c*) As much as. (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:-(*a*) as long as, so long as; यावद् वित्तोपार्जनशक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (*b*) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छामि... तावद् द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे H. 1. 177; Me. 107; Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनो यावदवेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियन्तां वाजिनः Ś. 1; often with न when यावन्न is translated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतन्ति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (*d*) when, as (= यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद् हंसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp. -अध्ययनम् *ind.* during the recitation; अनुव्रज्या च शुश्रूषा यावदध्ययनं गुरोः Ms. 2. 241. -अन्तम्, -अन्ताय *ind.* upto the end, to the last. -अन्त्य *a.* life-long. -अभीक्ष्णम् *ind.* for a moment's duration. -अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); न प्रीतियुक्ता यावदर्थाश्च लोके Bhag. 5. 5. 3; यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः विरराम Śi. 2. 13. (-र्थम्) *ind.* 1 as much as useful. -2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थम् Bh. 3. 30 v. l. -इष्टम्, -ईप्सितम् *ind.* as much as is desired. -इत्थम् *ind.* as much as is necessary. -कालम् *ind.* as long as. -गमम् *ind.* as fast as one can go; यावद्गमं रुद्रभयाद् यथा कः Bhag. 1. 7. 18. -जन्म, -जीवम्, -जीवनं *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life; यावज्जीवं त्रयो वन्द्या वेदान्तो गुरुरीश्वरः Subhāṣ.; यावज्जीवं सुखं जीवेत् Subhāṣ. -प्रमाण *a.* as great or big. -बलम् *ind.* to the best of one's power. -भाषित or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33. -2 insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यम्, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सत्त्वम्. -संपातम् *ind.* as long as possible.

यावतिथ *a.* 1 To whatever place or point. -2 In howmany soever (degree advanced); यो यो यावतिथश्चैषां स स तावद्गुणः स्मृतः Ms. 1. 20.

यावन *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, युणिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदेद् यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कण्ठगतैरपि Subhāṣ. -नः Incense. -नम् Mixing, mingling.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant; Gīrvāṇa.

यावनालः A kind of corn. -ली Sugar extracted for Yavanāla.

यावनीयः N. of a medical plant (Mar. किरमणी ओंवा).

यावशूकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

याष्टीक *a.* (-की *f.*) [यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य ईकक्] Armed with a club. -कः 1 A warrior armed with a club; तथा क्राणांटयाष्टीकैः Śiva B. 25. 22. -2 A door-keeper with a cane; मासुपास्त दिदृक्षावान् याष्टीकव्याहतो हरिः Bk. 5. 24.

यासः 1 Effort, endeavour. -2 Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा).

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यियक्षमाण *a.* Desirous of performing a sacrifice; यियक्षमाणेनाहूतः पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुरम् Śi. 2. 1.

यियासा Desire of going.

यियासु *a.* Wishing to go, move, ride &c.; जवादहंपूर्विकया यियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* यियविषति or युयूषति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate; as in युतसिद्ध. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीते) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -*With* व्यति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [युज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged; उदतिष्ठन् महाराज सर्वं युक्तमशेषतः Mb. 6. 16. 4. -4 Accompanied; युक्तः प्रमाथसि Ki. 11. 29. -5 Furnished or endowed

with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to (with loc.); कौसल्यायां यथा युक्तो जनन्यां वर्तते सदा Rām. 2. 20. 3; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरञ्जने स्याः U. 1. 11; Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed (a government servant); अपि शक्या गतिर्ज्ञातुं पततां खे पतत्रिणाम्। न तु प्रच्छन्नभावानां युक्तानां चरतां गतिः॥ मत्स्या यथान्तःसलिले चरन्तो ज्ञातुं न शक्याः सलिलं पिबन्तः। युक्तास्तथा कार्यविधौ नियुक्ता ज्ञातुं न शक्या धनमाददानाः॥ Kau. A. 2. 9. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever; सुग्रीवमन्त्रिते युक्तौ मम चापि हिते रतौ Rām. 7. 39. 18. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -16 =योगयुक्त q. v.; अनिःश्वसन्तं युक्तं तम् Rām. 7. 106. 16; cf. युक्तचेतस्. -17 = नियमवान्; श्रद्धानः सदा युक्तः सदा धर्मपरायणः Mb. 1. 1. 261. -18 (In astr.) Being in conjunction with. -क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्तम् 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -3 Junction, connection. -4 Fitness, propriety. -क्तम् *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -चेतस् *a.* योगयुक्त or योगाभ्यासी q. v.; प्रयाणकालेऽपि च मां ते विदुर्युक्तचेतसः Bg. 7. 30. -चेष्ट *a.* behaving properly. -दण्ड *a.* punishing justly; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य युक्तदण्डतया मनः (आददे) R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -योग *a.* (in astrol.) being in conjunction. -रथः 1 a kind of elixir. -2 N. of a particular enema. -रूप *a.* 1 fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्वंशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव Ś. 1. 12; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 17. -2 Fit for, corresponding to. -वादिन् *a.* speaking properly.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युक्तिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c.; युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबन्धाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1 by means or virtue of. -2 cleverly, skilfully. -3 properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनम् statement of reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. -2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. -2 expert, skilful. -3 established, proved. -4 argumentative. -शास्त्रम् the science of what is suitable.

युक्तितः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully; artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगम् 1 A yoke (m. also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34; 10. 87; Śi. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Śi. 9. 72; स्तनयुग Ś. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four :— कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् Ś. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years (कालचक्र); युगं वा परिवर्तेत यथैवं स्याद् यथाऽऽत्थ माम् Mb. 5. 160. 99. -6 A generation, life; आ सप्तमाद् युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पञ्चमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years. -9 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas.* -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -11 N. of a particular configuration of the moon. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. -अध्यक्षः 1 N. of Prajāpati. -2 of Śiva. -अन्तः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगन्ति यस्यां सविकासमासत Śi 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3 meridian, mid-day. -अन्तर 1 a kind of yoke. -2 a succeeding generation. -3 another division of the sky; युगान्तरमारूढः सविता Ś. 4. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; पयस्यभिद्रवति भुवं युगावधौ Śi. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरः the pole of a carriage. -धुर् *f.* the pin of a yoke. -पत्रः, -पत्रकः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्वग *a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed; युगपद्युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18. -मात्रम् the length of a yoke (= 4 hands). -वरत्रम् a yoke-strap; युगवरत्रे उपदंशिते ईषाचक्रादिसंनिधाने चेद् अक्षमानयेत्युच्यते तदा यानाक्षमधिकृत्य ब्रूते इति गम्यते, न तु बिदेवनाक्षमिति ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

युगंधरः, -रम् The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः a particular magical formula spoken over weapons.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; सहस्रमक्ष्णां युगपत् पपात Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp; तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्याम् Ś. 4. 2.

युगलम् A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकम् 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युगलायते Den. Ā. To be like a pair.

युगी Abundance; अन्नेन योधयुग्या च......सर्वे स्म समजातीयाः Mb. 5. 63. 3 (com. योधयुग्या शूरसमृद्धया—युजेरौणादिकः किः—कुत्वमार्षम्).

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायन्ते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु । तस्माद् युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियम् Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. **-ग्मम्** 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तम्. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac; युग्मान्ते सूर्यमाहत्य महोल्केव दिवश्च्युता Mb. 10. 6. 14. -7 Mixing, uniting. **-Comp. -चारिन्** *a.* going about in pairs. **-ज** *a.* twin, twin-born. **-पत्रः** mountain ebony. **-विपुला** a kind of metre. **-शुक्रम्** two white spots in the eye.

युग्मक =युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked; शकटापणवेशाश्च यानयुग्यं च सर्वशः Mb. 5. 151. 58. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः. **-ग्यः** Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. **-ग्यम्** A vehicle, carriage. **-Comp. -वाहः** a coachman. **-स्थ** *a.* being in a carriage; युग्यस्थाः प्राजकेऽसति Ms. 8. 294.

युङ्ग् 1 P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् *m.* N. of a mixed tribe.

युच्छ्, -युच्छ् 1 P. 1 To err, to go astray; L. D. B. -2 To go away, depart.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनक्ति, युङ्क्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयौक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति-ते, योक्तुम्, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरङ्ग एव Ś. 5. 4; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.); प्रजासु वृत्तिं यमयुङ्क्त वेदितुम् Ki. 1. 1. -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युञ्जन्नेवं सदात्मानम् 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer; दध्यक्षतादिर्युयुजुः सदाशिषः Bhāg. 10. 25. 29; आशिषं युयुजे. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge; उवाच चैनं मेधावी युङ्क्ष्वात्मानमिति प्रभो Mb. 15. 37. 30. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. *-Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of; इष्टैर्युज्येथाम् Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यस्व Ś. 5; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; दैवकर्मणि युक्तो हि बिभर्तीदं चराचरम् Ms. 3. 75; 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13 -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess, obtain. -9 To be made ready. *-Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow; चरोरर्धार्धभागाभ्यां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुम् Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of. -13 To appoint to. *-Desid.* (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. -III. 4 Ā. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass.* of युज् I). -IV. 10 Ā. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c.; रथाः सर्वे चतुर्युजः Mb. 12. 29. 66. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd; युक्षु कुर्वन् दिनर्क्षेषु सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 3. 277; कामानुकूलानयुजो युजश्च Mb. 3. 34. 5. *-m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). *-m.* dual. 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two Aśvins.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to. -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. **-ज्यः** A kinsman. **-ज्यम्** 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युञ्जान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. **-नः** 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brāhmaṇa.

युड्ङ् 1 P. See युङ्ग्.

युड्जिन *m.* See युङ्गिन्.

युत् 1 Ā. (योतते) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [यु-क्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with; as in गुणगणयुतो नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by. -5 Filled or covered with. -6 Separated. -7 ('यु मिश्रणामिश्रणयोः' क्तः); भव लघु युताकान्तः N. 19. 22. **-तम्** A measure of lengh (= 4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. **-कम्** 1 A pair. -2 Union, friendship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment; संजज्ञे युतकमिवान्तरीयमूर्वोः Ki. 7. 14. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the feet. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [यु-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध् 4 Ā. (युध्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं य एतेऽत्र समागताः Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. *-Caus.* (योधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with; सा बाणवर्षिणं रामं योधयित्वा सुरद्विषाम् R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. *-Desid.* (युयुत्सते) To wish to fight. *-With* नि to wrestle, box. -प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. **-द्धम्** [युध्-भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. **-Comp. -अवसानम्** cessation of hostilities, a truce. **-अवहारिकम्** booty; युद्धावहारिकं यच्च पितुः स्यात् स हरेत् तु तत् Mb. 13. 47. 49. **-आचार्यः** a military preceptor; Ms. 3. 162. **-उद्योगः, -उद्यमः** vigorous or warlike preparations. **-उपकरणम्** a war-implement. **-उन्मत्त** *a.* frantic in battle. **-कारिन्** *a.* fighting, contending. **-गान्धर्वम्** battle-music. **-तन्त्रम्** military science. **-द्यूतम्** chance of war. **-ध्वानः** battle-cry. **-भूः, -भूमिः** *f.* a battle-field. **-मार्गः** military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. **-योजक** *a.* eager for battle. **-रङ्गः** 1 a battle-field, battle arena. -2 N. of Kārtikeya. **-वर्णः** a sort of battle. **-वस्तु** *n.* an implement of war. **-विद्या, -शास्त्रम्** military science or art, science of war. **-वीरः** 1 a warrior, hero, champion. -2 (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. **-व्यतिक्रमः** violation of the rules of combat. **-शालिन्** *a.* heroic, valiant. **-सारः** a horse. *-a.* provoking (as speech).

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest; निघातयिष्यन् युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21; सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63; Mb. 5. 23. 20. *-m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m.* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata; मातुलस्य नगरे युधाजितः प्रेषितौ भरतलक्ष्मणानुजौ Rāmāyaṇachampū.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिक *a.* Fighting, contending.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātaśatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhāratī war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन.]

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. **-ध्मः** 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* 1 Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. **-त्सुः** A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra. -2 A Kṣatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sātyaki; युयुधानो विराटश्च द्रुपदश्च महारथः Bg. 1. 4.

योद्धृ *m.* A fighter, soldier.

युन्थ् 1 P. (v. l. for युन्थ्) 1 To kill, to injure. -2 To suffer; L. D. B.

युप् 4 P. (युप्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. *-Caus.* (योपयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युयुक्खुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf; a hyena (क्षुद्रव्याघ्र).

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 154] (युवतिः -ती or यूनी *f.*; compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. *-m.* (nom. युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा यूनि तस्मिन्नभिलाषबन्धं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुम् R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive); जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65; II. 4. 58; IV. 1. 90. -3 An elephant 60 years old. -4 N. of a संवत्सर. **-Comp. -खलती** *a.* (-तिः-ती *f.*) bald in youth. **-गण्डः** an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. **-जरत्** *a.* (-ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. **-जानिः** one whose wife is young; युवजानिः धनुष्पाणिः Bk. 5. 13. **-पलित** *a.* grey-haired in youth; P. II. 1. 67 com. **-राज्** *m.*,

-राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35. -हन् infanticide.

युवकः A youth, young man.

युवतिः, -ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] 1 A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals); सुरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यम् Ś. 2. 9; युवतिजनकथामूकभावः परेषाम् Bh.; so इभयुवतिः. -ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः). -Comp. -इष्टा yellow jasmine. -जनः a young woman.

युवानक *a.* Young.

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun; (nom. त्वम्, युवाम्, यूयम्) Thou, you; (at the beginning of several compounds). -Comp. -अर्थम् *ind.* for you. -आयत्त *a.* at your disposal. -वाच्यम् (in gram.) the second person. -विध *a.* like you.

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours. -यः A countryman of yours; Ratn.

युष्मादृश्, -श *a.* Like you.

यू *m., f.* See यूषः (= soup).

यूकः, -का A louse; स्वेदजं दंशमशकं यूकामक्षिकमत्कुणम् । ऊष्मणश्चोपजायन्ते... Ms. 1. 45.

यूकालिक्षम् 1 A louse and its egg. -2 The egg of a louse (as a measure of length).

यूतिः *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection; करोमि वो बहिर्यूतीन् पिधद्ध्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथम् [यु-थक् पृषो० दीर्घ] 1 A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts); स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25; Ś. 5. 5. -Comp. -चारिन् *a.* going about in troops (as monkeys). -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः 1 the leader of a troop or band. -2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant; मृगेन्द्रविक्रीडितयूथपा इव Bhāg. 4. 10. 20; गजयूथपं यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 46. -परिभ्रष्ट *a.* fallen out from a herd. -बन्धः a flock, herd, troop. -मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूथशः *ind.* In troops; gregariously.

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ-यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.); सिंहेन क्रुद्धेन यथाश्वयूथ्या महाबला भीमबलेन तद्वत् Mb. 8. 89. 80. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd. -थ्या A herd, flock.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 46; Me. 26; Māl. 9. 15.

यूपः [यु-पक् पृषो० दीर्घः; cf. Uṇ. 3. 27] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73; ग्रामेष्वात्मविसृष्टेषु यूपचिह्नेषु यज्वनाम् R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. -कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. -कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled with ghee. -कर्मन्यायः the rule according to which the उत्कर्ष or अपकर्ष of some detail belonging solely to the विकृति will be restricted to that particular detail alone, so that the तदादितदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case. This is discussed and established by जैमिनि and शबर in MS. 5. 1. 27. -द्रुः, -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -द्विपः, -हस्तिन् *a.* cloth wrapped round the sacrificial post in certain rites; मीमांसामांसलप्रज्ञास्तां यूपद्विपदापिनीम् N. 17. 61. -ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. -लक्ष्यः a bird (?). -व्रस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः, -षम्, -यूषन् *m., n.* Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूष after acc. dual.)

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which; किं तद् येन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न शृण्वताम् R. 15. 64; 14. 74. -2 So that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येषु I. 1 Ā. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 Ā. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्तृ *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रम् 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage; छेदने चैव यन्त्राणां योक्त्ररश्म्योस्तथैव च Ms. 8. 292. -4 A churning cord; ततो निश्चित्य मथनं योक्त्रं कृत्वा च वासुकिम् Rām. 1. 45. 18, 19.

योगः [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगम् Ś. 7. 22; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (वां) योगस्तडित्तोयदयोरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection; तमङ्कमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निषिञ्चन्तमिवामृतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. -4 Employment, application, use; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुम् Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means; ज्ञानविज्ञानयोगेन कर्मणामुद्धरन् जटाः Bhāg 3. 24. 17; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1 'In the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति Ś. 2. 15; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (*a*) An armour. (*b*) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick,

fraud, device; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहम् Ms. 8. 165. –13 An expedient, plan, means in general. –14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity; ज्ञानमेकस्यमाचार्ये ज्ञानं योगश्च पाण्डवे Mb. 7. 188. 45; इन्द्रियाणां जये योगं समातिष्ठेद् दिवानिशम् Ms. 7. 44. –15 Remedy, cure. –16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art; तथाख्यातविधानं च योगः संचार एव च Mb. 12. 59. 48. –17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition; बलस्य योगाय बलप्रधानम् Rām. 2. 82. 30. –18 The equipment of an army. –19 Fixing, putting on, practice; सत्येन रक्ष्यते धर्मो विद्या योगेन रक्ष्यते Mb. 5. 34. 39. –20 A side; an argument. –21 An occasion, opportunity. –22 Possibility, occurrence. –23 Wealth, substance. –24 A rule, precept. –25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. –26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. –27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि); अवयवशक्तिर्योगः. –28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध; स ब्रह्मयोगयुक्तात्मा सुखमक्षयमश्नुते Bg. 5. 21; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; V. 1. 1; योगेनान्ते तनुत्यजाम् R. 1. 8. –29 The system of philosophy established by Patañjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṁkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system; एकं सांख्यं च योगं च यः पश्यति स पश्यति Bg. 5. 5. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind.) –30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy; जापकैस्तुल्यफलता योगानां नात्र संशयः Mb. 12. 200. 23. –31 (In arith.) Addition. –32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. –33 A combination of stars. –34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). –35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. –36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. –37 A spy, secret agent. –38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. –39 An attack; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śiva B. 13. 7. –40 Steady application; श्रुताद् हि प्रज्ञा, प्रज्ञया योगो योगादात्मवत्ता Kau. A. 1. 5; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी Bg. 13. 10. –41 Ability, power; एतां विभूतिं योगं च मम यो वेत्ति तत्त्वतः Bg. 10. 7; पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम् 11. 8. –42 Equality, sameness; समत्वं योग उच्यते Bg. 2. 48. –Comp. –अङ्गम् a means of attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5.) –अञ्जनम् a healing ointment. –अनुशासनम् the doctrine of the *Yoga*. –अभ्यासिन् *a.* practising the Yoga philosophy. –आख्या a name based on mere casual contact; स्याद् योगाख्या हि माथुरवत् MS. 1. 3. 21. (cf. एषा योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूतवर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा ŚB. on ibid.) –आचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. –2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. –3 An act of fraud or magic; ततोऽनेन योगाचारन्यायेन दूरमाकृष्य Mv. 4. –आचार्यः 1 a teacher of magic. –2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. –आधमनम् a fraudulent pledge; योगाधमनविक्रीतम् Ms. 8.165. –आपत्तिः modification of usage. –आरूढ *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation; योगारूढस्य तस्यैव शमः कारणमुच्यते Bg. 6. 3. –आवापः the first attitude of an archer. –आसनम् a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. –इन्द्रः, –ईशः, –ईश्वरः 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. –2 one who has obtained superhuman faculties. –3 a magician. –4 a deity. –5 an epithet of Śiva. –6 a Vetāla. –7 an epithet of Yājñavalkya. –इष्टम् 1 tin. –2 lead. –कक्षा = योगपट्टम् below. –कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yaśodā (substituted as the child of Devakī for Kriṣṇa and killed by Kaṁsa). –क्षेमः 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. –2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance; Ms. 7. 127. –3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् Bg. 9. 22; क्षुधाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. –4 property, profit, gain. –5 property designed for pious uses; cf. Ms. 9. 219. –मौ,–मे or –मम् (*i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon; तेन भृता राजानः प्रजानां योगक्षेमवहाः Kau. A. 1. 13; आन्वीक्षिकीत्रयीवार्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डः। तस्य नीतिः दण्डनीतिः Kau. A. 1. 4. –गतिः *f.* 1 primitive condition. –2 the state of union. –गामिन् *a.* going (through the air) by means of magical power. –चक्षुस् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa –चरः N. of Hanumat. –चूर्णम् a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चन्द्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. –जम् agallochum. –तल्पम् = योगनिद्रा. –तारका, –तारा the chief star in a *Nakṣatra* or constellation. –दण्डः a magic wand; Siṁhās. –दानम् 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. –2 a fraudulent gift. –धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. –नाथः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 of Datta. –नाविका, –कः a kind of fish; –निद्रा 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; गर्भे प्रणीते देवक्या रोहिणीं योगनिद्रया Bhāg 10. 2. 15; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; ब्रह्मज्ञानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41. –2 particularly, the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. –3 N. of Durgā. –4 the great sleep of Brahmā during the period between प्रलय and उत्पत्ति of the universe. –निद्रालुः N. of Viṣṇu. –निलयः N. of Śiva or Viṣṇu. –पट्टम् a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during ab-

stract meditation; क्षणनीरवया यया निशि श्रितवप्रावलियोगपट्टया N. 2. 78; एकान्तावलम्बितयोगपट्टिकाम् गुहाम् K. Pūrvabhāga. –पतिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –पदम् a state of self-concentration. –पादुका a magical shoe (taking the wearer anywhere he wishes). –पानम् a liquor adulterated with narcotics. –पारगः N. of Śiva. –पीठम् a particular posture during Yoga meditation. –पीडः, –डम् a kind of posture of the gods. –पुरुषः a spy; यथा च योगपुरुषैरन्यान् राजाधितिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21. –बलम् 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. –2 power of magic. –भावना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. –भ्रष्ट a. one who has fallen from the practice of Yoga. –माया 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. –2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भगवतः सर्जनार्था शक्तिः); नाहं प्रकाशः सर्वस्य योगमायासमावृतः Bg. 7. 25. –3 N. of Durgā. –यात्रा the way to the union with the Supreme Spirit; the way of attaining Yoga. –युक्त a. immersed in deep meditation, absorbed; योगयुक्तो भवार्जुन Bg. 8. 27; 5. 6-7. –रङ्गः the orange. –रत्नम् a magical jewel. –राजः 1 a kind of medicinal preparation. –2 one well-versed in Yoga. –रूढ a. 1 having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पङ्कज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. –2 engaged in meditation (s. v. –आरूढ); ध्यायन्ते ...... योगिनो योगरूढाः Brav. P. ब्रह्मखण्ड 1. 3. –रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. –वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. –वरः an epithet of Hanumant; L. D. B. –वामनम् secret contrivances; Kau. A. –वासिष्ठम् N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). –वाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. –वाहक a. resolving (chemically). –वाहिन् a. assimilating to one's self. *–m., n.* medium for mixing medicines (such as natron, honey, mercury); नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच योगवाहि परं मधु Suśr. –वाही 1 an alkali. –2 honey. –3 quick-silver. –विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. –विद् a. 1 knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. –2 conversant with *Yoga*. (*–m.*) 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 a practiser of *Yoga*. –3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. –4 a magician. –5 a compounder of medicines. –विद्या the science of Yoga. –विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; न च योगविधेर्नवेतरः स्थिरधीरा परमात्मदर्शनात् (विरराम) R. 8. 22. –विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sūtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patañjali in his Mahābhāṣya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). –शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. –शायिन् a. half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. –शास्त्रम् the *Yoga* philosophy, esp. the work of Patañjali. –संसिद्धिः perfection in Yoga. –समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. –सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. –सिद्धिः *f.* achievement in succession *i. e.* by separate performance; पर्यायो योगसिद्धिः ŚB. on MS. °न्यायः the rule according to which when an act (*e. g.* दर्शपूर्णमास) is said to yield all desired objects, what is meant is that it can yield them only one at a time and not all simultaneously. This is established by जैमिनि and शबर in MS. 4. 3. 27-28. Thus for the achievement of each separate काम, a separate performance of the याग is necessary; (see दर्शपूर्णमासन्याय). –सूत्रम् aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patañjali). –सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. –2 Suitably, properly. –3 Conjointly. –4 Conformably to, in accordance with. –5 In due time, opportunely. –6 Through devotion. –7 By the power of magic. –8 With application of effort, with all one's powers; सर्वान् संसाधयेदर्थानक्षिण्वन् योगतस्तनुम् Ms. 2. 100.

योगस् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. –2 The half of a lunar month.

योगिक *a.* Used for practice; प्रथमं योगिकं चापं युद्धचापं द्वितीयकम् Dhanur. 30.

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. –2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a.* [युज्-घिनुण्, योग-इनि वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. –2 Possessed of magical powers. –3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. –4 Practising *Yoga*. *–m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योऽर्जुन । सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः ॥ Bg. 6. 32; see the sixth adhyāya *inter alia*; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. –2 A magician, sorcerer. –3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. –4 N. of Yājñavalkya. –5 Of Arjuna. –6 Of Viṣṇu. –7 Of Śiva. –8 N. of a mixed caste. –नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. –2 A female devotee. –3 N. of a class of female attendants on Śiva or Durgā; बलीनदात् योगिनीभ्यो दिक्पालेभ्योऽप्यनेकधा Śiva B. 6. 51; (they are usually said to be eight). –4 N. of Durgā. –Comp. –इन्द्रः, –ईशः 1 the chief of saints. –2 N. of Yājñavalkya. –ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. –इष्टम् lead. –दण्डः a kind of reed. –निद्रा light-sleep, wakefulness. –मार्गः the air, atmosphere.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज् ण्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योऽयं दृश्यते नरः –2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. or even gen. or in comp.). –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. –5 (In Nyāya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. **–ग्यः** 1 A calculator of expedients. –2 The asterism Puṣya. –3 A draught animal. **–ग्या** 1 Exercise or practice in general; तद् यथा भूमिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य योग्यां करोति । सा तस्य योग्या प्रयोगकाले सौकर्यमुत्पादयति । ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 15; योग्यामुपास्ते नु युवा युयुत्सुः N. 3. 117; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पञ्च शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या Rām. 2. 1. 12. &c. –2 Martial exercise, drill. –3 The earth. –4 N. of a wife of Sūrya **–ग्यम्** 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. –2 Sandal-wood. –3 A cake. –4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Rām. –2 Fitness, propriety. –3 Appropriateness. –4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिञ्चति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:— एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धे बाधाभावः S. D. 2; पदार्थे तत्र तद्वत्ता योग्यता परिकीर्तिता Bhāṣāparichcheda. –5 Purity (पवित्रता); व्यनक्ति कालत्रितयेऽपि योग्यताम् Śi. 1. 26.

योजक *a.* [युज्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. –2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. –3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः. Subhāṣ.

योजनम् [युज्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. –2 Applying, fixing. –3 Preparation, arrangement. –4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. –5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krośas* or eight or nine miles; स्याद् योजनं क्रोशचतुष्टयेन; प्रथममगमदह्ना योजने योजनेशः Līlā.; न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146. –6 Exciting, instigation. –7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग q. v.). –8 Erecting, constructing (also योजना in this sense). –9 Ved. Effort, exertion. –10 A road, way. –11 The Supreme Spirit of the universe. –12 A finger. **–ना** 1 Junction, union, connection. –2 Grammatical construction. –3 Use, application. **–Comp. –गन्धा** 1 musk. –2 N. of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa. –3 of Sītā.

योजनिक *a.* Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. –2 To be added. –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 To be appointed, commissioned. –5 To be grammatically corrected or arranged.

योजयितृ *a.* 1 Joining, combining. –2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितृर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75. *–m.* A setter (of precious stones).

योजित *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. –2 Used, employed. –3 Joined, connected. –4 Supplied, furnished.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general) –2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रम् See योक्त्रम्.

योद्धृ *m.* [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Mb.; वसन्तयोधः समुपागतः प्रिये Ṛs. 6. 1; Bg. 11. 26. –2 War, battle. **–Comp. –अगारः, –रम्** a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. **–धर्मः** the law of soldiers, a military law; योधधर्मः सनातनः Ms. 7. 98. **–मुख्यः** a chief warrior, leader. **–संरावः** mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनम् [युध्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest; ते तु शूरा महाराज कृतचित्ताश्च योधने Mb. 9. 18. 4. –2 A weapon. **–नः** A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योधेयः 1 A warrior. –2 N. of a race (यौधेय).

योन *a.* Regarding race; तैर्यग्योनश्च पञ्चधा भवति Sāṅkhya K. 53.

योनलः = यवनालः.

योनिः *m. f.* [यु-नि Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. –2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; स्वासु योनिषु शाम्यति Ms. 9. 321; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वम् Ku. 2. 9; 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगा दुःखयोनय एव ते Bg. 5. 22. –3 A mine. –4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. –5 Home, lair. –6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. –7 The asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. –8 Water. –9 The base (of a सामन्) *i. e.* the ऋक् which is set to music and sung as सामन्; योनिश्चासौ शस्या च योनिशस्या ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17. –10 Copper; L. D. B. –11 The primary cause; कला पञ्चदशी योनिस्तद्धाम प्रतिबुध्यते Mb. 12. 304. 4. –12 The source of understanding; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25 (com. योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम्' इत्यादिनोक्तमित्यर्थः). –13 Longing for, desire (वासना); संसारसागरगमां योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15. –14 Seed, grain. °पोषणम् the growing of seed. **–Comp. –गुणः** the quality of the womb or place of origin. **–ज** *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. **–देवता** the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. **–दोषः** 1 Sexual defilement. –2 A defect of the female organ. **–नासा** the upper part of the female organ. **–भ्रंशः** fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. **–मुक्त** *a.* released from birth or being born again. **–मुखम्** the

orifice of the womb. –मुद्रा a particular position of fingers. –रञ्जनम् the menstrual discharge. –लिङ्गम् the clitoris. –शस्या a Ṛigvedic verse which is both a योनि as well as a शस्या (q. v.); योनिशस्याश्च तुल्यवदितराभिर्विधीयन्ते MS. 7. 2. 17. –संवरणम्, –संवृत्तिः Contraction of the vagina. –संकटम् rebirth. –संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; कुले मुख्येऽपि जातस्य यस्य स्याद् योनिसंकरः Ms. 10. 60. –सम्बन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनम् 1 Effacing, blotting out. –2 Anything used for effacing. –3 Confusing, preplexing. –4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, –योषित् *f.*, –योषिता [Uṇ. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तम् Me. 39; Śi. 4. 42; 8. 25; योषा योषित् योषिता च जोषा जोषिच्च जोषितौ Śabdaratnāvalī. –Comp. –ग्राहः (योषिद्ग्राहः) one who takes the wife of deceased man. –प्रिया turmeric. –रत्नम् an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [युक्ति आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. –2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. –3 Deducible. –4 Usual, customary. –कः A king's companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy.

यौगपदम्, –द्यम् 1 Simultaneity; तुल्यानां तु यौगपद्यम् etc. MS. 11. 1. 54; Bhāg. 4. 4. 20. –2 Simultaneous perception of one and the same thing in many more places than one; आदित्यवद् यौगपद्यम् MS. 1. 1. 5. °द्येन *ind.* simultaneously; न हि यौगपद्येन विधातुं शक्यते लक्षणत्वेन चोच्चारयितुम् ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 14.

यौगिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. –2 Usual. –3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). –4 Remedial. –5 Relating to or derived from *Yoga*. –Comp. –रूढ *a.* etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (–ड्) 1 P. (यौट-ड-ति) To join together.

यौतक *a.* (–की *f.*) [युते विवाहकाले अधिगतं वुण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. –कम् 1 Private property in general; मातुश्च यौतकं यत् स्यात् कुमारीभाग एव सः Mb. 13. 45. 12. –2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत् स्यात् कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; यु मिश्रणे इति धात्वनुसाराद् विवाहकाले एकासनोपविष्टयोर्वधूवरयोर्यद् बन्धुभिर्दीयते तत् युतयोरिदं यौतकमिति व्युत्पत्त्या यौतकमित्युच्यते । Vīramitrodaya; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवम् A measure in general.

यौथिक *a.* Belonging to a flock or troop. –कः A companion, comrade; मातापितरौ भ्रातृबन्धुज्ञातीन् यौथिकांश्चैवोपेयाय Bhāg. 5. 8. 9.

यौध *a.* (–धी *f.*) Warlike. –घः An elephant in the fifth decade of his age; Mātaṅga L. 5. 15.

यौन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [योनितः योनिसंबन्धात् आगतम् अण्] 1 Uterine. –2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; नैतैः...ब्राह्मान् यौनांश्च संबन्धानाचरेद् ब्राह्मणः सह Ms. 2. 40. –नम् 1 Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180. –2 The origin (योनि); यत्राग्नियौनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. –3 The ceremony on conception. –Comp. –अनुबन्धः blood-relationship; यौनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्यं लेखं विदध्यात् पुरुषानुरूपम् Kau. A. 2. 10. –संबन्धः relationship by marriage, affinity.

यौनिकः Moderate wind.

यौवतम् [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवश्य दिवोऽपि यौवतैर्नसहाधीतवतीमिमामहम् N. 2. 41; 11. 90; मनुष्यनारीजनतोऽपि यौवतं दिवौकसां श्रेष्ठतमं वदन्ति Rām. Ch. 2. 3. –2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.); the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुधयौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10 (सुरसुन्दरीरूपम्).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [यूनो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. –नम् 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; मुग्धत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानाम् R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. –2 Any youthful or juvenile act. –3 A number of young persons, especially women. –Comp. –अन्त *a.* ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; यौवनान्तं वयो यस्मिन् नान्तकः कुसुमायुधात् Ku. 6. 44. –अवस्था, –दशा youthfulness, puberty. –आरम्भः prime of youth, budding youth; Māl. 3. –आरूढ *a.* one who has arrived at adolescence or puberty. –उद्भेदः 1 ardour of youthful passions. –2 sexual love. –3 N. of Cupid. –कण्टकः, –कम्, –पिडका an erruption or pimples on the face indicative of youth. –दर्पः 1 youthful pride. –2 indiscretion natural to youth. –दशा the period of youth. –प्रान्तः the verge of youth. –लक्षणम् 1 a sign of youth. –2 charm, loveliness. –3 the female breast. –श्री the beauty of youthfulness. –स्थ *a.* 1 youthful. –2 marriageable. –3 fresh; यौवनस्थस्य गौरस्य कपित्थस्य सुगन्धिनः Rām. 2. 91. 72.

यौवनकम् Youth.

यौवनीय *a.* Youthful, juvenile.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātṛi, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यम् The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'; निखिल सचिवैः सार्धं यौवराज्यममन्यत Rām. 2. 1. 42.

यौषिण्यम् Womanhood. -2 Action, gesture of women; Bhāg. 5. 1. 29.

यौष्माक *a.* (-की *f.*), **यौष्माकीण** (णा *f.*) *a.* Your, yours; यौष्माकीणे समन्तात् प्रसरति नितरां दिक्षु कीर्तेर्वितानं Sūkti. 5. 86.

ल्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice; *cf.* यवागू.

र

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -6 The number 'forty'. -रा 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -3 Amorous play. -री Going, motion. -रम् Brightness, lustre. -Comp. -विपुला N. of metre.

रंसु *a.* Ved. Cheerful, delightful; स चित्रेण चिकिते रंसु भासा Rv. 2. 4. 5.

रंह् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न ररंहाश्वकुञ्जरम् Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -*Caus.* (रंहयति-ते; according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रंहणम् Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः *f.* 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् *n.* [रंह्-असुन् हुकुच Un. 4. 221] 1 Speed, velocity; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34; Śi. 12. 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. यः परं रंहसः साक्षात् Bhāg. 4. 24. 28. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 Of Viṣṇu.

रंहिः *f.* Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रकसा A form of leprosy.

रक्त *p. p.* [रञ्ज्-करणे क्तः] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सान्ध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36; so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; यावद् वित्तोपार्जनसक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Charpaṭa-Pañjarikā 3; अयमैन्द्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुम्बति चन्द्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also).-4 Dear, liked, beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्छति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदङ्गवाद्यम् R. 16. 64; रक्तं च नाम मधुरं च समं स्फुटं च Mk. 3. 4. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. -7 Nasalized (said of a vowel). -क्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल). -5 The planet Mars. -क्ता 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुञ्जा. -3 One of the 7 tongues of fire. -4 (In music) N. of a श्रुति. -क्तम् 1 Blood; रक्तं सर्वशरीरस्थं जीवस्याधारमुत्तमम् Bhāva P. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -6 Dried Emblic Myrobalan; L. D. B. -7 A disease of the eyes. -8 The menstrual fluid. -9 Red sandal; रक्तं पीतं गुरु स्वादु छर्दितृष्णास्रपित्तनुत् । पित्तनेत्रहितं वृष्यं ज्वरव्रणविषापहम् Bhāva P. -Comp. -अक्त *a.* 1 dyed red, tinged. -2 smeared with blood. (-क्तम्) red sandal. -अक्ष *a.* 1 red-eyed. -2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane (सारस). -4 N. of a संवत्सर. -5 the Chakora bird. -अङ्कः a coral. -अङ्गः 1 a bug. -2 the planet Mars. -3 the disc of the sun or moon. (-ङ्गम्) 1 a coral (also *m.* and *f.*) -2 saffron. -अति(ती)सारः dysentery, bloody flux; पित्तकृत् तु यदात्यर्थं द्रव्यमश्नाति पैत्तिके । तद्दोषाज्जायते शीघ्रं रक्तातीसार उल्बणः ॥ Bhāva P. -अधरा a Kinnarī. -अधिमन्थः inflammation of the eyes. -अपहम् myrrh. -अम्बर *a.* clad in red garments. (-रम्) a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्बुदः a bloody tumour. -अर्शस् *n.* a form of piles. -अशोकः the red-flowered Aśoka; रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिम्बाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5. -आकारः coral -आधारः the skin. -आभ *a.* red-looking. -आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उत्पलम् the red lotus. -उपलम् red chalk, red earth. -कण्ठ, -कण्ठिन् *a.* sweet-voiced. (-*m.*) the cuckoo; स्रावितै रक्तकण्ठानां कूजितैश्च पतत्त्रिणाम् Bhāg 4. 6. 12. -कन्दः, -कन्दलः coral. -कदम्बः the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलम् the red lotus. -कुमुदम् a red lily. -केसरः the coral tree. -कैरवः, -कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. -गन्धकम् myrrh. -ग्रन्थिः a particular form of urinary disease. -ग्रीवः 1 a demon. -2 a kind of pigeon. -घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नी) the Dūrvā grass. -चन्दनम् 1 red-sandal. -2 saffron. -चूर्णम् vermilion. -च्छद *a.* red-leaved. -छर्दिः *f.* vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion. -तुण्डः a parrot. -तेजस् *n.* flesh. -दन्तिका, -दन्ती N. of Durgā; स्तुवन्तो व्याहरिष्यन्ति सततं रक्तदन्तिकाम् Devīmāhātmyam. -दृश् *m.* a pigeon. -धातुः 1 red chalk, orpiment. -2 copper. -नाडी a fistulous ulcer on the gum caused by a bad state of blood. -नासिकः an owl. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. (-पा) 1 a leech. -2 a Ḍākinī.

—पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. —पटः a kind of mendicant; केचिद् रक्तपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34 (esp. Jains); धर्म इत्युपधर्मेषु नग्नरक्तपटादिषु। प्रायेण सजते भ्रान्त्या पेशलेषु च वाग्मिषु ॥ Bhāg. 4. 19. 25. —पद्मम् A red lotus. —पल्लवः the Aśoka tree. —पातः blood-shed. —पाता a leech. —पाद *a.* red-footed. (—दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. —2 a war-chariot. —3 an elephant. —पायिन् *m.* a bug. —पायिनी a leech. —पारदः, —दम् cinnabar. —पिण्डम् 1 a red pimple. —2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. —पित्तम् derangement of the blood produced by bile; संयोगाद् दूषणात् तत् तु सामान्याद् गन्धवर्णयोः। रक्तं च पित्तमाख्यातं रक्तपित्तं मनीषिभिः Bhāva P. —पुष्पः N. of several plants:— करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बन्धूक, पुन्नाग &c. —ष्पा N. of the plant Punarnavā; पुनर्नवा परारक्ता रक्तपुष्पा परारिका Bhāva P. —पूयम् N. of a hell. —पूरकम् = वृक्षाम्ल q. v. —प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. —फलः the figtree. —बिन्दुः N. of a demon; रक्तबिन्दुर्यदा भूमौ पतत्यस्य शरीरतः। समुत्पतति मेदिन्यास्तत्प्रमाणस्तदासुरः Devīmāhātmyam. —बीजः the pomegranate tree. —मत्स्यः a kind of red fish. —भवम् flesh. —भाव *a.* 1 red. —2 loving, amorous. —मञ्जरः the Nichula tree. —मण्डलम् a red lotus-flower. —मेहः the voiding of blood with urine; विस्रमुष्णं सलवणं रक्ताभं रक्तमेहतः Bhāva P. —मोक्षः, —मोक्षणम् bleeding, letting out blood. —राजिः a particular disease of the eye. —रेणुः 1 vermilion. —2 the Punnāga tree. —3 an angry man. —4 a bud of the Palāśa tree. —लोचनः a pigeon. —वटी,-वरटी small-pox. —वर्गः 1 lac. —2 the pomegranate tree. —3 safflower. —वर्ण *a.* red-coloured. (—र्णः) 1 red-colour. —2 cochineal insect. (—र्णम्) gold. —वर्धनः Solanum Melongena (Mar. डोरली वांगी). —वसन, —वासस् *a.* clothed in red; Ms 8. 256. (*—m.*) a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. —वालुकम्, —का vermilion. —विकारः deterioration of blood. —विद्रधिः a boil filled with bloood. —वृष्टिः *a.* shower of blood forboding evil; रक्तं (वर्षिते) शस्त्रोद्योगः Jyotiśtattvam. —बीजः the pomegranate tree; (see रक्तबीज above). —शासनम् vermilion. —शीर्षकः a kind of heron. —शृङ्गिकम् a kind of poison. —ष्ठीवी the spitting of blood. —संकोचः safflower. —संकोचकम् a red lotus-flower. —संज्ञम् saffron. संदंशिका a leech. —संध्यकम् the red lotus. —सारम् red sandal. —स्रावः hemorrhage.

रक्तक *a.* 1 Red. —2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. —3 Pleasing, amusing. —4 Bloody. —कः 1 A red garment. —2 An impassioned man, amorous person. —3 A sporter. —कम् 1 Blood. —2 A red garment.

रक्तिः [रञ्ज्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. —2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunja* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् *m.* Redness.

रक्ष्ट *m.* A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect; guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule. govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु Ś. 6; ज्ञास्यसि कियद् भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणाङ्क इति Ś. 1 13; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति दैवरक्षितं सुरक्षितं तद्विहतं विनश्यति। Bh. —2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. —3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.); सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथाद्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50; 11. 87. —4 To avoid; रक्षन्ती बाष्पमोक्षम् K.; Mu. 1. 2. —5 To observe (as a law, duty). —6 To beware of.

रक्षः [रक्षन्त्यस्मात् इत्यर्थे असुन् Uṇ. 4. 196] 1 A guard, protector. —2 Preserving, guarding, watching. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक *a.* (—क्षिका *f.*) [रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Guarding, protecting. —कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणम् [रक्ष्-ल्युट्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणम्). —णी A rein, bridle. —णः 1 A protector. —2 N. of Viṣṇu. —णा Protecting.

रक्षणा (णी) रक्तः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् *n.* [रक्ष्यते हविररमात्, रक्ष्-असुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम्। त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः॥ U. 2. 15. —2 Ved. Hurt, injury. —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —घ्नः white mustard. (—घ्नम्) sour rice-gruel. —जननी night. —पाशः a contemptible demon. —प्रकाण्डकः the best of the demons (प्रशस्तः राक्षसः); दण्डकानध्यवात्तां यौ वीर रक्षःप्रकाण्डकौ Bk. 5. 6. —सभम् an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वम् Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष्-भावे अ. टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; Ś. 2. 15; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 45. —2 Care, security. —3 A guard, watch. —4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरण्ड q. v. below. —4 A tutelary deity. —5 Ashes. —6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvaṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). —7 Lac. —Comp. —अधिकृतः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor; Ms. 7. 123; 9. 272. —2 a magistrate. —3 the chief police-officer. —अपेक्षकः 1 a porter; doorkeeper. —2 a guard of the women's apartments. —3 a catamite. —4 an actor. —करण्डः, —करण्डकम् a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरण्डकमस्य मणिबन्धे न दृश्यते Ś. 7. —गृहम् a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. —पट्टोलिका a cluster of amulets. —पत्रः a species of birch

tree. –परिघः a protective bar. –पालः, –पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. –प्रतिसरः an amulet; दत्तरक्षाप्रतिसरामन्वालम्भनशोभनाम् Mb. 3. 39. 4. –प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. –भूषणम्, –मणिः, –रत्नम् an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. –मङ्गलम् a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c). –महौषधिः a sovereign preservative remedy. –सूत्रम् a carrying-girth.

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. –2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. –2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षिजनः A force of guards; हेलां दधौ रक्षिजनेऽजसञ्जे N. 6. 10.

रक्षितकम् Safety; आत्मरक्षितकम् Kau. A.

रक्षितृ, रक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथाः N. 1. 1. –*m.* 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. –2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्ष्णः Protection; रक्ष्णं करोषि कस्मात् त्वम् Bk. 7. 66.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग् 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु *a.* Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. –2 Light, nimble. –3 Fickle. –4 Eager. –घुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilīpa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *raṅgh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Viśvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brāhmaṇas and made his son Aja successor to the throne.] –2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9. –Comp. –उद्वहः the best of the Raghus *i. e.* Rāma. –कारः the author of Raghuvaṁśa *i. e.* Kālidāsa; पूर्वैर्विभिन्नवृत्तां गुणाढ्यभवभूतिबाणरघुकारैः Govardhanasaptaśatī; क इह रघुकारे न रमते Subhāṣ. –नन्दनः, –नाथः, –पतिः, –श्रेष्ठः, –सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma; रघुनाथोऽप्यगस्त्येन मार्गसंदर्शितात्मना R.; Rāma-rakṣā S. –प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, *i. e.* Aja; R. 5. 63. –वंशः the family of the Raghus; रघुवंशप्रदीपेन तेनाप्रमिततेजसा R. 10. 68. (–शम्) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kālidāsa decribing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलकः N. of Rāma; जयति रघुवंशतिलकः कौसल्यानन्दवर्धनो रामः Rām.

रङ्क *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. –2 Slow. –कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरङ्कः Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; रङ्कस्य नृपतेर्वापि जिह्वासौख्यं समं स्मृतम् Pt. 1. 254.

रङ्कुः [रमते वने Uṇ 3. 86] A deer, an antelope; मुखचन्द्रेषु कलङ्करङ्कवः N. 2. 83; श्रयत्ययं च श्रवणावतंसश्यामारविन्दश्रियमङ्करङ्कुः Rām. Ch. 6. 78.

रङ्ख् 1 P. (रङ्खति) To go.

रङ्ग् 1 P. (रङ्गति) To go, move.

रङ्गः [रञ्ज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. –2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रङ्गविघ्नोपशान्तये S. D. 281; यदाश्रौषं द्रौपदीं रङ्गमध्ये Mb. 1. 1. 154; आनर्तुः पुरुषा रङ्गम् Bhāg. 10. 42. 33. –3 A place of assembly. –4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रङ्गः Ś. 1; रङ्गस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः॥ Sarva. S. –5 A field of battle. –6 Dancing, singing, acting. –7 Mirth, diversion. –8 The nasal modification of a vowel; सरङ्गं कम्पयेत् कम्पं रथीवेति निदर्शनम् Śik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. –9 An extract of Khadira. –गः, –गम् Tin. –Comp. –अङ्गनम्, –णम् an arena, an amphitheatre. –अङ्गा alum. –अवतरणम् 1 entrance on the stage. –2 an actor's profession. –अवतारकः, –अवतारिन् *m.* an actor; कर्मारस्य निषादस्य रङ्गावतारकस्य च Ms. 4. 215. –आजीवः 1 an actor. –2 a painter; रङ्गाजीवाश्च भूरिशः Śiva B. 31. 19; so, –उपजीविन् *m.*, –कारः, –जीवकः a painter. –क्षारः borax. –चरः 1 an actor, a player. –2 a gladiator. –जम् red lead. –जीवकः 1 an actor. –2 a dyer, colourist. –तालः a kind of measure (in music) –दः 1 borax. –2 an extract of Khadira. –दा, दढा alum. –देवता the goddess supposed to preside over battlefield, sports and public diversions generally; आतेने बलमिव रङ्गदेवताभ्यः Ki. 17. 62. –द्वारम् 1 a stage door. –2 the prologue of a play. –पत्री, –पुष्पी the indigo plant. –पीठ a place for dancing; महति रत्नरङ्गपीठे स्थितां प्रथमं ताम्रोष्ठीमपश्यम् Dk. 2. 6. –प्रदीपकः (in music) a kind of measure. –प्रवेशः 1 entering on the stage. –2 engaging in theatrical performance. –बी (वी) जम् silver. –भूतिः *f.* 1 the night of full moon in the month of *Āśvina*. –भूमिः *f.* 1 a stage, theatre. –2 an arena, battle-field. –मङ्गलम् a festive ceremony on the stage. –मण्डपः a theatre. –मल्ली a lute. –मातृ *f.* 1 lac, red-dye, or the insect which produces it. –2 a bawd, procuress. –वस्तु *n.* a paint. –वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. –विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. –शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, playhouse. –संगरः a contest on the stage.

रङ्गणम् Dancing,

रङ्गिन् *a.* 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. -3 Passionate, impassioned. -4 Acting on a stage.

रङ्घ् I. 1 U. (रङ्घति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं ररङ्घतुर्याम्यम् Bk. 14. 15. -II. 10 U. (रङ्घयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

रङ्घस् *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्; रङ्घः सङ्घोऽसुराणां जगदुपकृतये नित्यमुक्तस्य यस्य Sūryaśataka.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुन्दजात्यादिभिः Amaru 45; रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनम् Gīt. 5. -2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यन्दनैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुबिन्दुना रचयितुं क्षाराम्बुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयाञ्जलिम् Ve. 3. 40. -3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वधाटीं जगन्नाथो विश्वहृद्यामरीरचत् Aśvad. 26; Ś. 3. 14. -4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरबककुसुमम् Gīt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; Ś. 6. 17. -5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 68. -6. To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनम्, -ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेक°, संगीत° &c. -2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनावलीनाम् Bv. 1. 69; so भ्रुकुटिरचना Me. 52; शृङ्गारोत्तरसत्प्रमेयरचनैराचार्यगोवर्धनः Gīt. -3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनम् Gīt. 5; R. 10. 77. -4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. -5 Dressing the hair. -6 An array or arrangement of troops. -7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. -8 Stringing together (flowers &c.). -9 Contrivance, invention. -10 Fixing the feathers on an arrow.

रचयितृ *m. f.* A composer, author.

रचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged. -2 Prepared. -3 Made, formed. -4 Strung together. -5 Composed, written. -6 Adorned. -7 Furnished with. -8 Directed towards (as the mind). -9 Invented. **-Comp. -अर्थ** *a.* one who has obtained his object. **-धी** *a.* one whose mind is intent upon. **-पूर्व** *a.* what has been performed before.

रजः See रजस्.

रजकः [रञ्ज्-ण्वुल् नलोपः] 1 A washerman. -2 A parrot. **-की** 1 A washerwoman; also रजिका in this sense. -2 The wife of a washerman. -3 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजत *a* [रञ्ज् अतच् नलोपः Uṇ. 3. 110] 1 Silvery, made of silver. -2 Whitish. **-तम्** 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. -2 Gold. -3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. -4 Blood. -5 Ivory. -6 An asterism, a constellation. -7 A mountain. **-Comp. -अद्रिः** N. of Kailāsa. **-कूटः** N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. **-द्युतिः** N. of Hanumat. **-प्रस्थः** N. of Kailāsa.

रजनः [रञ्ज्-क्युन् Uṇ. 2. 75] A ray. **-नम्** 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः, -नी *f.* [रज्यतेऽत्र, रञ्ज्-कनि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामम् Gīt. 5; रतिश्रान्ता शेते रजनिरमणी गाढमुरसि K. P. -2 Turmeric. -3 Red lac; यथा रजनी मे कण्डूयति, तिलको मे स्पन्दते इति। रागाभावे तिलकाभावे च तद्देशलक्षणया भवन्ति वक्तार इति ŚB. on MS. 8. 4. 28. -4 N. of Durgā. **-Comp. -करः** 1 the moon. -2 camphor. **-चरः** 1 a nightstalker, demon, goblin. -2 a thief. -3 a night-watcher. -4 N. of the moon. **-जलम्** night-dew, hoar-frost. **-नाथः, -पतिः, -रमणः** the moon. **-पुरन्ध्री** a form of the upamā (उपमारूपक); Kāvyāl. 4. 3. 32 (com). **-मुखम्** nightfall, evening; प्रदोषो रजनीमुखम् Ak. **-हंसा** a Śephālī flower.

रजनिंमन्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); निन्दको रजनिंमन्यं दिवसं क्लेशको निशाम् Bk. 7. 13.

रजयित्री A female painter.

रजस् *n.* [रञ्ज्-असुन् नलोपः Uṇ. 4. 224] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तदङ्गरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति Ś. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलङ्घनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. -2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात् कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पन्थाः) Ś. 4. 11; Me. 35, 67; Śi. 7. 42. -3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132; जालसूर्यमरीचिस्थं त्रसरेणू रजः स्मृतम् Y. 1. 362. -4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. -5 Gloom, darkness. -6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. -7 The second of the three Guṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अन्तर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोऽपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K.; Māl. 1. 20. -8 Menstrual discharge, menses; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं नरस्य ह्युपगच्छतः। प्रज्ञा तेजो बलं चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीयते ॥ Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. -9 Safflower. -10 Tin. -11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world. -13 Vapour. -14 Cloud or rain-water. -15 Sin (पाप); प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः Rām. 4. 18. 34. **-Comp. -गुणः** see (7) above. **-जुष्** *a.* one who is addicted to Rajoguṇa; रजोजुषे जन्मनि सत्त्ववृत्तये K. **-तमस्क** *a.* being under the influenec of both *rajas* and *tamas*. **-तोकः -कम्, -पुत्रः** 1 greediness, avarice; मुनये प्रेषयामास रजस्तोकमदो तथा Bhāg. 12. 8. 16. -2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. **-दर्शनम्** the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. **-निमीलित** *a.* blinded by passion; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. **-पटलम्** a coating of

dust. –बन्धः suppression of menstruation. –मूर्तिः the god Brahmā. –मेघः a cloud of dust. –रसः, –व (ब)–लम् darkness. –शयः a dog; L. D. B. –शुद्धिः *f.* pure condition of the menses. –सारथिः wind; L. D. B. –हरः ' dirt-remover ', a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud. –2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल *a.* [रजस्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; अङ्गना इव रजस्वला दिशो नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60; Śi. 17. 61 (where it also means ' being in menses.'). –2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion; रजस्वलमनित्यं च भूतावासमिमं त्यजेत् Ms. 6. 77. –लः A buffalo. –ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनाम्बरश्रियः Śi. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. –2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः (Uṇ. 1. 15) *f.* A rope, cord, string. –2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. –3 A lock of braided hair. –Comp. –दालकः a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः; Ms. 5. 12. –पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जुकः See रज्जु; व्याकुलमुक्तरज्जुके Śi. 12. 24.

रज्जूकृ 8 U. To use as a rope; in सर्पं रज्जूकरोति.

रञ्ज् 1, 4 U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त; *pass.* रज्यते; *desid.* रिरंक्षति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60; 22. 52. –2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. –3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.). देवानियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजन्ती रूपादरज्यत नले न विदर्भसुभ्रूः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. –4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. –5 To be pleased, satisfied, or delighted. –*Caus.* (रञ्जयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रञ्जयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19; 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40; 4. 14. –2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रञ्जयति Bh. 2. 3; (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी रञ्जयतु तव हृदयदेशम् Gīt. 10. –3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; समीक्ष्य स धृतः सम्यक् सर्वा रञ्जयति प्रजाः Ms. 7. 19. –4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). –5 Ved. To worship.

रञ्जक *a.* [रञ्जयति रञ्ज्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. –2 Exciting love or passion. –3 Pleasing, amusing. –कः 1 A painter, dyer; Ms. 4. 216. –2 An exciter, a stimulus. –कम् 1 Red sandal. –2 Vermilion.

रञ्जन *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Colouring, dyeing. –2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. –3 Exciting passion. –4 Conciliating, keeping contented. –नम् [रज्यतेऽनेन रञ्ज्- करणे ल्युट्] 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. –2 Colour, dye. –3 Pleasing, delighting, keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारञ्जनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरञ्जनात् 4. 12. –4 Red sandal-wood. –5 The Munja grass. –6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound.).

रञ्जनी 1 The Indigo plant. –2 Turmeric. –3 Red arsenic. –4 Saffron. –5 (In music) A particular Śruti.

रञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Coloured, dyed. –2 Moved, excited. –3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चाराटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरम् 14. 81. –2 To call out, proclaim loudly. –3 To shout with joy, applaud. –4 To ring, sound; कर्णे रटन् कटु कथं न बहुविधिषह्यः Mv. 3. 31. –5 To lament, wail. –6 To crash (as an axe).

रटनम् [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. –2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटन्ती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha; माघे मास्यसिते पक्षे रटन्त्याख्या चतुर्दशी । तस्यां प्रदोषसमये पूजयेन् मुण्डमालिनीम् ॥

रटितम् A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रठ् 1 P. (रठति) To speak.

रण् 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमण्डलैः स्वरैः Śi. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानम् Gīt. 2. –2 To go. –3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः, –णम् [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रववृते तत्र भीमः प्लवगरक्षसाम् R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāṣ. –2 A battle-field. –णः 1 Sound, noise. –2 The quill or bow of a lute. –3 Motion, going. –4 Delight, joy (Ved.). –Comp. –अग्रम् the front or van of a battle. –अङ्गम् any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्यन्दे शोणितं व्योम रणाङ्गानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. –अङ्गणम्, –नम् a battle field. –अजिरम् a battle-field, arena. –अतिथिः a battle-guest; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pañcharātram 2. 13. –अन्तकृत् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. –अपेत *a.* flying away from battle, a fugitive; स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चादवस्थिताम् Ki. 15. 33. –अभियोगः engaging in battle. –अलंकरणः a heron. –आतोद्यम्, –तूर्यम्, –दुन्दुभिः a military drum. –आयुधः a cock. –उत्साहः prowess in battle. –कर्मन् *n.* fighting. –क्षितिः *f.*, –क्षेत्रम्, –भूः *f.*, –भूमिः *f.*, –स्थानम् a battle-field. –गोचर *a.* engaged in battle. –धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. –पण्डितः 1 a warrior. –2 *a.* skilled in warfare; अभीषयन्त ये शक्रं राक्षसा रणपण्डिताः Bk. 8. 42. –प्रिय *a.* fond of war, warlike. (–यः) a falcon. –मत्तः an elephant. –मार्गकोविद *a.* experienced in the art of war. –मुखम्, –मूर्धन् *m.*, –शिरस् *n.* 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी Ś. 7. 26; 6. 29. –2 the van of an army. –रङ्गः 1 the space between the

tusks of an elephant. -2 an elephant cowardly in battle; L. D. B. -रङ्गः a battle-field. -रणः 1 a gnat, mosquito. -2 a warrior who gives out a loud cry in a war; अभ्याद्यः करणो रणो रणरणो राणो रणो रावणः Udb. (-णम्) 1 longing, anxious desire. -2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः, -कम् 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविवृद्धिं बिभ्रदावर्तमानम् Māl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2 love, desire. (-कः) the god of love. -रणायित a. rattling or sounding aloud. -रसिक a. fond of fighting. -लक्ष्मीः 1 The goddess of war. -2 The fortune of war. -वाद्यम् a military instrument of music. -वृत्ति a. having war for a profession. -शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. -शूरः a hero in war, warrior. -शौण्ड a. skilled in war. -संरम्भः the fury of battle. -संकुलम् the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. -सज्जा military accoutrement. -सहायः an ally. -स्तम्भः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound; उत्तालाः किङ्किणीनामनवरतरणत्कारहेतुः पताकाः Māl. 5. 4. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितम् Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनाम् Bh. 3. 61.

रणेस्वच्छः A cock.

रण्ड a. [रम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 1. 107] 1 Maimed, Mutilated. -2 Faithless. -ण्डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. -3 Cunning; L. D. B. -ण्डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रण्डे पण्डितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392 v. l.; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम्। केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रण्डां पाखण्डेषु नियोजय॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रण्डाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोद्गाढमालिङ्गिताः Prab. 3. -3 A kind of metre. -Comp. -आश्रमिन् m. one who loses his wife after the forty-eighth year.

रण्डकः A barren tree.

रण्व् 1 P. (रण्वति) To go; L. D. B.

रत p. p. [रम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; गोब्राह्मणहिते रतः Ms. 11. 78. -6 Having sexual intercourse with (see रम्). -तम् 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; अन्वभूत् परिजनाङ्गनारतम् R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 91. -3 The private parts. -Comp. -अन्ध्री (अन्ध्री ?) f. mist, fog. -अन्दुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अर्थिन् a. lustful, lascivious. -उद्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. -ऋद्धिक 1 a day. -2 the eight auspicious objects. -3 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः 1 a dog. -2 a penis. -कूजितम् lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. -गृहम् pudendum muliebre. -ज्वरः a crow. -तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. -ताली a procuress, bawd. -नाराचः, -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. -2 the god of love, Cupid. -3 a dog. -4 lascivious murmur. -निधिः the wagtail. -बन्धः sexual union. -मानस a. having a delighted mind. -विशेषाः various kinds of sexual union. व्रणः, -शायिन् m. a dog. -हिण्डक 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. -2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. [रम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; अकृतार्थेऽपि मनसिजे रतिमुभयप्रार्थना कुरुते Ś. 2. 1. -2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); प्रीतिः परा तात रतिश्च जाता Mb. 3. 112. 11; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. -3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it; रतिर्मनोनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितम् 207; cf. 206 also; (it is the Sthāyibhāva of the *rasa* called शृङ्गार q. v.) ससत्वरतिदे नित्यं सदरामर्षनाशिनि Ki. 15. 27. -4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रतिसर्वस्वम् q. v. below. -5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. -6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात् कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. -7 The pudenda. -8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. -9 Ved. Rest, cessation -10 N. of magical incantation recited over weapons; Rām. -Comp. -अङ्गम्, -कुहरम् pudendum muliebre. -कर a. 1 giving pleasure; रामो रतिकरः पितुः Rām. 1. 18. 24. -2 enamoured. -रः a particular Samādhi. -कर्मन्, -क्रिया sexual union. -खेदः the languor of sexual enjoyment. -गृहम्, -भवनम्, -मन्दिरम् 1 a pleasure house. -2 a brothel. -3 pudendum muliebre -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -दूतिः, -ती f. a love messenger; रतिदूतिपदेषु कोकिलाम् (आदिश) Ku. 4. 16. -नागः a mode of coitus -पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Māl. 1; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शितताां यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः Śi. 9. 66; पूर्वं यत्र समं त्वया रतिपतेरासादिताः सिद्धयः Gīt. -पाश (-शः) a mode of coitus. -बन्धः a mode of coitus. -मदा f. an Apsaras. -मित्रः a mode of coitus. -रसः sexual pleasure. -रहस्यम् N. of an erotic work by Kokkoka. -लक्षम् sexual union. -लम्पट a. lustful, libidinous. -शक्तिः f. manly or virile power. -शूरः a man of great procreative power. -सर्वस्वम् the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरम् Ś. 1. 23. -सुन्दरः a mode of coitus.

रतुः f. 1 A celestial river. -2 Truthful words or speech; रतुः पान्थे सत्यवाचि देवनद्यां च कथ्यते Uṇādikośa. But according to कोशकल्पतरु of विश्वनाथकवि (अमुद्रित) 'रतू स्यात् सत्यभाषकः'.

रत्नम् [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तान्तादेशः Uṇ 3. 14] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen; see the

words पञ्चरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively.) -2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. -3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.); जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद् रत्नमभिधीयते Malli; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; अग्रेसरीभवतु काञ्चनचक्ररत्नम् Nāg. 5. 37; so पुत्र°, स्त्री° V. 4. 25; अपत्य° &c. -4 A magnet. -5 Water. -Comp. -अङ्कः N. of Viṣṇu's car. -अङ्गः coral. -अचलः, -रोहणः legendary mountain located in Ceylon and supposed to produce jewels at the rumbling of clouds for the benefit of all comers; श्रेणीवर्जमदुर्यशोनिविडितव्रीडस्तु रत्नाचलः N. 12. 67. -अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. -अनुविद्ध *a.* set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. -2 the ocean; रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुष्वमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिन्धुः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. -आभरणम् an ornament of jewels. -आलोकः the lustre of a gem. -आवली 1 a necklace of jewels. -2 N. of a Nāṭikā attributed to Śrīharṣa. -कन्दलः coral. -करः N. of Kubera. -कर्णिका an ear-ring with jewels. -कुम्भः a jar set with jewels. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -खचित *a.* set or studded with gems. -गर्भः 1 Kubera. -2 the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. -च्छाया splendour of jewels. -त्रयम् 1 (with Buddhists) बुद्ध, धर्म and संघ. -2 (with Jainas) सम्यग् दर्शन, सम्यग् ज्ञान and सम्यक् चारित्र. -दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. -दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. -2 a gem serving as a lamp; अर्चिस्तुङ्गानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 70. -धेनुः a cow symbolically represented by jewels. -नखः a poniard with its hilt set with jewels; कटितटनिविष्टरत्ननखः Dk. 2. 1. -नाभः N. of Viṣṇu. -नायकः a ruby. -निधिः 1 the ocean. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -3 of Meru. -4 a wag-tail. -पञ्चकम् the 5 jewels (viz. gold, silver, pearls, the राजावर्त diamond and coral). -पारायणम् the sheet-anchor of all jewels; रत्नपारायणं नाम्ना लङ्केति मम मैथिलि Bk. 5. 89. -प्रभा the earth. -माला a jewel-necklace. -मुख्यम् a diamond. -राज् *m.* a ruby. -राशिः 1 a heap of gems. -2 the ocean. -वरम् gold. -वर्तुकम् the Puṣpaka car. -षष्ठी a vow or fast to be observed on the 6th day of a particular fortnight; it is a ग्रीष्मव्रत; अहं खलु रत्नषष्ठीमुपोषितासम् Mk. 3. -सानुः N. of the mountain Meru. -सू *a.* producing jewels; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65. -सूः, -सूतिः *f.* the earth.

रत्नवत् *a.* Abounding in, or full of, precious stones. -2 Decorated with jewels; आसेदिवान् रत्नवदासनं सः R. -ती The earth.

रत्निः *m. f.* 1 The elbow. -2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit; अष्टरत्निर्महाबाहुः Mb. 8. 72. 30. -*m.* The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरत्नि q. v.)

रथः [रम्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-कथन्; cf. Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. -2 A hero (for रथिन्); अपयातेषु पार्थेषु त्रयस्तेऽभ्यायब रथाः Mb. 1. 2. 92. -3 A foot. -4 A limb, part, member. -5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kaṭh. 1. 3. 3. -6 A reed. -7 Pleasure, delight. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a carriage-axle. -2 a measure of length (=104 *aṅgulas*). -अङ्गम् 1 any part of a carriage. -2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथाङ्गध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41; Ś. 7. 10. -3 a discus, especially of Viṣṇu; चक्रधर इति रथाङ्गमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये Śi. 15. 26. -4 a potter's wheel. (-ङ्गः) the ruddy goose. °आह्वयः, °आह्वानः, °नामकः, °नामन् *m.* the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथाङ्गनामन् वियुतो रथाङ्गश्रोणिबिम्बया। अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; रथाङ्गाह्वानानां भवति विधुरम् Udb.; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sun-rise). °पाणिः N. of Viṣṇu; रथाङ्गपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषा Śi. 1. 21; दुरन्तवीर्यस्य रथाङ्गपाणेः Bhāg. -अभ्रः a reed cane. -अर्भकः a small carriage. -अश्वः a carriage-horse. -आयुधकः a kind of bow. -आरोहः one who fights from a chariot. -ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. -ईषा, -शा the pole of a carriage; रथेषाश्च रथेषाभिः...संगतैः सहिताः Mb. 6. 46. 5. -उडुपः, -पम् the body of a chariot. -उद्वहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box; रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47. -कट्या, -कडया an assemblage of chariots. -कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. -करः, -कारः 1 a coachbuilder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसा-वहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 N. of a caste called सौधन्वन (q. v.); तस्मादत्रैवर्णिको रथकारः ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 47; परिशेषाद-त्रैवर्णिको रथकारः स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 44. °न्यायः The rule according to which the रूढ अर्थ is stronger than the यौगिक अर्थ; cf. योगाद्रूढिर्बलीयसी. This is discussed and established in connection with the word रथकार by Jaimini and शबर in MS. 6. 1. 44-50. -कुटुम्बिकः, -कुटुम्बिन् *m.* a charioteer, coachman. कूबरः, -रम् the pole or shaft of a carriage; कूबरा रथकूबरैः...संगतैः सहिताः Mb. 6. 46. 5. -केतुः the flag of a chariot. -क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; रथक्षोभपरिश्रमम् R. 1. 58. -गणकः an officer who counts chariots. -गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. -गुप्तिः *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. -घोषः the rattling of a chariot. -चरणः, -पादः 1 a chariot-wheel; धृतरथचरणोऽभ्ययाच्चलद्गुः Bhāg. 1. 9. 37; Dk. 2. 7. -2 the सुदर्शन wheel; रथाङ्गे चन्द्राकौं रथचरणपाणिः शर इति Śiva-mahimna 18. -2 the ruddy goose. -चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage; अनभ्यस्त-रथचर्याः U. 5; सारथे रथचर्यासु सज्जो भव सुशिक्षितः Bm. 1. 684. -जङ्घा the hinder part of a chariot. -ज्वरः a crow. -दुर्गम् the throng of chariots. -धुर् *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. -नाभिः *f.* the nave of the wheel of a chariot; रथनाभिरिवाभिख्यायेत Ait. Up. 2. 4. 5. -नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. -बन्धः 1 the fastenings or harness of a chariot. -2 a league of warriors. -महोत्सवः,

–यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). –मुखम् the forepart of a carriage. –युद्धम् 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. –योगः a team (of horses etc.) on a chariot; Bri. Up. –योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. –वंशः a number of chariots. –वर्त्मन् n., –वीथिः f. highway, main road. –वारकः son of a Sūdra and a Sairandhrī. –वाहः 1 a carriage-horse. –2 charioteer. –विज्ञानम्, –विद्या the art of driving chariots. –शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot; रथशक्तिं मुमोचासौ दीप्तामग्निशिखामिव Mb. 10. 6. 13. –शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. –शास्त्रम्, –शिक्षा the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. –सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथन्तरम् A Vedic Sāma; स्वरादिविशेषानुपूर्वीमात्रस्वरूपे ऋगक्षरव्यतिरिक्तं यद् गानं तद् रथन्तरम्। (सामर्चिकभाष्यम्); एतद्रथन्तरममौ प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 12. 1; रथन्तरेण तं तात वसिष्ठः प्रत्यबोधयत् Mb. 14. 11. 19 (com. रथो मायारूपो विग्रहः तं तरत्यनेन तद्रथन्तरम्। 'अहं ब्रह्मास्मि' इति वाक्यं तेन वसिष्ठो गुरुस्तं प्रत्यबोधयत्).

रथारथि *ind.* 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [रथ-ठन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. –2 The owner of a carriage. –कः A cartwright.

रथिन् *a.* [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. –2 Possessing or owning a carriage. –*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. –2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु। बुद्धिं तु सारथिं विद्धि मनः प्रग्रहमेव च॥ Katha Up. 1. 3. 3; R. 7. 37. –3 A man of क्षत्रिय caste. –4 A driver. –नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथिर *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. –2 Riding in a carriage. –3 Quick, speedy. –रः = रथिन् *m.*

रथी Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. –2 Furnished with a carriage. –3 A coachman. –4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse; धावन्त्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः Ś. 1. 8; Śi. 4. 14. –2 A part of a chariot. –Comp. –चयः a team of horses. –विरथ्यः N. of Śiva.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high-way, main road; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. 1. 15. –2 A place where many roads meet. –3 A number of carriages or chariots; रथ्याघोषैर्बृंहणैर्वारणानाम् Śi. 18. 3; अश्वीयैरौक्षकैर्माानुष्यकै रथ्याभिरौष्ट्रकैः Dharmābhyudaya-Mahākāvyam 2. 26. –Comp. –पङ्क्तिः a row of streets. –मुखम् entrance to a road. –मृगः a dog.

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. –2 To scratch. –3 To gnaw. –4 To dig.

रदः [रद्-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. –2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यातात्श्चेन्न पराघ्नन्ति द्विरदानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. –3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. –Comp. –आयुधः a wild boar. –खण्डनम् tooth-bite; जनय रदखण्डनम् Gīt. 10. –छदः A lip.

रदनः A tooth. –नम् The act of splitting, gnawing, scratching.

रदनिन्, –रदिन् *m.* An elephant.

रद्दः (In astrol.) N. of the eleventh Yoga.

रध्, –रन्ध् 4 P. (रध्यति, रद्ध; *caus.* रन्धयति; *desid.* रिरधिषति or रिरत्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं रधितुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. –2 To subdue. –3 To become subject to (any one). –4 Ved. To die. –5 Ved. To be completed. –*Caus.* (रन्धयति) 1 To hurt, injure; भरतं शोकसंतप्तं भूयः शोकैररन्धयत् Rām. 2. 81. 3. –2 To oppress, torment. –3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hurt. –2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्‌धृ *m.* 1 A conqueror. –2 An oppressor.

रधसः [Uṇ. 3. 116] A kind of demon.

रध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. –2 Happy. –3 Worshipping. –4 Injuring.

रन्धनम्, –रन्धिः *f.* [रध्-पाके ल्युट् नुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying; यदनुस्मर्यते काले स्वबुद्ध्याऽभद्ररन्धन Bhāg. 4. 30. 28. –2 Cooking; रन्धनाय स्थाली Sk.; स्थाल्यग्नितापात् पचसोऽभितापस्तत्तापतस्तण्डुलगर्भरन्धिः Bhāg. 5. 10. 22.

रन्धित *p. p.* 1 Dressed, cooked. –2 Destroyed; योगरन्धितकर्माणो हृदि योगविभाविते Bhāg. 8. 3. 27. –3 Subdued.

रन्तव्य *a.* 1 To be enjoyed. –2 To be toyed with. –व्यम् Pleasure, play; मा विहासिष्ट समरं समरन्तव्यसंयतः Ki. 15. 8.

रन्ता *f.* A cow; इडे रन्ते etc; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

रन्तिदेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वती; स्रोतोमूर्त्या भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् Me. 47 and Malli. thereon.] –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 A dog.

रन्तुः 1 A way, road. –2 A river.

रन्ध्रम् [Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रन्ध्रेष्विवालक्ष्यनभःप्रदेशा R. 13. 56; 15. 82; नासाग्ररन्ध्रम् Māl. 1. 1; क्रौञ्चरन्ध्रम् Me. 59. -2 (*a*) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रन्ध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः Ś. 6; रन्ध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 15. 17; 17. 61; रन्ध्रं च प्रकृतीनाम् Kau. A. 1. 16. (*b*) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine', (there being nine openings in the human body). -4 The vulva. -5 N. of the 8th astrological mansion; Bṛi. S. -6 A mischief; रन्ध्रदर्शनासहैः Dk. 2. 7. -Comp. -अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारिन् *a.* searching or watching for weak points; रन्ध्रानुसारी विषमः कृतान्तः Mk. 8. 27. -आगतम् a disease which attacks the throat of horses; रन्ध्रागतमथाश्वानां शिखोद्भेदश्च बर्हिणाम् Mb. 12. 283. 54. -गुप्तिः concealing one's weak points. -प्रहारिन् *a.* attacking (one) in his weak points. -बभ्रुः a rat. -वंशः a hollow bamboo.

रप् 1 P. (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् *n.* Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रफ्, -**रम्फ्** 1 P. (र-रम्फति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रभ् 1 Ā. (रभते, रब्ध; *caus.* रम्भयति-ते; *desid.* रिप्सते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रभस् *n.* 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस *a.* [रभ्-असच् Uṇ 3. 116] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रभसया नु दिगन्तदिदृक्षया Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mu 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीषु केलीरभसेन बाला मुहुर्ममालापमुपालपन्ती Bv. 2. 12; त्वभिसरणरभसेन वलन्ती Gīt. 6; Śi 6. 13; 11. 23; Ki.9. 47; Bhāg. 7. 9. 15. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; त्यजति न मृगव्याधरभसः Śiva-mahimna 22. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury; रक्तेक्षणेन च मनाग्रभसं दधानो Bhāg. 3. 15. 28. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight; मनसि रभसविभवे हरिरुदयतु सुकृतेन Gīt. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness. -7 Poison. -8 N. of a magical incantation recited over weapons.

रभ्रुः A messenger.

रम् 1 Ā. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् P. रंस्यते, रन्तुम्, रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रमते Māl 3. 2; Ms. 2. 223; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापाङ्गैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वञ्चितोऽसि Me. 27; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमन्ते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67; रंरम्यते (अतिशयेन रमते) सरसनागरिकेण नाम्ना श्रीबिह्लणेन कविना क्षितिपालपुत्री Bil. Ch. 48. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3; विहरुमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनम् Gīt. 7. -5 To remain, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. -*Caus.* (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -*Desid.* (रिरंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Śi. 15. 18.

रम *a.* [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. -मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Aśoka tree.

रमक *a.* Sporting. -कः A lover.

रमठम् [रमेः अठः Uṇ. 1. 97] Asa Fœtida (हिङ्गु). -Comp. -ध्वनिः Asa Fœtida.

रमण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [रमयति-रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; नन्दनानि मुनीन्द्राणां रमणानि वनौकसाम् Bk. 6. 72; Bhāg. 5. 7. 12. -णः 1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वङ्गनानां विनोदाः Me. 89, 39; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषम् R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Śi. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. -णम् 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhāṣ. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय *a.* [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे अनीयर्] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; स्मितं नैतत्किंतु प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितम् Bv. 2. 90; क्षणे क्षणे यन्नवतामुपैति तदेव रूपं रमणीयतायाः Śi. 4. 17. -Comp. -चरण of pleasant conduct. -जन्मन् of auspicious birth.

रमणीयते Den. Ā. To represent a wife.

रमण्या *f.* A female.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच् Uṇ. 4. 65] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakṣmī, wife of Viṣṇu and Goddess of wealth; रमा यत्र न वाक् तत्र यत्र वाक् तत्र नो रमा Udb. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kārtika. -Comp. -आस्पदः, -कान्तः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Viṣṇu; Bhāg 10. 55. 40. -प्रियः Viṣṇu. (-यम्) a lotus. -वेष्टः turpentine.

रम्भ् 1 Ā. (रम्भते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रम्भः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रम्भा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरम्भमूरुद्वयम् Gīt. 10; पिबोरु रम्भातरुपीवरोरु N. 22. 43; 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaurī. -3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalakūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तरूरुयुगेन सुन्दरी किमु रम्भां परिणाहिना परम्। तरुणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्यतपःफलस्तनीम्॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊरु *a.* (-रु or -रू *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, *i. e.* full, round, and hence lovely; रम्भोरूरवतरितुं सरस्यनिच्छुः Śi. 8. 19; R. 6. 35. -Comp. -तृतीया N. of the 3rd day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष (ज्येष्ठ?) and the observance of the day.

रम्य *a.* [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य Ś. 1. 13 (v. l.). -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यम् Ś. 1. 20; 5. 2. -म्यः The tree called चम्पक. -म्या 1 Night. -2 A land-growing lotus; L. D. B. -3 (In music) A kind of Śruti. -म्यम् Semen virile. -Comp. -अन्तर *a.* having the intervening spaces made pleasant; रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः Ś. 4. 11. -पुष्पः the Śālmalī tree. -श्रीः N. of Viṣṇu.

रम्रः 1 Tawny colour. -2 Beauty; L. D. B.

रय् 1 Ā. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः [रय्-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current; जम्बूकुञ्जप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. -2 Force, speed, velocity; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36; Bhāg. 5. 3. 14. -3 Zeal, ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि *m., n.* Ved. 1 Water. -2 Wealth; एष वै रयिरात्मा वैश्वानरः Ch. Up. 5. 16. 1. -3 Stuff, material, food; रयिं च प्राणं चेत्येतौ Praśna Up. 1. 4.

रयिष्ठः 1 N. of Kubera. -2 Agni. -3 Brahman. -ष्ठम् N. of various Sāmans.

रर्फ् 1 P. (रर्फति) To go.

रराटम्, -रराटी = ललाट q. v.; तपो रराटीं विदुरादिपुंसः Bhāg. 2. 1. 28.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. -2 An eye-lash; युवतिरल्लकमल्लसमाहतो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः; सीतारल्लकमल्लभग्नहृदयः स्वस्थो न लङ्केश्वरः Hanūmannāṭakam. -3 A kind of deer.

रवः [रु-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.); नरवरो रवरोषितकेसरी R.; रवः श्रवणभैरवः Ve. 3. 4. -2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or sound in general; घण्टा°, भूषण°, चाप° &c. -5 Thunder.

रवण *a.* [रु-युच् Uṇ. 2. 71] Crying, roaring, screaming. -2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कण्ठावर्धनैः शुभ्रं रवणैरम्बरं ततम् Bk. 7. 14. -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, unsteady. -5 Jesting. -णः 1 A camel; स्वनाम निन्ये रवणः स्फुटार्थताम् Śi. 12. 2. -2 The cuckoo. -3 A bee. -4 Sound. -5 A big cucumber. -णम् Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रवथः (रु-अथः Uṇ. 3. 112) The Indian cuckoo.

रविः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The sun; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. -इष्टः an orange. -कान्तः, -ग्रावन् the sun-stone (सूर्यकान्त). -चक्रम् a particular astronomical diagram. -जः,-तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सूनुः 1 the planet Saturn. -2 epithets of Karṇa; रवितनयोऽभ्यहनच्छिनिप्रवीरम् Mb. 8. 30. 9. -3 of Vāli. -4 of Manu Vaivasvata. -5 of Yama. -6 of Sugrīva. -दिनम्, -वारः, -वासरः, -रम् Sunday. -दीप्त *a.* lighted by the sun. -ध्वजः day. -नेत्रः N. of Viṣṇu. -प्रियम् 1 a red lotus flower. -2 copper. -बिम्बः the sun's disk. -मासकः a solar month. -रत्नम् a ruby. -लोचनः N. of 1 Viṣṇu. -2 Śiva. -लोहम्, -संज्ञकम् copper. -वंशः the solar race (of kings). -संक्रान्तिः *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign. -सारथिः 1 N. of Aruṇa. -2 the dawn.

रवीषुः The god of love.

रशना, -रसना [अश्-युच् रशादेशः cf. अश्नुते जघनम् Uṇ. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; तान् वीक्ष्य वातरशनांश्चतुरः कुमारान् Bhāg. 3. 15. 30; रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमण्डले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशम् Gīt. 10; R. 7. 10; 8. 58; Me. 37. -4 The tongue; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजङ्गी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; tongue as an organ of taste; रसनया भाव्यमाना मधुराम्ललतिक्तकटुकषायलवणभेदाः षड्रसाः Bhāvanopaniṣad 2. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series' of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamāna* in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. -गुणः the cord of a girdle. -पदम् the hip.

रश्मिः [अश्-मि धातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Uṇ. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope; अपतद्देवराजस्य मुक्तरश्मिरिव ध्वजः Rām. 4. 17. 2. -2 A bridle, rein; मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः Ś. 1. 8; रश्मिसंयमनात् Ś. 1; Ki. 7. 19. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of light; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः Ś. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring cord; परि यो रश्मिना दिवो Ṛv. 8. 25. 18. -7 A finger (Ved.). -Comp. -कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. -केतुः a particular comet. -ग्राहः a charioteer (सारथि); रश्मिग्राहश्च दाशार्हः सर्वलोकनमस्कृतः Mb. 8. 31. 55. -मालिन्, -मुचः the sun; अभिरश्मिमालि विमलस्य धृतजयधृतेरनाशुषः Ki. 12. 2; चण्डवातोद्धुतान् मेघान् निघ्नन् रश्मिमुचो यथा Mb. 7. 153. 43.

रश्मिम (व) त् *m.* The sun.

रस् I. 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78; Śi. 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमन्त्रणाय रसति स्फीतं यशोदुन्दुभिः Ve. 1. 25; रसतां निर्भरं नूपुराणाम् Ratn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमण्डले Gīt. 10. -3 To resound, reverberate -4 To sing. -5 Ved. To praise. -II. 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish; रसती रसना रसान् Mb. 12. 285. 19; मृद्वीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Śi. 10. 27; Mv. 7. 30. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid; यद्रव्यं पशुभिर्मुख्यैर्यो बीजै रसैरिति Mb. 14. 91. 21; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink; Ms. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vaiś. phil. as one of the 24 *guṇas*; the *rasas* are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condiment. -8 An object of taste; मनो बबन्धान्यरसान् विलङ्घ्य सा R. 3. 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; रसवर्जं रसोऽप्यस्य परं दृष्ट्वा निवर्तते Bg. 2. 59; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति Me. 114. -10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिघनः 6. 11 'feeling of love'; रसार्द्रते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; चिरात् सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:— शृङ्गारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ but sometimes शान्तरस is added; thus making the total number 9; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Viśvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यम् S. D. 3.). -15 Essence, pith, best part; ब्रह्म तेजोमयं शुक्रं यस्य सर्वमिदं रसः Mb. 12. 240. 9. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः; रसविधानकौशलैः Dk. 2. 8. -20 Any mineral metallic salt. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar; मयः कूपरसेऽक्षिपत् Bhāg. 7. 10. 59-60. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 Green onion. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. -31 See रसातल; अनेन नूनं वेदानां कृतमाहरणं रसात् Mb. 12. 347. 67. -32 The tongue (as the organ of taste); वाण्यां च छन्दांसि रसे जलेशम् Bhāg. 8. 20. 27; जितं सर्वं जिते रसे 11. 8. 21. -33 (With Vaiṣṇavas) Disposition of the heart or mind (the five Rasas are शान्ति, दास्य, साख्य, वात्सल्य and माधुर्य). -Comp. -अग्रजम् an ointment prepared from the calx of brass. -अञ्जनम् vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अधिक *a.* 1 tasty. -2 abounding in pleasures, splendid; Ś. 7. 20 (v. l.). (-कः) borax. -अन्तरम् 1 a different taste. -2 different feelings or sentiments. -अभिनिवेशः intentness of affection. -अम्लः 1 a kind of sorrel. -2 sour sauce. -अयनम् 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitæ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहितो गन्धेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. -2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitæ, *i. e.* that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; श्रोत्र°, कर्ण° &c. -3 alchemy or chemistry. -4 any medicinal compound. -5 butter-milk. -6 poison. -7 long pepper. (-नः) 1 an alchemist. -2 N. of Garuḍa. °श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी *f.*) 1 a channel for the fluids of the body. -2 N. of several plants:—गुडूची, काकमाची, महाकरञ्ज, गोरक्षदुग्धा and मांसच्छदा. -आत्मक *a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. -2 elegant, beautiful. -3 having taste or flavour. -4 ambrosial; रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -5 fluid, liquid, watery; सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13. -आदानम् absorption of fluid, suction. -आधारः the sun. -आभासः 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment; अनौचित्यप्रवृत्तत्वे आभासो रसभावयोः S. D. -2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing sentiments. -आस्वादः 1 tasting juices or flavours. -2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यामृतरसास्वादः. -आस्वादिन् *m.* a bee. -आह्वः turpentine. -इक्षुः sugar-cane. -इन्द्रः 1 mercury. -2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold); °वेधजम्, °संजातम् the gold. -उत्तमम् milk. (-मः) 1 quicksilver. -2 Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. मूग). -3 milk. -उत्पत्तिः 1 production of taste. -2 development of passion or sentiment. -3 generation of the vital fluids. -उद्भवम् 1 a pearl. -2 vermilion. -उपलम् a pearl. -ऊनम् garlic; also ऊनकः. -ओदनम् rice boiled in meat-broth. -कर्पूरम् sublimate of mercury. -कर्मन् *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -केसरम् camphor. -क्रिया the inspissation and application of fluid remedies. -गन्धः, -न्धम् gum-myrrh. -गन्धकः 1 myrrh. -2 sulphur. -गर्भम् 1 = रसाञ्जन. -2 vermilion. -गुण *a.* possessing the quality of taste; ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसगुणाः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 78. -ग्रह *a.* 1 perceiving flavours. -2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. -घन *a.* full of juice. -घ्नः borax. -जः 1 sugar, molasses. -2 an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. -जम् blood. -*a.* bred in fluids; Ms. 11. 143. -जातम् an ointment prepared from the calx of brass. -ज्ञ *a.* 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1 a man of taste or feel-

ing, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. -2 an alchemist. -3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; साखि मा जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59; (रसज्ञता, त्वम् means 1 poetical skill. -2 alchemy. -3 knowledge of flavours. -4 discrimination.). -ज्ञानम् a branch of medical science. -ज्येष्ठः 1 the sweet taste. -2 the love sentiment. -तन्मात्रम् the subtle element of taste. -तेजस् n. blood. -दः 1 a physician; Mb. 12. 121. 45. -2 a spy who administers poison; Kau. A. 1. 12. -द्राविन् a kind of citron. -धातु n. quicksilver. -धेनुः a cow consisting of fruit-juice. -नाथः mercury. -नायकः N. of Siva. -निवृत्तिः loss of taste. -नेत्रिका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses. -पाचकः a cook. -प्रबन्धः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -भङ्गः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -भवम् blood. -भस्मन् n. oxide of mercury. -भेदः a preparation of quicksilver. -मलम् impure excretions. -मातृका the tongue. -योगः juices mixed scientifically. -राजः, -लोहः 1 = रसाञ्जन. -2 quick-silver. -वादः alchemy. -विक्रयः sale of liquors. -विद्धम् artificial gold. -शास्त्रम् the science of alchemy. -शोधनः borax. (-नम्) purification of mercury. -सरोरुहम् a red lotus. -सिद्ध a. 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयन्ति ते सुकृतिनो रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. -2 skilled in alchemy. -सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy. -सिन्दूरम् a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol and nitre. -स्थानम् vermilion.

रसकम् Soup made from meat.

रसनम् [रस्-ल्युट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वाग्रवर्ति T.S.; Bg. 15. 9; न जयेद्रसनं यावजितं सर्वं जिते रसे Bhāg. 11. 8. 21. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244. -नः Phlegm.

रसना See रशना. -Comp. -मलम् any impurity on the tongue. -मूलम् the root of the tongue. -रदः a bird. -लिह् m. a dog.

रसमय a. (-यी f.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसयतिः f. Taste, flavour.

रसवत् a. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरम् V. 3. 21.; संसारसुखवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले। काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. -ती 1 A kitchen. -2 A meal.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell. -2 The earth, ground, soil; यद् ग्रावेव रसातलं पुनरसौ यातो गजग्रामणीः Bv. 1. 59; रसादिपश्रीकृतभूतसंभवम् A. Rām. 7. 5. 28; स्मरस्य युद्धरङ्गतां रसाऽऽर सारसारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4 A vine or grapes. -5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp. -ओकस् m. an inhabitant of the lower world. -खनः a cock. -तलम् 1 N. of one of the seven (अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल) regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यातु रसातलम् Bh. 2. 39. -3 = रसा (2). -4 the fourth astrological mansion. -पायिन् m. a dog. -पुष्पः a bee.

रसालः [रसमालाति आ-ला-क ष० त०] 1 The mango tree; भृङ्गा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयन्ते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugarcane. -6 A kind of mouse. -ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices; रसालाकर्दमा नद्यो बभूवुर्भरतर्षभ Mb 14. 89. 40. -3 Dūrvā grass. -4 A vine or grape. -लम् 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense. -3 A preparation of butter-milk (तक्रविशेष); हह्राः पूर्णाः रसालस्य दध्नः श्वेतस्य चापरे Rām. 2. 91. 73. -Comp. -वनी f. a mango grove; रसालवन्या मधुपानुविद्धम् N. 3. 46. -सालः a mango tree; रसालसालः समदृश्यताम्रुना N. 1. 89.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसाली Sugar.

रसिक a. [रसोऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वृत्तं प्रवदन्ति काव्यरसिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् Śrut. 40. -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); इयं मालती भगवता सदृशसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Māl. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humorous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. -कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. -2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sārasa bird. -का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -त्वम् 1 Taste, feeling. -2 Tastefulness. -3 Appreciative power.

रसित p. p. 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. -तम् 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरम्बकण्ठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Māl. 9. 3. -3 Thunder; जीमूतजालरसितानुकृतिर्निनादः Māl. 6. 4.

रसिन् a. 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

र (सु) सोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन.

रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. **-स्यम्** Blood.

रस्नम् A thing, object. *-m.* [रसेः नित् कित् Uṇ 3. 12] A horse. **-स्ना** A tongue.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते, रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14; 9.16; रहयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4; Mal. 9. 8; Mv. 1. 44.

रहणम् [रह्-ल्युट्] Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारवृते समये सहका रहणस्य के न सस्मार पदम् Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस् *n.* [रह्-असुन् Uṇ. 4. 222] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; अथ राजा दशरथः कदाचिद्रहसि स्थितः A. Rām. 2. 2. 1; रहसि रमते Mal. 2. 2; R. 3. 3; 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery; कथ्यतां न रहो यदि Bhāg. 9. 9. 19. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftness. -7 A privity. *-ind.* Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or seret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः Ś. 5. 24; oft. in comp.; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य *a.* [रहसि-भवः यत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine; रहस्यं च प्रकाशं च यद् वृत्तं तस्य धीमतः (कथय) Rām. 1. 2. 33; रोमाणि च रहस्यानि सर्वाण्येव विवर्जयेत् Ms. 4. 144. -2 Mysterious. **-स्यम्** 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जृम्भकास्त्राणि U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2; सरहस्यो धनुर्वेदः Bhāg. 1. 7. 44. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतदुत्तमम् Bg. 4. 3; साङ्गोपाङ्गोपनिषदः सरहस्यः प्रदीयताम् Rām. 1. 55. 16. -5 An Upaniṣad; चतुर्भ्यः सरहस्येभ्यो वेदेभ्यो ह्यधिकं यदा Mb. 1. 1. 272; Ms. 2. 165. **-स्यम्** *ind.* Secretly, privately; अनभिख्यातदोषस्तु रहस्यं व्रतमाचरेत् Y. 3. 300 (where it may be taken as an adj. also). **-Comp. -आख्यायिन्** *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः Ś. 1. 23. **-त्रयम्** the three categories of Rāmānuja school-ईश्वर, चित् and अचित् composing the universe. **-भेदः, विभेदः** disclosure of a secret or mystery. **-व्रतम्** 1 a secret vow or penance. -2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* [रह्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्ग्रामे Y. 3. 59; गुणरहितः; सत्त्वरहितः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. **-तम्** Secrecy, privacy; नोपासितव्यौ रहिते कदाचित् Mb. 3. 234. 10. **-Comp. -असुर** *a.* destitute of divinity. **-आत्मन्** one without आत्मा (*i. e.* शून्यात्मा); शंसन्तु कृष्णपदवीं रहितात्मनो नः Bhāg. 10. 30. 9.

रहीभूत *a.* In privacy with; दृष्ट्वा दयितया सार्धं रहीभूतं दशाननम् Bk. 8. 55 'retired'.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring. -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow; वयं ते अद्य ररिमा हि कामम् Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपराम् K. P. 7; Bhāg. 8. 3. 19.

राका [रा-क तस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; दारिद्र्यं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना म्लायति Bv. 2. 72, 94, 165, 175; 3. 11; राकायामकलङ्कं चेदमृतांशोर्भवेद्वपुः K. P. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5 N. of the mother of खर and शूर्पणखा. -6 N. of a river; L. D. B. **-Comp. -ईशः** 1 full moon; दृष्ट्वं वनं कुमुदितं राकेशकररञ्जितम् Bhāg. 10. 29. 21. -2 N. of Śiva. **-चन्द्रः, -पतिः, -रमणः** full moon; राकापतिर्जेष्यति Bv. 2. 54; राकारमणस्य हन्त साम्राज्यम् 2. 150.

राक्षस *a.* (**-सी** *f.*) [रक्षस इदम् अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; शुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्तदृप्तयोः U. 5. 30; ततस्तद्राक्षसं सैन्यम् Rām. 3. 22. 17; राक्षसीमासुरीं चैव प्रकृतिं मोहिनीं श्रिताः Bg. 9. 12. **-सः** 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; हत्वा छित्त्वा च भित्त्वा च क्रोशन्तीं रुदतीं गृहात्। प्रसह्य कन्याहरणं राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते॥ Ms. 3. 33; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61. (Kṛiṣṇa carried away Rukmiṇī in this manner.) -3 One of the astronomical *Yoga*s. -4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākṣasa. -5 A king of the Rākṣasas. -6 N. of the 30th Muhūrta. -7 N. of a संवत्सर. **-सी** 1 A female demon. -2 Lankā or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. **-Comp. -इन्द्रः** N. of Rāvaṇa. **-ग्रहः** N. of a particular insanity or seizure. **-घ्नः** N. of Rāma.

राक्षा See लाक्षा; (perhaps an incorrect form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. -2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be competent.

राखडी A kind of ornament.

रागः [रञ्ज्-भावे घञ् नि॰नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलम्। स्थायीभवति चात्यन्तं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा॥ Pt. 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness; अधरः किसलयरागः Ś. 1. 21; Śi. 8. 15; Ki. 16. 46. -3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालोष्ठमलंचकार Ku. 3. 30; 5. 11. -4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling; मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णाम् Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); Śi. 17. 2; अथ भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः Ś. 2;

see चक्षूराग also; चरणयुगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger, wrath; निध्वनज्जवहारीभा भेजे रागरसात्तमः Śi. 19. 34. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary *Ragas*; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिन्दोलो दीपकस्तथा। श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each *rāga* has six *rāgiṇīs* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). -10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः Ś. 5. -11 Regret, sorrow. -12 Greediness, envy; 'रागस्तु मात्सर्ये लोहितादिषु' Medinī.; राजकामस्य मूढस्य रागोपहतचेतसः Mb. 7. 85. 54. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Nasalization. -15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon. -19 Inflammation. -20 Seasoning, condiment; Mb. 4. -Comp. -अङ्गी, -आढ्या Rubia Munjiṣṭa (Mar. मंजिष्ठा). -अशनिः a Buddha, or Jina. -आत्मक *a.* impassioned; रजो रागात्मकं विद्धि Bg. 14. 7. -आयातम्, -उद्रेकः excess of passion. -खाडव, -खाण्डव See रागषाडव; a kind of sweet rice preparation; रागखाण्डवभोज्यैश्च मत्ताः पतिषु शेरते Mb. 7. 61. 8 (com. रागखाण्डवं गुडोदनं पर्पटिकेति वैदर्भाः). -चूर्णः 1 Acasia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2 red lead. -3 lac. -4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. -5 the god of love. -छन्नः the god of love. -द्रव्यम् a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -दा crystal. -दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). -दृश् a ruby. -पट्टः a kind of precious stone. (-ट्टी) the chinese rose. -पुष्पः, -प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth. -बन्धः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्रागबन्धः स एव M. 2. 9. -युज् *m.* a ruby. -रज्जुः the god of love. -लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -लेखा a streak or mark of paint. -वर्धनः (in music) a kind of measure. -वृन्तः the god of love. -षाडवः a kind of sweetmeat. -सूत्रम् 1 any coloured thread. -2 a silk-thread. -3 the string of a balance.

रागमय, -रागवत् *a.* 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागा, -गी A sort of grain (Mar. नाचणी).

रागारु *a.* One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिता 1 The state of being coloured. -2 Being impassioned. -3 Fondness or desire for.

रागिन् *a.* [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned; रागिणापि विहिता तव भक्त्या Ki. 18. 27. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.); रागी कर्मफलप्रेप्सुः Bg. 18. 27. -7 Delighting, rejoicing. -*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A lover; एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. -णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघ् 1 Ā. To be able, to suffice.

राघ् *m.* An able or efficient person; ननु हो मथना राघो घोरा नाथमहो नु न Ki. 15. 20.

राघवः [रघोर्गोत्रापत्यम् अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. -2 A kind of large fish; क्रोडे क्रीडतु कस्य केलिकलहत्यक्तार्णवो राघवः Bv. 1. 55. -3 Sea, ocean.

राघवायणम् The Rāmāyaṇa.

राघवीयम् The poem composed by Rāghava.

राङ्कुलः A thorn.

राङ्कव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [रङ्कोरयं विकारो वा तल्लोमजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *raṅku*, or made from its hair; woollen; ताः कस्तूरीपरिमलमुचः पट्टिका राङ्कवाणाम् Vikr. 18. 31; राङ्कवाणि तथौर्णानि Śiva B. 30. 21. -वम् 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment; Mb. 12. 171. 20. -2 A blanket. -Comp. -अजिनम् *a.* woollen skin. -आस्तरणम् a woollen coverlet.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरन्ध्रं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38; राजन् राजति वीरवैरिवनितावैधव्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24; 11. 6, (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयान्तर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regulate. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. -*Caus.* (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten.

राज् *m.*, **-राजः** 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind; सोऽम्बुजो हरिणाध्मातः सर्वप्राणेन शङ्खराट् Rām. 7. 7. 10; (adjective also in this sense).

राजकः A little king, a petty prince. -कम् A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns; सहते न जनोऽप्यधःक्रियां किमु लोकाधिकधाम राजकम् Ki. 2. 47; राजकाय विषया विभेजिरे Śi. 14. 43; यत्पादौ मुकुटज्योत्स्नाजलैर्नेनेक्ति राजकम् Śabda. ch.

राजकीय *a.* Kingly, royal.

राजत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [रजत इदम् अण्] Silvery, made of silver; लीलां दधौ राजतगण्डशैलः Śi. 4. 13. -तम् Silver.

राजन् *m.* [राज्-कनिन् रञ्जयति रञ्ज्-कनिन् नि° वा Uṇ. 1. 145] A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राजः at the end of Tat. comp.); वङ्गराजः, महाराजः &c.; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरञ्जनात् R. 4. 12; पित्रा न रञ्जितास्तस्य प्रजास्तेनानुरञ्जिताः। अनुरागात्ततस्तस्य नाम राजेत्यभाषत ॥ V. P. -2 A

man of the military caste; a Kṣatriya; Śi 14. 14. -3 N. of Yudhiṣṭhira. -4 N. of Indra. -5 The moon; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमन्ते मधुपैःसह Bv. 1. 126. -6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Pṛithu. -8 A Yakṣa; तं राजराजानुचरोऽस्य साक्षात् Ki. 3. 30. -9 The Soma plant; ऐन्द्रश्च विधिवद्दत्तो राजा चाभिषुतोऽनघः Rām. 1.14.6; Bṛi. Up. 1.3. 24. **-Comp. -अग्निः** wrath of a king. **-अङ्गनम्** a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. **-अदनः** 1 the Piyāla tree. -2 The seed of the tree Chirongia Sapida; राजादनं कन्दरालम् Śiva B. 30. 15. **-अधिकारिन्, -अधिकृतः** 1 a government officer or official. -2 a judge. **-अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः** a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. **-अधिष्ठानम्** the capital of a king, metropolis. **-अध्वन्** *m.* a principal or royal road, main street, highway. **-अनकः** 1 an inferior king, a petty prince. -2 a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. **-अन्नम्** 1 rice grown in Āndhra. -2 food obtained from a king; राजान्नं तेज आदत्ते Ms. 4. 218. **-अपसदः** an unworthy or degraded king. **-अभिषेकः** coronation of a king. **-अम्लः** a kind of vegetable plant: Rumex Vesicarius (Mar. चुका). **-अर्कः** Calotropis Gigantea (मन्दार; Mar. रुई). **-अर्हम्** 1 aloewood, a species of sandal. -2 a kind of rice (राजान्न). **-अर्हणम्** a royal gift of honour. **-अहिः** a large snake (having two mouths). **-आज्ञा** a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. **-आभरणम्** a king's ornament. **-आम्रः** a superior kind of mango. **-आवर्तः** a diamond of an inferior quality. -2 a diamond from Virāṭa country. **-आवलिः, -ली** a royal dynasty or genealogy. **-आसनम्** a throne. **-आसन्दी** Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. **-इन्दुः** an excellent king; दिलीप इति राजेन्दुरिन्दुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12. **-इष्टः** a kind of onion. (**-ष्टम्**) = राजान्न q. v. **-उपकरणम्** (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. **-उपसेवा** royal service; Ms. 3. 64. **-ऋषिः** (**राजऋषिः** or **राजर्षिः**) a royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kṣatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *ṛiṣi*; *e. g.* पुरूरवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. **-कन्या, -कन्यका** a princess. **-करः** a tax or tribute paid to the king. **-करणम्** a law-court. **-कर्णः** an elephant's tusk. **-कर्तृ** *m.* a person who assists at a coronation; समेत्य राजकर्तारः सभामीयुर्द्विजातयः Rām. 2. 67. 2. **-कर्मन्** *n.* 1 the duty of a king. -2 royal service; cf. Ms. 7. 125. **-कला** a crescent of the moon (the 16th part of the moon's disc). **-कलिः** a bad king; cf. अशरण्यः प्रजानां यः स राजा कलिरुच्यते Mb. 12. 12. 29. **-कार्यम्, -कृत्यम्** 1 state-affairs. -2 royal command. **-कुमारः** a prince. **-कुलम्** 1 a royal family, a king's family; अग्निरापः स्त्रियो मूर्खः सर्पो राजकुलानि च H.; नदीनां शस्त्रपाणीनां नखिनां शृङ्गिणां तथा। विश्वासो नैव कर्तव्यः स्त्रीषु राजकुलेषु च॥ *ibid.* -2 the court of a king; आ दास्याः पुत्रि राजकुलं खल्वेतत् Nāg. 3.12/13. -3 a court of justice; (राजकुले कथ् or निविद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). -4 a royal palace. -5 a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). -6 a royal servant; बध्नन्ति घ्नन्ति लुम्पन्ति दृप्तं राजकुलानि वै Bhāg. 10. 41. 36. **-कोशनिघण्टुः** also **-व्यवहारकोशः** N. of a dictionary in Shivaji's time compiled by his minister Raghunātha Paṇḍita. **-क्षवकः** a kind of mustard. **-गामिन्** 1 *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). -2 brought before the king (as slander); Ms. 11. 55. **-गिरिः** N. of a mountain in Magadha. **-गुरुः** a royal counsellor. **-गुह्यम्** a royal mystery; राजविद्या राजगुह्यं पवित्रमिदमुत्तमम् Bg. 9. 2. **-गृहम्** 1 a royal dwelling, royal palace. -2 N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pāṭaliputra). **-ग्रीवः** a kind of fish. **-घ** *a.* sharp, hot. (**-घः**) a king-killer, regicide. **-चिह्नम्** 1 insignia of royalty, regalia. -2 the stamp on a coin. **-चिह्नकम्** the organ of generation (उपस्थ). **-यक्ष्मन्** = **राजयक्ष्मन्** q. v. **-तरङ्गिणी** N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāśmīra by Kalhaṇa. **-तरुः** the कर्णिकार tree. **-तालः, -ताली** the betel-nut tree; राजतालीवनध्वनिः R. **-दण्डः** 1 a king's sceptre -2 royal authority. -3 punishment inflicted by a king. -4 fine payable to a king. **-दन्तः** (for दन्तानां राजा) the front tooth; राजौ द्विजानामिह राजदन्ताः N. 7. 46; 'राजन्ते घुतनोर्मनोरमतमास्ते राजदन्ताः पुरः।' (शृङ्गारधनदशतकम् 67). **-दूतः** a king's ambassador, an envoy. **-दृषद्** *f.* the larger or lower millstone. **-देयम्, -भागम्** the royal claim, tax; न कृत्या पारितुष्यन्ति राजदेयं हरन्ति च Mb. 12. 56. 59. **-दौवारिकः** 1 = **राजद्वारिकः** q. v. -2 a royal messenger; Hch. 4. **-द्रोहः** high treason, sedition, rebellion. **-द्रोहिन्** *m.* a traitor. **-द्वार्** *f.*, **-द्वारम्** the gate of royal palace; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः Subhāṣ. **-द्वारिकः** a royal porter. **-धर्मः** 1 a king's duty. -2 a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). **-धानम्, -धानकम्, -धानिका, -धानी** the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; तौ दम्पती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं (प्रस्थापयामास) R. 2. 70. **-धान्यम्** Panicum Frumentaceum (Mar. सांवा). **-धामन्** *n.* a royal palace. **-धुर्** *f.*, **-धुरा** the burden or responsibility of government. **-नयः, -नीतिः** *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. **-नामन्** *m.* Trichosanthes Dioeca (Mar. पडवळ). **-नारायणः** (in music) a kind of measure. **-निघण्टुः** N. of a dictionary of Materia Medica. **-नीलम्** an emerald. **-पट्टः** 1 a diamond of inferior quality. -2 a royal fillet. **-पट्टिका** *f.* the Chātaka bird. **-पदम्** royalty, sovereignty. **-पथः, -पद्धतिः** *f.* = राजमार्ग q. v. **-पिण्डः** the maintenance given by a king; अवश्यं राजपिण्डस्तैर्निर्वेश्य इति मे मतिः Mb. 3. 36. 16. **-पिण्डा** a species of date. **-पुंस्** *m.* a royal servant. **-पुत्रः** 1 a prince. -2 a Kṣatriya, a man of the military tribe. -3 the planet Mercury. -4 N. of a mixed caste. -5 a *Rajpoot*. -6 a kind of mango. **-पुत्रिका** 1 a kind of bird. -2 princess.

–पुत्री 1 a princess. –2 a female of the Rajpoota tribe. –3 N. of several plants:—जाती, मालती, कटुतुम्बी &c. –4 a kind of perfume (रेणुका). –5 a musk rat. –6 a kind of metal; also राजपत्नी. –पुरम् a royal city. –पुरुषः 1 a king's servant. –2 a minister. –पुष्पः the नागकेसर tree. –पूगः a kind of Areca-nut palm; Bhāg. 4. 6. 17. –पौरुषिकः a royal servant; Mb. 13. 126. 24. –प्रकृतिः a king's minister. –प्रसादः royal favour. –प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (–ष्यम्) royal service (more correctly राजप्रैष्य). –फणिज्झकः an orange tree. –बदरम् salt. –बीजिन्, –वंश्य a. a scion of royalty, of royal descent. –भद्रिका a species of water-fowl. –भृतः a king's soldier. –भृत्यः 1 a royal servant or minister. –2 any public or government officer. –भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. –भोग्यम् nutmeg. –भौतः a king's fool or jester. –मणिः a royal gem. –मन्त्रधरः, –मन्त्रिन् m. a king's counsellor. –महिषी the chief queen. –मार्गः 1 a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. –2 the way, method or procedure of kings. –मार्तण्डः, –मृगाङ्कः (in music) a kind of measure. –माषः a kind of bean. –मुद्रा the royal seal. यक्ष्मः, –यक्ष्मन् m. 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलाम् R. 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महीभृताम् Śi. 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Śi. 13. 29). –यानम् a royal vehicle, a palanquin. –युध्वन् m. 1 a king's soldier. –2 one who fights with a king; P. III. 2. 95. –योगः 1 a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. –2 an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. –रङ्गम् silver. –राक्षसः a bad king. –राज् m. 1 a supreme king. –2 the moon. –राजः 1 a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. –2 N. of Kubera; अन्तर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3. –3 the moon. –राज्यम् the state or dignity of Kubera; स्वर्लोके राजराज्येन सोऽभिषिच्येत भार्गव Mb. 13. 85. 53. –रीतिः f. bell-metal. –लक्षणम् 1 any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. royal insignia, regalia. –लक्ष्मन् n. royal insignia. (–m.) N. of Yudhiṣṭhira. –लक्ष्मीः, –श्रीः f. the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; स न्यस्तचिह्नामपि राजलक्ष्मीम् R. 2. 7. –लिङ्गम् a kingly mark. –लेखः a royal edict. –लोकः a. collection of princes or kings. –वंशः a dynasty of kings. –वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. –वर्चसम् kingly rank or dignity. –वर्तः cloth of various colours. –वल्लभः 1 a king's favourite. –2 a kind of mango. –3 a kind of Jujube. –वसतिः 1 dwelling in a king's court. –2 a royal palace. –वाहः a horse. –वाह्यः a royal elephant. –विः the bluy jay. –विजयः (in music) a kind of Rāga. –विद्या 'royal policy', kingcraft, state-policy, statesmanship; Bg. 9. 2; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रम्; वीरास्य नियतोत्साहा राजशास्त्रमनुष्ठिताः Rām. 1. 7. 12. –विहारः a royal convent. –वृक्षः the tree Cassia Fistula; गुच्छैः कृतच्छविरराजत राजवृक्षः Rām. Ch. 5. 9. –वृत्तम् the conduct or occupation of a king; (कच्चित्) प्रजाः पालयसे राजन् राजवृत्तेन धार्मिक Rām. 1. 52. 7. –वृत्तिः the works of a king; प्रत्यक्षाप्रत्यक्षानुमेया हि राजवृत्तिः Kau. A. 1. 9. –शफरः a Hilsa fish; L. D. B. –शासनम् a royal edict; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55. –शृङ्गम् a royal umbrella with a golden handle. –शेखरः N. of a poet. –संसद् f., –सभा f. a court of justice. –सदनम् a palace. –सर्पः a kind of snake-devouring snake. –सर्षपः black mustard (the seed used as a weight; त्रसरेणवोऽष्टौ विज्ञेया लिक्षैका परिमाणतः । ता राजसर्षपस्तिस्रस्ते त्रयो गौरसर्षपः ॥ Ms. 8. 133). –साकुल्यम् sovereignty. –सारसः a peacock. –सूयः, –यम् 1 a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्ट्वा भवति Śat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also; राजा तत्र सूयते तस्माद् राजसूयः । राज्ञो वा यज्ञो राजसूयः ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 1. –2 a lotus. –3 a mountain. –सौधः a king's palace. –स्कन्धः a horse. –स्थानाधिकारः Viceroyalty. –स्थानीयः a viceroy, governor. –स्वम् 1 royal property; राजस्वं श्रोत्रियस्वं च न भोगेन प्रणश्यति Ms. 8. 149. –2 tribute, revenue. –स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. –स्वामिन् m. N. of Viṣṇu. –हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपत्स्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिञ्जितम् V. –हत्या regicide. –हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant. –हालकः a kind of fish; L. D. B.

राजता, –त्वम् Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजनम् A particular Sāma; एतद् राजनं देवताष्ठु प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 20. 1; Bhāg. 11. 27. 31.

राजन्य a. [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. –न्यः 1 A man of the Kṣatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; संप्रति करणीयो राजन्येऽपि प्रश्रयः U. 6; R. 3. 48; Me. 50. –3 N. of Agni. –4 A noble or distinguished personage. –न्या A lady of royal rank. –Comp. –बन्धुः Kṣatriya; राजन्यबन्धोर्द्वाविंशे (केशान्तः विधीयते) Ms. 2. 65.

राजन्यकम् A collection of warriors or Kṣatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात् ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिम् R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजमान a. Shining, radiant.

राजायते Den. Ā. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राजित *a.* Illuminated, brilliant.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. –2 Yellowish-red brass. –3 N. of the wife of the sun. –4 N. of the western quarter; राज्ञी नाम प्रतीची Ch. Up. 3. 15. 2.

राज्यम् [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद् विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53; 4. 1. –2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. –3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. -Comp. –अङ्गम् a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven:-स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोषराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.). –2 a stronghold. –3 an army. –अधिकारः 1 authority over a kingdom. –2 a right to sovereignty. –अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of a kingdom. –अपहरणम् usurpation. –अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. –आश्रममुनिः a pious king, the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58. –उपकरणम् (pl.) the paraphernalia of government. –करः the tribute paid by a tributary prince. –कर्तृ *m.* 1 an administrator or officer of government. –2 a king. –खण्डम् a country. –च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. –तन्त्रम् the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. –द्रव्यम् a requisite of sovereignty. –धुरा, –भारः the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. –परिक्रिया administration. –भाज् a king. –भङ्गः subversion of sovereignty. –भोगः the possession of sovereignty. –भ्रंशः deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. –लक्ष्मीः, –श्रीः the glory of sovereignty. –लोभः greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. –विभूतिः power of royalty. –व्यवहारः administration, government business. –सुखम् the sweets of royalty. –स्थितिः government.

राजस *a.* (–सी *f.*) [रजसा निर्मितम् अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas,* endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छन्ति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठन्ति राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजिः, –जी *f.* [राज्-इन् वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 136] A streak, line, row, range; सर्वे पण्डितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरम् Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; राजीवराजीवशलोलभृङ्गम् Śi. 4.9. Ki. 5. 4. –2 Black mustard. –3 The soft palate, uvula. –4 A striped snake. –5 A field. –Comp. राजिफला(–ली) a kind of cucumber (Mar. टरकांकडी).

राजीफलः Trichosanthes Dioeca (Mar. पडवळ).

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. –2 A field. –3 Black mustard; न राजिकाराद्धमभोजि तत्र N. 16. 73. –4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज्-इलच्] 1 A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं महोरगविसर्पिविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डुण्डुभ. –2 An elephant.

राजीवः [राजी दलराजी अस्त्यस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. –2 A crane. –3 An elephant. –4 A species of fish; Ms. 5. 16. –वम् A blue lotus, Nymphea lotus; प्रफुल्लराजीवमिवाङ्कमध्ये Ku. 3. 45. –Comp. –अक्ष, –नेत्र, –लोचन *a.* lotus-eyed; ऊनषोडशवर्षो मे रामो राजीवलोचनः Rām.

राजीविनी 1 The lotus plant. –2 A group of lotuses.

राटिः A bird. –*f.* War, battle.

राडिः A kind of bird; L. D. B.

राढा 1 Lustre. –2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौडं राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढापुरी Prab. 2.

राणम् 1 A leaf. –2 A peacock's tail.

राणायनीयः N. of a preceptor. –याः The school of राणायन.

राणिका A bridle.

राण्डीरः = रण्डापुत्रः; Hch. 7.

रात *a.* Given, bestowed; रातो नोऽनुग्रहार्थाय विष्णुना प्रभविष्णुना Bhāg. 1. 12. 16.

रातन्ती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pauṣa.

राति *a.* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. –2 Ready. –तिः A friend (opp. to अरातिः). –*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. –2 Wealth; विज्ञानमानन्दं ब्रह्म रातिर्दातुः परायणम् Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 28; Bhāg. 5. 5. 3. –3 A favour. –4 A gift, present. –Comp. –साच् *a.* (–षाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः, –त्री *f.* [राति सुखं भयं वा रा-त्रिप् वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 69] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुञ्च शय्याम् R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाद् भीता रात्रौ तरति नर्मदाम्. –2 The darkness of night. –3 Turmeric; Mb. 13. 136. 25. –4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. –5 Day and night; अहःशब्दोऽपि अहोरात्रवचनः। रात्रिशब्दोऽपि ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 16; यां रात्रिं जायते जीवो यां रात्रिं च विनश्यति Mb. 13. 9. 4. –Comp. –अटः 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. –2 a thief. –अन्धः *a.* night-blind. –आगमः, –उपायः the approach of night. –करः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –चरः (also रात्रिंचर) (–री *f.*) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. –2 a watchman, patrol, guard. –3 a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (तं) यान्तं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23. –चर्या 1 night-roving. –2 a nightly act or ceremony. –जम् a star, constellation. –जलम् dew. –जागरः 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; आरुरोह कुमुदाकरोपमां रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34. –2 a dog. –दः a gnat. –तरा the dead of night. –तिथिः *f.* a lunar night.

–द्विष् the sun. –नाथः the moon. –नाशनः the sun. –पर्युषित a. stale. –पुष्पम् a lotus-flower opening at night. –बलः a demon. –भुजङ्गः the moon. –मणिः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –योगः night-fall. –रक्षः, –रक्षकः a watchman, guard. –रागः darkness, obscurity. –वासस् n. 1 night-dress. –2 darkness. –विरामः 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. –विश्लेषगामिन् m. the ruddy goose. –वेदः, –वेदिन् m. a cock. –सत्रन्यायः the rule according to which an act, for which no fruit is stated directly in the injunctive text, should be held as yielding the result spoken of in the अर्थवाद text connected with it. This rule is discussed and established by Jaimini and Śabara in MS. 4. 3. 17–19. –हासः the white lotus. –हिण्डकः 1 a guard of the women's apartments. –2 a night-stalker.

रात्रक a. Nocturnal, nightly. –कः A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. –कम् A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक a. (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पञ्चरात्रिक उत्सवः. –का Night.

रात्रिंदिवम्, –रात्रिंदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिंदिवं गन्धवहः प्रयाति.

रात्रिमटः A night-rover; a demon.

रात्रिंमन्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark day); cf. रजनिंमन्य.

रात्रीण a. Lasting for a certain number of nights.

रात्रौ, –रात्र्याम् ind. At night, by night.

रात्रौ शयनम् A festival on the 11th day of the first half of आषाढ, regarded as the night of the gods, beginning with the summer solstice.

राध् I. 5 P. (राध्नोति, राद्ध; desid. रिरात्सति, but रित्सति to 'wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. –2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. –3 To prepare, make ready. –4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). –5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4 P. (राध्यति, राद्ध) 1 To be favourable or merciful. –2 To be accomplished or finished. –3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राध्यति गर्गः Sk. (i. e. पृष्टो गर्गः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). –4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. –5 To be ready. –6 To kill, destroy. –Caus. (राधयति-ते) 1 To propitiate. –2 To accomplish, complete. –3 To make ready.

राद्ध p. p. [राध्-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क्त] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. –2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed; राद्धं निःश्रेयसं पुंसाम् Bhāg. 3. 9. 41. –3 Dressed, cooked (as food). –4 Prepared; equipped; स यो मनुष्याणां राद्धः समृद्धो भवति Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 33. –5 Obtained, got. –6 Successful, fortunate, happy. –7 Perfect in magical power. –8 Fallen to the lot of. –Comp. –अन्तः a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्ववैनाशिकराद्धान्तो नितरामनपेक्षितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयामः Ś. B.; समस्ततन्त्रराद्धान्ते भवान् भागवततत्त्ववित् Bhāg. 12. 11. 1. –अन्तित a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved. –अन्नम् dressed food.

राद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, perfection. –2 Success, prosperity.

राधः The month called Vaiśākha. –धः, –धम् 1 Favour, kindness. –2 Prosperity. –धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaiśākha. –Comp. –रङ्कः 1 a plough. –2 thin rain. –3 hail.

राधनम् [राध्-ल्युट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. –2 Pleasure, satisfaction. –3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. –4 Acquisition, going. –5 The means of accomplishing anything. –ना Speech. –नी Worship.

राधस् n. Ved. 1 Food. –2 Kindness, favour. –3 A gift, present. –4 Liberality. –5 Wealth, riches. –6 Accomplishment of one's wishes, success; तस्मा अप्यनुभावेन स्वेनैवावाप्तराधसे Bhāg. 4. 7. 57. –7 Desire; ईश्वरालम्बनं चित्तं कुर्वतोऽनन्यराधसः Bhāg. 9. 21. 17. –8 Power, sovereignty; निरस्तसाम्यातिशयेन राधसा Bhāg. 2. 4. 14. –9 Device, proper application; बुद्धया वा किं निपुणया बलेनेन्द्रियराधसा Bhāg. 4. 31. 11. –10 Maintaining, keeping (पालनम्); आत्मारामोऽपि यस्त्वस्य लोककल्पस्य राधसे Bhāg. 4. 24. 18. –10 The sensual pleasure; कृष्णे कमलपत्राक्षे संन्यस्ताखिलराधसः Bhāg. 10. 65. 6.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. –2 N. of a celebrated Gopī or cowherdess loved by Kṛiṣṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītagovinda); तदिमं राधे गृहं प्रापय Gīt. 1. –3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karṇa. –4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. –5 Lightning. –6 An attitude in shooting. –7 Emblic Myrobalan. –8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaiśākha. –9 Devotedness. –10 N. of a plant (Clytoria Ternatea; Mar. विष्णुक्रान्ता). –Comp. –कान्तः, –पतिः, –रमणः N. of Kṛiṣṇa. –भेदिन्, –वेधिन् m. N. of Arjuna. –सुतः N. of Karṇa.

राधिका See राधा above.

राधेयः An epithet of Karṇa; पुत्रस्य मे सुहृत् प्रेयान् राधेयः सोऽप्ययं हतः Ve. 5. 12.

राभस्यम् 1 Delight, joy. –2 Impetuosity. –3 Violence, force.

राम a. [रम् कर्तरि घञ् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. –2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. –3 Obscure;

dark-coloured, black. -मा White. -मः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (*a*) Paraśurāma, son of Jamadagni; (*b*) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krisna, q. q. v. v.; (*c*) Rāmachandra or Sitārāma, son of Daśaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyaṇa; (the word is thus derived in Purāṇas:— राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मश्चापीश्वरवाचकः। विश्वाधीनेश्वरो यो.हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः॥) cf. also राकारोच्चारमात्रेण मुखान्निर्यांति पातकम्। पुनः प्रवेशशङ्कायां मकारोऽस्ति कपाटवत्॥ [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Viśvāmitra, with the permission of Daśaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rāma killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Viśvāmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sītā having performed the wonderful feat of bending Śiva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhyā. Daśaratha, seeing that Rāma was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyī, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Mantharā, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rāma for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvarāja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sītā and his devoted brother Lakṣmaṇa. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Rāvaṇa himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rāma by carrying off his beauteous wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Mārīcha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Laṅkā and persuaded Rāma to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rāma with his numerous troops passed, conquered Laṅkā, and killed Rāvaṇa along with his whole host of demons. Rāma, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhyā where he was crowned king by Vasiṣṭha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kuśa. Rāma is said to be the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu; cf. Jayadeva:—वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशमुखमौलिबलिं रमणीयम्। केशव धृतरघुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1.]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 A lover; cf. Śi. 4. 59. -5 A horse. -6 Pleasure, joy. -मम् 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठम्). -3 A tamāla leaf. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaiṣṇava. -अयनम् (-णम्) 1 the adventures of Rāma. -2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmīki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāṇḍas or books. -ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -काण्डः a species of cane. -किल्बिषम् an offence against Rāma. -कृत् (in music) N. of a Rāga. -की N. of a Rāga. -गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. -चन्द्रः, -भद्रः N. of Rāma, son of Daśaratha. -जन्मन् *n.* the birth or birth-day of Rāma. -तापन, -तापनी, -तापनीय उपनिषद् N. of a well-known उपनिषद् (belonging to the अथर्ववेद). -दूतः 1 N. of Hanumat. -2 a monkey. (-ती) a kind of basil. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -पूगः a kind of betel-nut tree. -लीला N. of a dramatic performance, on the story of Rāma. -वल्लभः the birch-tree. (-भम्) cinnamon. -शरः a kind of sugar cane. -सखः N. of Sugrīva. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Rāma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon, now called Adam's bridge.

रामक *a.* Delighting, gratifying, pleasing. -कः a particular form of a temple.

रामठः, -ठम् Asa Fœtida (हिङ्गु).

रामणीयक *a.* (-की *f.*) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कम् Loveliness, beauty; सर्वत्र दयिताधीनं सुव्यक्तं रामणीयकम् Bk. 6. 75; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकम् N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39; 4. 4.

रामण्यकम् Loveliness, beauty; वनरामण्यकं यत्र जलरामण्यकं तथा Rām. 3. 15. 5.

रामा [रमतेऽनया रम् करणे घञ्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषम् 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरन्ति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणाम् Ṛs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Aśa Fœtida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts). -11 A kind of metre. -12 (In music) A kind of measure.

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

राम्भः A bomboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic; यतिहस्तस्थितैस्तस्य राम्भैरारम्भि तर्जना N. 17. 187.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names; it is a corruption of राजन्). -Comp. -रङ्गालम् a kind of dance.

रायणम् 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain,

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sāla tree. –Comp. –कार्यः the Sāla tree.

रावः [रु-घञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. –2 Sound in general; मुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावम् Gīt. 11.

रावण *a.* [रु-णिच् ल्यु] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing; इत्युक्त्वा परुषं वाक्यं रावणः शत्रुरावणः Rām. 3. 56. 26 (com. शत्रून् रावयति क्रोशयति शत्रुरावणः). –णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Laṅkā and the chief of the Rākshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतरक्षणं दिवः Śi. 1. 48. [He was the son of Viśravas by Keśinī or Kaikaśī and so half-brother of Kuber. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Laṅkā was originally occupied by Kubera, but Rāvaṇa ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Daśagrīva, Daśavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kārtavīrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailāsa mountain, but Śiva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Śiva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Rāvaṇa* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rāma-who was Viṣṇu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon-was passing his years of exile in the forest, Rāvaṇa carried off his wife Sītā and urged her to become his wife but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rāma assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Laṅkā, annihilated Rāvaṇa's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rāma, and hence the expression:–रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ।]. –णम् 1 The act of screaming. –2 N. of a Muhūrta. –Comp. –अरिः N. of Rāma. –गङ्गा N. of a river in Laṅkā.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यम् इञ्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाप्यथो योद्धुमारब्ध च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. –2 Any son of Rāvaṇa; प्रादुर्बभूवुस्ततः क्रुद्धाः सर्वे रावणयोऽङ्गदम् Bk. 15. 79-80.

रावितम् Sound, noise; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीराः शङ्खरावितदुर्बलाः Rām. 7. 7. 12.

राशिः *m.*, *f.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इञ् धातोरुडागमश्च; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; मृदुनि मृगशरीरे तूलराशाविवाग्निः Ś. 1; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. –2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) –3 A sign of the zodiac. –4 Mathematics; Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2. –5 One-twelfth part of the ecliptic. –6 An astrological house. –Comp. –अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. –गत *a.* 1 heaped, piled up. –2 summed up. –3 algebraical or arithmetical. –चक्रम् the zodiac. –त्रयम् the rule of three. –नामन् *n.* a name given to a child taken from the Rāśi under which he is born. –पः the regent of an astrological house. –भागः a fraction. °अनुबन्धः the addition of fractions. –भेदः a division of a zodiacal sign or astrological house. –भोगः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac. –मण्डलम् (= °चक्रम् above). –वर्धन *a.* 1 adding to the number (संख्यापूरक). –2 (fig.) useless; राशिवर्धनमात्रं स नैव स्त्री न पुनः पुमान् Mb. 5. 133. 23. –व्यवहारः (in Arith.) the method for finding the quantity contained in a heap. –स्थ *a.* accumulated.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत, –भूत Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्रम् [राज्-ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 167] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak; सामदण्डौ प्रशंसन्ति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109; 10. 61. –2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; नगराणि च राष्ट्राणि धनधान्ययुतानि च Rām. 1. 1. 93; स्वराष्ट्रे न्यायवृत्तः स्यात् Ms. 7. 32. –3 The people, nation, subjects; तस्य प्रक्षुभ्यते राष्ट्रम् Ms. 9. 254. –ष्ट्रः, –ष्ट्रम् Any national or public calamity. –Comp. –अभिवृद्धिः increase of a kingdom. –कर्षणम् distressing a kingdom; तथा राज्ञामपि प्राणाः क्षीयन्ते राष्ट्रकर्षणात् Ms. 7. 112. –तन्त्रम् administration. –पतिः, –पालः a sovereign. –भेदः division of a kingdom.

राष्ट्रकः = राष्ट्रिकः q. v.: निरीक्ष्य तावुत्तमपूरुषौ जना मञ्चस्थिता नागरराष्ट्रका नृप Bhāg. 10. 43. 20.

राष्ट्रिः *f.*, –ष्ट्री 1 A female ruler. –2 Proprietress.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; राष्ट्रिकैः सह तद्राष्ट्रं क्षिप्रमेव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 61. –2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय, –राष्ट्रीय *a.* [राष्ट्रे भवः घ] Belonging to a kingdom. –यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियश्यालः Mk. 9. –2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुतं राष्ट्रियमुखाद् यावदङ्गुलीयकदर्शनम् Ś. 6. –3 An heir-apparent. –4 An officer in the kingdom; ततः संप्रेषयेद् राष्ट्रे राष्ट्रीयाय च दर्शयेत् Mb. 12. 85. 12.

रास् 1 Ā. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krisṇa and the cowherds but particularly the *gopis* or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; तत्रारभत गोविन्दो रासक्रीडामनुव्रतैः । स्त्रीरत्नैरान्वितः प्रीतैरन्योन्याबद्धबाहुभिः ॥ Bhāg. 10. 33. 2; उत्सृज्य रासे रसं गच्छन्तीम् Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासम् Gīt 2; also Gīt. 1. -5 A chain. -6 A sport, play. -Comp. -ईश्वरी N. of Rādhā. -उत्सवः, -क्रीडा, -मण्डलम् a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krisṇa and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana; रासोत्सवः संप्रवृत्तो गोपीमण्डलमण्डितः Bhāg. 10. 33. 3. -गोष्ठी = रासक्रीडा q. v. -यात्रा *f.* a festival in honour of Krisṇa on the Kārtikī Paurṇimā.

रासकम् A kind of minor drama; see S. D. 548.

रासेरसः, रासेवासः 1 The Rāsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृङ्गार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजागर). -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः [रासेः अभच् Uṇ. 3. 124] An ass, a donkey.

रासायन, रासायनिक Relating to रसायन.

रास्ना [Uṇ. 3. 15] 1 N. of a plant; नाकुली सुरसा रास्ना...... Bhāva P. -2 A rope. -3 Ved. A girdle.

राहडी (In music) A kind of composition.

राहित्यम् Being without any thing, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः [रह्-उण् Uṇ. 1. 3] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikeya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं मुहुर्ननु राहाह्वमहर्पतिं तमः Śi. 16. 57; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rāhu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Visṇu of the fraud. Visṇu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rāhu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. -Comp. -उच्छिष्टम्, -उत्सृष्टम् = लशुन q. v. -गतः *a.* darkened, eclipsed; also राहुग्रस्त. -ग्रसनम्, -ग्रासः, -दर्शनम्, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). -छत्रम् green ginger. -पीडा an eclipse. -भेदिन् *m.* N. of Visṇu. -रत्नम् a kind of gem (= गोमेद). -शत्रुः the moon; राहुशत्रोः प्रियां पत्नीं ...... ग्रहेणाभ्युदितेनैकां रोहिणीमिव पीडिताम् Rām. 2. 114. 3. -सूतकम् 'the birth of Rāhu', *i. e.* an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110. -हन् *m.* N. of Krisṇa; L. D. B.

रि (for ऋषभ) The second note of the Indian Gamut.

रि I. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रिणोति) To hurt. -III. 9 U. (रिणाति-ते) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त *p. p.* [रिच्-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without; रिक्तभाण्डानि यत् किंचित् पुमांसश्चापरिच्छदाः Ms. 8.405. -4 Hollowed (as hands). -5 Indigent, poor; हाहेति जल्पति जने दुष्कृतीव रिक्तः Bhāg. 9. 10. 23. -6 Divided, separated. -7 Worthless, useless. -8 Unloaded; see रिच्. -क्तम् 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. -पाणि, -हस्त *a.* empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.); रिक्तपाणिर्न पश्येत राजानं देवतां गुरुम् Subhāṣ; अहमपि देवीं प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4. -मति *a.* empty-minded.

रिक्तक *a.* See रिक्त; Ms. 8. 404.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्तीकृ 1 To make empty. -2 To leave. -3 To take away; steal. -4 To recover.

रिक्थम् [रिच्-थक् Uṇ. 2. 7] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोरूर्ध्वं रिक्थमृणं समम् Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति Ś. 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; बालदायादिकं रिक्थं तावद् राजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. -Comp. -आद, -ग्राह, -भागिन्, -हर *a.* receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-*m.*) an heir, a son; तं नारदः प्रियतमो रिक्थादानामनुव्रतः Bhāg. 2. 9. 40. -जातम् the aggregate estate (of a deceased person). -विभागः partition of property. -हारिन् *m.* 1 an heir; किं रिक्थहारैः स्वजनाख्यदस्युभिः Bhāg. 8. 22. 9. -2 a maternal uncle. -3 the seed of the fig-tree.

रिक्थिन् *a.* 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. -*m.* 1 An heir. -2 A testator; Y.

रिक्न *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिक्षा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिङ्ख्, -रिङ्ग् (रिङ्खति, रिङ्गति) 1 To crawl, creep; यद्रिङ्गतान्तरगतेन दिविस्पृशोर्वा Bhāg. 2. 7. 27; जानुभ्यां सह

पणिभ्यां रिङ्गमाणौ विजहतुः 10. 8. 21; जानुभ्यां रिङ्गतस्तस्य Śiva B. 7. 7. -2 To go slowly.

रिङ्गः, -रिङ्गा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिङ्गणम्, -रिङ्खणम् 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिङ्गिः *f.* Going, moving, creeping; सुरेतसादः पुनराविश्य चष्टे हंसं गृध्राणं नृषदिंगिरामिमः Bhāg. 5. 7. 14.

रिङ्गितम् Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिणक्ति, रिङ्क्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणच्मि जलधेस्तोयम् Bk. 6. 36; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोकसुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). II. 1, 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. -*Caus.* 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 Ā. (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिटिः 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Śiva; cf. भृङ्ग (गे) रिटिः.

रिण्व् 1 P. (रिण्वति) To go.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपुः [रप् उन् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -Comp. -कालः the god of death; Buddh. -घातिन्, -घ्न, -जय, -निपातिन्, -सूदन *a.* killing or vanquishing foes. -भवनम्, -स्थानम् N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप्र [Uṇ. 5. 67] *a.* Bad, vile. -प्रम् 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिभ् 1 Ā. (रेभते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिश्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief; Naigh. 3. 24.

रिम्फ् 6 P. (रिम्फति) To hurt, kill.

रिम्फ The zodiac.

रिम्ब् 1 P. To go; L. D. B.

रिरंसा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिरी or रीरी Yellow or pale brass.

रिश् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिरिक्षस् *m.* Ved. An enemy.

रिशः A foe.

रिश्यः (-ष्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1, 4 P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात् सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् न रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; रेष्टारं रेषितं व्यास्यत् Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिष् *f.* An injury, hurt, harm.

रिष *a.* Injuring, destroying.

रिषण्यति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -ष्टम् 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -6 Welfare (क्षेम); शान्तिरिष्टेन पोषयेत् Mb. 13. 9. 23. -ष्टः 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिष्टिः *f.* [रिषेः तिः Uṇ. 4. 191] See रिष्टम् above; Bri. Up. 1. 4. 16. -*m.* A sword.

रिष्व *a.* Injurious, hurtful.

रिषिः *m.* (= ऋषिः).

रिह् 1 P. (रेहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिफ्. -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v.

रिहायस्, -रिह्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

री I. 4 Ā. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणीते, रीण; *caus.* रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण *p. p.* 1 Oozed, flowed, dripped &c. -2 Vanished.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. -2 Shame, modesty.

रीठा A species of करञ्ज.

रीढकः The back-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence; गुरुरीढावलीढः प्रागभूत् N. 17. 111, 128.

रीतिः *f.* [री-क्तिन्] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5

A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीतिं गिराममृतवृष्टिकरीं तदीयाम् Bv. 3. 19; पुत्रादपि धनभाजां भीतिः सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्या, अनयैव रीत्या &c. –6 Usage, custom, practice. –7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रीतिरङ्गसंस्थाविशेषवत्। उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा ॥ वैदर्भी चाथ गौडी च पाञ्चाली लाटिका तथा। S. D. 624-5. –8 Brass, bell-metal; (रीती also in this sense). –9 Rust of iron. –10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. –11 Calx of brass. –12 Natural property or disposition. –Comp. –कुसुमम्, –जम्, –पुष्पम् calx of brass. –बद्ध a. inlaid with brass.

रीतिकम् Calx of brass. –का Brass.

रीतीभूत a. Being or standing in a line.

रीव् 1 U. (रीवति-ते) 1 To take. –2 To cover.

रु I. 2 P. (रौति, रवीति, रुत) 1 To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रम् H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17; 12. 72; 14. 21. –*Caus.* To make sound; यस्माल्लोकत्रयं चैतद् रावितं भयमागतम् Ram. 7. 16. 37. –II. 1 Ā. (रवते) 1 To go, move. –2 To hurt, kill. –3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. –2 Fear, alarm. –3 War, battle. –4 Cutting, dividing.

रुत p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. –2 Broken to pieces. –तम् A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; neigh (of horses), note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि°, हंस°, कोकिल°, अलि°; समदशिखिरुतानि Ki. 10. 25; आमत्तकोकिलरुतव्यथिता Māl. 8. 4. –Comp. –ज्ञः an augur. –व्याजः 1 simulated cry. –2 mimicry.

रुक a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म a. [रुच्-मन् नि० कुत्वम् Uṇ. 1. 135] 1 Bright, radiant. –2 Golden; गरुडो रुक्मपक्षो वै Rām. 1. 14. 29. –क्मः 1 A golden ornament; परितश्च धौतमुखरुक्मविलसत् Śi. 15. 78. –2 A thorn-apple. –क्मम् 1 Gold; निक्षेपस्यापहरणं......रुक्मस्तेयसमं स्मृतम् Ms. 11. 57. –2 Iron. –Comp. –अङ्गद a. wearing golden armlets. –आभ a. shining like gold, bright; Ms. 12. 122. –कारकः a goldsmith. –पात्री a golden dish; भुञ्जते रुक्मपात्रीषु युधिष्ठिरनिवेशने Mb. 3. 233. 42. –पुङ्ख a. gold-shafted. –पृष्ठक a. gilded, coated with gold. –रथः, –वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments. –2 Gilded. –m. N. of the eldest son of Bhīṣmaka and brother of Rukmiṇī.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhīṣmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kriṣṇa and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Kriṣṇa with Balarāma came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Kriṣṇa a son named Pradyumna.].

रुक्ष a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. –2 = रूक्ष q. v.

रुग्ण p. p. [रुज्-क्त] 1 Broken, shattered; करिरुग्णचन्दनरसारुणं पयः Ki. 12. 49. –2 Thwarted. –3 Bent, curved. –4 Injured, hurt; पदं विष्णोर्भ्राम्यद् भुजपरिघरुग्णग्रहगणम् Śivamahimna 16. –5 Diseased, sick; (see रुज्). –Comp. –रय a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 Ā. (रोचते, रुरुचे, अरुचत्-अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46; Ms. 3. 62. –2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न स्रजो रुरुचिरे रमणीभ्यः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत् तत् तस्य सुन्दरम् H. 2. 53; sometimes with gen. of person; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद् वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यम् Mk. 1. 11. –*Caus.* (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16. –2 To illuminate, irradiate. –3 To like, find pleasure in. –4 To resolve –*Desid.* (रुरु-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुच्, रुचा f. [रुच्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुचैकतां गताः Śi. 13. 53; 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43; Me. 46. –2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. –3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.); चलयन्भृङ्गरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53; Ku. 3. 65; Ś. 1. 15; Ki. 5. 45. –4 Liking, desire. –5 Lightning. –6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुचक a. [रुच्-क्वुन् Uṇ. 2. 36] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. –2 Stomachic. –3 Sharp, acrid. –कः 1 The citron; पूर्णान्यक्षतपात्राणि रुचकं रोचनास्तथा Mb. 7. 82. 21. –2 A pigeon. –3 A type of column with four rectangular sides; समचतुरस्रो रुचकः Bri. S. 5. 28. –कम् 1 A tooth. –2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. –3 A tonic, stomachic. –4 A wreath, garland. –5 Sochal salt. –6 A curl on a horse's neck. –7 A lucky object. –8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. –9 Alkali. –10 A stone for grinding sandalwood; L. D. B.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः (–ची f.) [रुच्-कि वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; वियद्व्यापी तारागणगुणितफेनोद्गमरुचिः Śivamahimna 17; रुचिमिन्दुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णेन्दुरुचिर्महीपतिः Śi. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. –2 A ray of light; as in रुचिभर्तृ q. v. –3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पटलं बहिर्बहलपङ्करुचि Śi. 9. 19; सिन्दूरैः कृतरुचयः सहेमकक्ष्याः Ki. 7. 8. –4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. –5 Zest, hunger, appetite. –6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या 'at will or pleasure.' –7 Liking, taste; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकान्ते Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love';

न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव; R. 6. 44; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः 30; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम् M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिंसारुचेः Mal. 5. 29; अर्थरुचेः Mu. 1. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). -10 A kind of coitus. -*m*. N. of a प्रजापति; जातो रुचेरजनयत्सुयमान् सुयज्ञः Bhāg. 2. 7. 2. -Comp. -कर *a*. 1 tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2 exciting desire; रुचिकरमपि नार्थवद् बभूव Ki. 10. 62. -3 stomachic, tonic. -धामन् *m*. the sun. -प्रद *a*. appetizing. -फलम् a pear. -भर्तृ *m*. 1 the sun; रुचिभर्तुरस्य विरहाधिगमात् Śi. 9. 17. -2 a husband.

रुचित [रुच्-कितच् Uṇ. 4. 193] *p.p.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested. -तम् an exclamation of satisfaction (used at a श्राद्ध); दैवे रुचितमित्यपि (वाच्यम्) Ms. 3. 254.

रुचिर *a*. [रुचिं राति ददाति रुच्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 50] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमरुचिराम्बर Ch. P. 14; कनकरुचिरम्, रत्नरुचिरम् &c. -3 Tasteful, palatable. -4 Sweet, dainty. 5 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -6 Cordial, restorative. -7 Pleasant, pleased (प्रसन्न); अथ वासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् Ki. 12. 1. -रा 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre; see App. -रम् 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish. -Comp. -अङ्गदः N. of Viṣṇu.

रुचिष्य [रुच्-किष्यन् Uṇ. 4. 186] *a*. 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Appetizing. -ष्यम् White salt.

रुच्य *a*. Bright, lovely &c.; see रुचिर. -च्यः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. -च्यम् 1 A tonic. -2 Sochal salt.

रुज् I. 6 P. (रुजति, रुग्ण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; वायुरुग्णान् R. 9. 63; शैलरुग्णमतङ्गजः 12. 73; Bk. 4. 42. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रोजयति-ते) To hurt, kill.

रुज्, रुजा *f*. [रुज्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish; अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे Ś. 3. 4; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2; चरणं रुजापरीतम् 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease; इत्यदर्शितरुजोऽस्य मन्त्रिणः R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर *a*. causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. -(जः)कृत्या trouble; ब्राह्मणस्य रुजःकृत्या घ्रातिरघ्रेयमद्ययोः Ms. 11. 67. -प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -भेषजम् a medicine. -सद्मन् *n*. feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. Ā. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

रुट् I. 1 Ā. (रोटते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोटयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

रुठ् I. 1 P. (रोठति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 Ā. (रोठते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

रुण्ट् 1 P. (रुण्टति) To rob, steal; cf. लुण्ट्.

रुण्ठ् 1 P. (रुण्ठति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुण्ड [Uṇ. 1. 108] *a*. Maimed, mutilated. -ण्डः, -ण्डम् A headless body, trunk; वेल्लद्भैरवरुण्डमुण्डनिकरैर्वीरो विधत्ते भुवम् U. 5. 6; Māl. 3. 17. -ण्डः the offspring of a mule and a mare.

रुण्डिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित; *desid*. रुरुदिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयम् U. I. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -*With* प्र to weep bitterly.

रुद् *f*. 1 A cry, wail. -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease.

रुदथः 1 A child. -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

रुदनम्, रुदितम् Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation; अत्यन्तमासीद् रुदितं वनेऽपि R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 86.

रुद्र *a*. [रोदिति रुद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. -द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva or Śaṁkara, who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -5 (pl.) प्राण and इन्द्रिय; Mb. 12. 316. 5 (com.). -6 N. for the hymns addressed to Rudra. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षम्) 1 a rosary. -2 the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभम् K. P. 10. -अरिः the god of love. -आक्रीडः a cemetery. -आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. -2 N. of Benares. -3 a cemetery; cf. पितृसद्मगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. -गर्भः N. of Agni. -जः quicksilver. -दर्शन *a*. terrific. -पत्नी 1 the goddess Durgā. -2 linseed. -प्रयागः the sacred place where the मन्दाकिनी joins the गङ्गा. -प्रिया 1 Pārvatī. -2 The yellow myrobalan tree. -भूः *f*. a cemetery. -यामलम् N. of a Tantra (a dialogue between भैरव and भैरवी). -रोदनम् gold; यत्सेवयामेरिव रुद्ररोदनम् Bhāg.

8. 24. 48. **-वीणा** a kind of lute. **-सखः** N. of Kubera. **-संमित** *a.* equal to eleven. **-सावर्णिः** N. of the 12th Manu. **-सूः** *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्रटः N. of a writer on rhetoric.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī; रुद्राण्या भगवान् रुद्रो ददर्श स्वगणैर्वृतः Bhāg. 12. 10. 3. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. **-यम्** Pleasure, delight.

रुद्री (= रुद्रवीणा above); L. D. B.

रुध् I. 7 U.(रुणद्धि, रुन्द्धे, रुरोध, रुरुधे, अरुधत्-अरौत्सीत्-अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुम्, रुद्ध; *desid.* रुरुत्सति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent; इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्ममन्तःकूजितषट्पदम् V. 4. 21; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 39; प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आशाबन्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यङ्गनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 (*a*) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुणद्धि गाम् Sk. (*b*) To surround, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुन्धन्तु वारणघटा नगरं मंदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरुणद् यवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. (रोधति) To grow, germinate; cf. रुह्.

रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered. **-द्धा** A siege. **-Comp. -मूत्र** *a.* suffering from retention of urine. **-वक्त्र** *a.* having the face covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 50] Red, red-coloured. **-रम्** 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. **-रः** 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेद् भिनत्ति रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213. -3 A kind of precious stone. **-Comp. -अन्धः** N. of a hell. **-अशनः** 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. **-आख्यः** a kind of precious stone. **-आननम्** one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. **-आमयः** hemorrhage, piles. **-उद्गारिन्** *a.* 1 emitting blood. -2 N. of a संवत्सर. **-पायिन्** *m.* a demon. **-प्लावित** *a.* soaked in blood. **-लालस** *a.* sanguinary. **-लेपः** *a.* spot of blood. **-सार** *a.* sanguine.

रुप् 4 P. (रुप्यति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा [Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 N. of the wife of Sugrīva. -2 A salt mine or salt lake.

रुम्र *a.* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright. -3 Beautiful.

रुरुः [रौति रु-कुन् Uṇ. 4. 113] 1 A kind of deer; विरुरुचे रुरुचेष्टितभूमिषु R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of savage animal; क्रव्यादा नाम रुरवः Bhāg. 5. 26. 12.

रुरुत्सा The wish to obstruct, check.

रुवथः (रु-अथः कित् Uṇ 1. 115) A dog.

रुवुः, -रुबु (बू) **कः** The castor-oil tree.

रुश् 6 P. (रुशति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy; वारितो मदयन्त्याऽपो रुशतीः पादयोर्जहौ Bhāg. 9. 9. 24. -2 To tease, vex.

रुशत् *a.* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words); छिन्द्यात् प्रसह्य रुशतीमसतीं प्रभुश्चेत् Bhāg. 4. 4. 17; 6. 10. 28. -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. (रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते; रुषित, रुष्ट) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्यदनर्दच्च Bk. 17. 40; मा मुहो मा रुषोऽधुना 15. 16; 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. *-Caus.* To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुष्, रुषा *f.* Anger, wrath, rage; निर्बन्धसंजातरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रह्वेष्वनिर्बन्धरुषो हि सन्तः 16. 80; 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट *p. p.* Angry, enraged, provoked; स्वसैन्यं रुषितो बबन्ध ह Bhāg.

रुष्टिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुह् 1 P. (रोहति, रुरोह, अरुक्षत्, रोक्ष्यति, रोढुम्, रूढ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रूढरागप्रवालः M. 4. 1; केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase; रूढं क्षुधार्दिताः वत्साः.... चरन्तु ....तृणम् Bhāg. 10. 13. 6. -3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound); रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्क्षतम् Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. *-Caus.* (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground; तारयेद् वृक्षरोपी च तस्माद् वृक्षांश्च रोपयेत् Mb. 13. 58. 26. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुणवत्सुतरोपितश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 22. -5 To fix, fasten. *-Desid.* (रुरुक्षति) To wish to grow &c.

रुह्, रुह *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as महीरुह्, पङ्केरुह &c.

रुहकम् A hole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dūrvā grass.

रुह्वन् *m.* [रुह्-क्वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 124] A plant, tree.

रूढ *p. p.* [रुह्-क्त] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced; विषयव्यासंगरूढात्मना

Mu. 2. 5. –3 Grown up, increased, developed; जनस्य रूढप्रणयस्य चेतसः Ki. 8. 54. –4 Risen, ascended. –5 Large, great, grown, strong. –6 Diffused, spread about. –7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; (here क्षत्र has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v.). –8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्तिरहिताः शब्दा रूढा आखण्डलादयः; नाम रूढमपि च व्युदपादि Śi. 10. 23. –9 Certain, ascertained. –10 Obscure. –11 Mounted; laden; व्रजान् स्वान् स्वान् समायुज्य ययू रूढपरिच्छदाः Bhāg. 10. 11. 30. –12 Famous, widely known; आसक्ता धूरियं रूढा Ki. 11. 77. –Comp. –ग्रन्थि *a.* having formed a knot; व्रणो रूढग्रन्थिः स्फुटित इव हृन्मर्मणि पुनः U. 2. 26. –यौवन *a.* one who has attained to youth. –वंश *a.* of a high family. –व्रण *a.* one whose wounds are healed. –सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10 (v. l.).

रूढिः *f.* [रुह्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, germination. –2 Birth, production. –3 Increase, development, growth, spread. –4 Rise, ascent. –5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; चक्रधर इति रथाङ्गमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये Śi. 15. 26. –6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रूढिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. –7 General prevalence, common currency. –8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2; समुदायशक्तिः रूढिः. –9 Decision. –Comp. –शब्दः a word which conveys its sense by रूढि (usage) as opposed to योग (etymology); बहुषु कुशानां लातुः गुणेषु सत्सु निपुणतायामेव कुशलशब्दो रौहाद् रूढिशब्द एव भवति ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 22. –शब्दता the state of being used in a conventional sense.

रुहरुहिका, रुहिरुहिका Longing, anxiety.

रूक्ष् 10 U. (रूक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. –2 To be unkind. –3 Ved. To make dry.

रूक्ष *a.* (written as रुक्ष also) 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); पुंस्कोकिलगिरं श्रुत्वा रूक्षां ध्वाङ्क्षस्य वागिव Mb. 1. 2. 384; रूक्षस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयम् Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. –2 Astringent (taste). –3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. –4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; रथतुरगरजोभिस्तस्य रूक्षालकाग्रा R. 7. 70; Mu. 4. 5. –5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितान्तरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशम् R. 14. 43; संरम्भरूक्षमिव सुन्दरि यद् यदासीत् V. 3. 20; Ś. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. –6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्निग्धश्यामाः क्वचिदपरतो भीषणाभोगरूक्षाः U. 2. 14. –7 Not oily (as food); Bg. 17. 9. (रूक्षीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear'). –क्षः 1 A tree. –2 Harshness, hardness. –क्षा 1 Croton Polyandrum (Mar. दन्ती). –2 Honey sugar. –क्षम् 1 The thick part of curds. –2 A good kind of iron. –3 Black pepper. –Comp. –गन्धः, –गन्धकः bdellium. –पत्रः the Śākhoṭa tree. –पेषम् *ind.* without the addition of any liquid; as in रूक्षपेषं पिनष्टि; P. III. 4. 35. –भावः unfriendly behaviour. –वर्ण *a.* dark-coloured (as clouds). –वालुकम् honey of a small bee. –स्वरः an ass.

रूक्षणम् 1 Making dry or thin. –2 (In Medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रूक्षणीयः Spirit distilled from molasses.

रूक्षित *a.* 1 Made rough. –2 Soiled, covered with dirt. –3 Offended.

रूप् 10 U. (रूपयति-ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. –2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रथवेगं निरूप्य Ś. 1. –3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at; सर्वेषामपि वस्तूनां भावार्थो भवति स्थितः । तस्यापि भगवान् कृष्णः किमतद्वस्तु रूप्यताम् Bhāg. 10. 14. 57. –4 To find out, seek. –5 To consider, ponder over. –6 To settle, fix upon. –7 To examine, investigate. –8 To feign. –9 To appoint. –10 To describe; सविस्मयं रूपयतो नभश्चरान् Ki. 8. 26.

रूप *a.* = अनुरूप q. v. (शक्तीश्च...करवालांश्च...स्वदेहरूपाण्यादाय गदाश्चोग्रप्रदर्शनाः Mb. 1. 30. 49.

रूपम् [रूप् क भावे अच् वा Uṇ. 3. 28] 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवन्तं वा पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, कुरूप &c. –2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas); चक्षुर्मात्रग्राह्यजातिमान् गुणो रूपम् Tarka K; (it is of six kinds :—शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). –3 Any visible object or thing. –4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः Ś. 1. 25; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकम् Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हन्ति &c. –5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence; circumstances (opp. to 'time' and 'place'); देशं रूपं च कालं च व्यवहारविधौ स्थितः Ms. 8. 45. –6 Mode, manner. –7 A sign, feature. –8 Kind, sort, species. –9 An image, a reflected image. –10 Similitude, resemblance. –11 Specimen, type, pattern. –12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). –13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. –14 An integer. –15 A drama, play; see रूपक. –16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. –17 Cattle. –18 A sound, a word. –19 A known quantity. –20 A beast. –21 A verse. –22 A name. –23 The white colour. –24 A particular coin (as a rupee); कस्यचिद् गृहे चोरयित्वा रूपाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 2. 4. –25 Silver; मसारगल्वर्कसुवर्णरूपैः Mb. 7. 16. 54. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of', 'consisting of', 'in the form of', 'namely'; 'having the appearance or colour of', तपोरूपं धनम्; धर्मरूपः सखा &c.). –*m.* –पः a deer. –Comp.

–अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. **–अभिग्राहित** *a.* caught in the act, caught red-handed. **–अस्त्रः** Cupid. **–आजीवा, –जीवना** a harlot, prostitute, courtezan; रूपाजीवाश्च वादिन्यो वणिजश्च महाधनाः Rām; रूपाजीवाः स्नानप्रघर्षशुद्धशरीराः Kau. A. 1. 20. **–आवली** a list or series of variations of grammatical forms. **–आश्रय** *a.* exceedingly beautiful; त्वष्टा रूपाश्रयं रथम् Bhāg. 4. 15. 17. **–इन्द्रियम्** the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. **–उच्चयः** a collection of lovely forms; रूपोच्चयेन मनसा विधिना कृता तु Ś. 2. 10. **–उपजीवनम्** the gaining a livelihood by a beautiful form; रङ्गावतरणं चैव तथा रूपोपजीवनम् Mb. 12. 294. 5 (com. रूपोपजीवनं जलमण्डपिकेति दाक्षिणात्येषु प्रसिद्धम्। यत्र सूक्ष्मवस्त्रं व्यवधाय चर्ममयैराकारै राजामात्यादीनां चर्या प्रदर्श्यते). **–कारः, –कृत्** *m.* a sculptor; रूपकारोऽपि शस्त्रेण क्रीडयैवोल्लिलेख ताम् Ks. 37. 8. 9. **–गुणः** the quality of colour; वायोरपि विकुर्वाणाद्विरोचिष्णु तमोनुदम्। ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते भास्वत्तद्रूपगुणमुच्यते Ms. 1. 77. **–ग्रहः** the eye. **–ज्ञ** *a.* perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects; त्वं तु प्रत्यक्षदर्शी च रूपज्ञश्च महाभुजः Mb. 14. 60. 2. **–तत्त्वम्** inherent property, essence. **–तर्कः** an assay-master or inspector of mint (?). **–धर** *a.* of the form of, disguised as; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3. **–धारिन्** 1 having a form or shape. –2 Possessed of beauty, lovely. (*–m.*) an actor. **–ध्येयम्** beauty. **–नाशनः** an owl. **–परिकल्पना** the assuming of a shape; Rām. **–भागानुबन्धः** the addition of a fraction to a unit. **–भागापवादः** the subtraction of a fraction from a unit. **–भेदः** (in gram.) diversity of phonetic form or sound. **–लावण्यम्** exquisiteness of form, elegance. **–विपर्ययः** disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. **–विभागः** the dividing of an integer number into fractions. **–शालिन्** *a.* beautiful. **–संपद्, –संपत्तिः** *f.* perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक *a.* [रूप्-ण्वुल्] Bodily, corporeal. –2 Figurative (as words &c.). **–कः** A particular coin, a *rupee*. **–कम्** 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). –2 Any manifestation or representaion. –3 A sign, feature. –4 A kind, species. –5 A statue; चित्रतत्तदनुकार्यविभ्रमाधाय्यनेकविधिरूपरूपकम् N. 18. 12; द्वारशाखोपशोभारूपकमात्रम् Ks. –6 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकम् S. D. 272-3; also नाटकमथ प्रकरणं भाणव्यायोगसमवकारडिमाः। ईहामृगाङ्कवीथ्यः प्रहसनमिति रूपकाणि दश S. D.; उच्चैरुच्चरितपदां पपाठ नान्दीं प्रारम्भे द्रुतमपयानरूपकस्य Śiva B. 24. 68. –7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is represented as being identical with the *upamana*; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10 (see *ad loc.* for details). –8 A kind of weight (= three *gunjas*). **–Comp.** **–तालः** a particular time in music. **–नृत्यम्** a kind of dance. **–रूपकम्** a particular kind of रूपक. **–शब्दः** a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणम् [रूप्-ल्युट्] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. –2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् *a.* 1 Having form or colour. –2 Bodily, corporeal. –3 Embodied. –4 Handsome, beautiful. –5 (Mīmāṁsā) Possessed of रूप *i. e.* where are mentioned द्रव्य, देवता etc. which form the रूप of a sacrificial act; स एष रूपवतां संनिधावरूपः शब्दः श्रूयमाणः समुदायवाचकः समधिगतः ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 1. **–ती** A beautiful woman.

रूपिकः Coin, money.

रूपिन् *a.* [रूप-इनि] 1 Appearing like. –2 Embodied, incarnate; सिन्धुः शिरस्यर्हणं परिगृह्य रूपी Bhāg. 9. 10. 13; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. –3 Beautiful.

रूपीकृ To make rough, to soil.

रूप्य *a.* [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely; P. V. 2. 120. –2 Stamped; impressed. **–प्यम्** 1 Silver. –2 Silver (or gold) bearing stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. –3 Wrought gold; यथा हिरण्यकर्ता वै रूप्यमग्नौ विशोधयेत् Mb. 12. 280. 11. –4 Collyrium. **–Comp.** **–अचलः** N. of the mounatain Kailāsa. **–अध्यक्षः** a master of the mint. **–द** *a.* one who gives silver; रूप्यदो रूपमुत्तमम् (आप्नोति) Ms. 4. 230. **–धौतम्** silver. **–शतमानम्** a particular weight (= $3\frac{1}{2}$ palas).

रूवुकः The castor-oil tree.

रूष् I. 1 P. (रूषति, रूषित) 1 To adorn, decorate. –2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). –II. 10 U. (रूषयति-ते) 1 To tremble. –2 To burst. –III. 10 P. To hurt, to kill; L. D. B.

रूष *a.* Bitter and sour.

रूषणम् 1 Decoration. –2 Smearing, soiling.

रूषित *p. p.* 1 Adorned. –2 Smeared, covered, overspread; बाहून् प्रगृह्य रुचिरान् रक्तचन्दनरूषितान् Mb. 5. 162. 16. –3 Soiled. –4 Made rough or rugged. –5 Pounded. –6 Perfumed; सरोऽनिलं पङ्कजरेणुरूषितम् Bhāg. 8. 2. 24. –7 Inlaid.

रूस्तम् [Uṇ. 3. 93 com.] Skirts of cloth.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle; रे रे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3; रे रे चातक सावधानमनसा मित्र क्षणं श्रूयताम् Bh.

रेक् 1 Ā (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. –2 A low man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. –3 Emptying, loosening, purging. –4 A frog. –5 A kind of fish.

रेकणस् *n.* Gold.

रेक्णस् *n.* [रिचेः असुन्, नुट् च Uṇ. 4. 206] Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः] 1 A line, streak; मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. -2 The measure of a line, small portion, as much as a line; न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. -3 A row, range, line, series; सुदाश्रु मोक्ष्यसे क्षिप्रं मेघरेखेव वार्षिकी Rām. 2. 44. 27. -4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यरेखया किंचिदन्वितम् Ś. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Laṅkā to Meru and passing through Ujjayinī. -6 Fulness, satisaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -8 A straight position of all limbs in dancing. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** a degree of longitude. -**अन्तरम्** distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -**आकार** *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. -**गणितम्** geometry. -**न्यासः** the marking down of lines. -**मात्रम्** *ind.* even by a line.

रेखायते Den. Ā. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (-चिका *f.*) [रेचयति रिच्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -**कः** 1 Emission of breath, breathing out; exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'); प्राणापानौ संनिरुन्ध्यात् पूरकुम्भकरेचकैः Bhāg. 7. 15. 32. -2 A syringe; सिच्यमानोऽच्युतस्ताभिर्हसन्तीभिः स्म रेचकैः Bhāg. 10. 90. 9. -3 Nitre, salt-petre. -**कम्** A purgative, cathartic.

रेचनम्, -ना [रिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. -2 Loosening, diminishing. -3 Emitting the breath. -4 Purging. -5 Evacuation. -**नी** N. of various plants (such as Ipomoea Turpethus, Mar. तेंड; Croton Polyandrum, Mar. दंती).

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared; किरातसैन्यैरपिधाय रेचिताः Ki. 14. 33; ववलिरे वलिरेचितमध्यमाः Śi. 6. 38. -**तम्** horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 Ā. (रेजते) 1 To shine. -2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् *m.* N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. (रेटति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To ask, request.

रेणुः *m., f.* [रीयतेः णुः नित् Uṇ. 3. 38] 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः Ś. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -3 A particular measure. -**Comp.** -**उत्पातः** rising of dust. -**गर्भः** an hour-glass. -**पदवी** a path of dust. -**रूषित** *a.* soiled with dust. (-**तः**) an ass. -**वासः** a bee. -**सारः**, -**सारकः** camphor.

रेणुकः A particular mantra (formula) recited over weapons; Rām.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Paraśurāma; see जमदग्नि. -2 A kind of medicinal substance. -**Comp.** -**तनयः**,-**सुतः** an epithet of Paraśurāma.

रेतस् [री-असुन् तुट् च Uṇ. 4. 209] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved. A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring. -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last sense.). -**Comp.** -**धाः** [Uṇ. 4. 238] *m.* a father; रेतोधाः पुत्रो नयति नरदेव यमक्षयात् Bhāg. 9. 20. 22. -**मार्गः** the seminal duct or canal. -**सेकः** sexual intercourse; रेतःसेकः स्वयोनीषु...... गुरुतल्पसमं विदुः Ms. 11. 58. -**स्खलनम्** effusion of semen.

रेतम् Semen virile. -**Comp.** -**जम्** an offspring or child; रेतजो वा भवेत् पुत्रस्त्यक्तो वा क्षेत्रजो भवेत् Mb. 13. 49. 13. -**जा** sand.

रेतनम् Semen.

रेत्यम् Bell-metal.

रेत्रम् [री-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfumed powder.

रेप् 1 Ā. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेपस् *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 244] 1 Low, vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. -*n.* 1 A spot, stain. -2 Fault, sin.

रेफ *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -**फः** 1 A burr, grating sound. -2 The letter र्. -3 Passion, affection. -4 A word; कण्ठे च सामानि समस्तरेफान् Bhāg. 8. 20. 25. -5 (In prosody) A cretic (-⏑-). -**Comp.** -**विपुला** a kind of metre. -**संधिः** the euphonic junction of र्.

रेफस् = रेपस्, Uṇ. 5. 65.

रेब् (व्) 1 Ā. (रेब-व-ते) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 Ā. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low (as cows).

रेभ *a.* Ved. 1 Crackling. -2 Sounding loudly; cf. Ki. 15. 16. -**भः** 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभणम् The lowing of kine.

रेरिवन् = प्रेरयितृ q. v.; अहं वृक्षस्य रेरिवा T. Up. 1. 10.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेव् 1 Ā. (रेवते) 1 2 To go, move. -2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. -2 A bamboo cane. -3 A whirlwind. -**टम्** A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. -2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Śi. 2.

16. -3 A cow. -4 N. of the Sāman formed from the Rig. verse रेवतीनः सधमाद ... Ṛv. 1. 30. 13; एता रेवत्यः पशुषु प्रोताः Ch. Up. 2. 18. 1. -Comp.-भवः the planet Saturn. -रमणः N. of Balarāma.

रेवन्तः [रिवेः झच् Uṇ. 3. 126] The son of the sun and chief of the गुह्यकs.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कण्ठते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेषित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

रेषणम्, रेषा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. (रायति) 1 To sound. -2 To bark at.

रै m. [रातेः डैः Uṇ. 2. 63] (Nom. राः, रायौ रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches; अग्ने नय सुपथा राये Īśop. 18. रायः कलत्रं पशवः सुतादयः Bhāg 7. 7. 39. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रैवत a. (-ती f.) 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Plentiful, abundant. -3 Splendid, beautiful. -तः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Saturn. -3 N. of a mountain. -4 A cloud. -5 N. of the 5th Manu; Ms. 1. 62.

रैवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Śi. 4). -कम् A species of date.

रैतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रैमयम् Gold; Rām. Ch. 4. 34.

रोकम् 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship. -3 Moving, shaking. -कः 1 Brightness. -2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रोक्यम् Blood.

रोगः [रुज्-घञ्] 1 A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; सन्तापयन्ति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 110; भोगे रोगभयम् Bh. 3. 35. -2 A diseased spot. -3 Costus Speciosus (Mar. कोष्ठ). -Comp. -अन्तकः, -हृत् m. a physician. -आयतनम् the body. -आर्त,-अन्वित,-ग्रस्त, -भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. -उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. -उल्बणता the raging of diseases. -घ्न a. curative, medicinal. -घ्नम् 1 a medicine. -2 the science of medicine. -ज्ञः a physician. -ज्ञानम् knowledge of disease. -पालकः one who has the care of the sick. -प्रेष्ठः fever (v. l. for रोगश्रेष्ठः). -भूः f. the body. -राज् fever. -राजः consumption. -लक्षणम् the symptoms of a disease; pathology. -शमः recovery from sickness. -शान्तकः a physician -शान्तिः 1 alleviation or cure of a disease. -शिला red arsenic. -श्रेष्ठः fever. -संघातः an attack of fever. -हम् a drug. -हन् m, a physician. -हर a. curative; संसाररोगहरमौषधमद्वितीयम् Stotra. (-रम्) a medicine. -हारिन् a. curative. (-m.) a physician; also रोगहृत्.

रोगित a. 1 Diseased. -2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased. -Comp. -तरुः the Aśoka tree. -वल्लभम् medicine, a drug.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक a. [रुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. -कम् 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 The plantain. -कः 1 A worker in glass or artificial ornament; Rām. 2. 83. 13. -2 A kind of onion.

रोचन a. (-ना or -नी f.) [रुच्-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु Uṇ. 2. 74] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; कीर्त्यमानं यशो यस्य सकृदाकर्ण्य रोचनम् Bhāg. 1. 10. 11; रोचनैर्भूषितां पम्पामस्माकं हृदयाविषम् Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:— पलाण्डु, आरग्वध, दाडिम, करञ्ज, अङ्कोठ &c. -नम् 1 Raising a desire for; नैष्कर्म्यं लभते सिद्धिं रोचनार्था फलश्रुतिः Bhāg. 11. 3. 46. -2 The bright sky, firmament. -Comp. -फलः the citron tree.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.); त्वं रोचनागौरशरीरयष्टिः R. 6. 65; 17. 24; कनकचषकमेतद्रोचनालोहितेन Śi. 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Śālmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान a. 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नः A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु a. [रुच्-इष्णुच्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant; रोचिष्णुरिति वा अहमेतमुपास Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 9. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् n. [रुचेः इसिः Uṇ. 2. 107] Light, splendour, brightness, flame; शरच्चन्द्रमरीचिरोचिषम् Śi. 1. 5; तत्संघट्टाद्विघटितबृहत्खण्डमुच्चण्डरोचिः Mv. 1. 45.

रोटिका, रोटी Bread.

रोड् 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.

रोड a. Satisfied. -डः Crushing, grinding.

रोढृ a. One who grows or ascends.

रोदनम् [रुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदनिका, रोदनी Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा).

रोदस् *n*. [रुद्-असुन्](in dual), **रोदसी** *f*. Heaven and earth; एते पृष्ठानि रोदसोर्विप्रयन्तो व्यानशुः Rv. 9. 22. 5; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकन्दरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Śi. 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Śi. 10. 89; मरुद्रोधाद्विनिर्मुक्तास्ताः प्रजा मुदिताभवन् Rām. 7. 36. 6. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे Ś. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; चैत्यद्रुमावमर्दश्च रोधः कर्मानुशासनम् Mb. 12. 59. 63; प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ट सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank; नर्मदां रोधवद्दृध्वा क्रीडापयति योषितः Rām. 7. 32. 18. -5 Sprouting, growing. **-Comp. -कृत्** N. of a संवत्सर. **-वक्रा, -वेदी** a river.

रोधक *a*. Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुध्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. **-नम्** Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n*. [रुध्-असुन्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गङ्गा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादम् V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 43. -2 A shore, high bank; अथ रोधसि दक्षिणोदधेः R. 8. 33. -3 A mountain slope; स दण्डस्तत्र राजाभूद्रम्ये पर्वतरोधसि Rām. 7. 79. 17; Ki. 16. 55. -4 The brink of a well; Bhāg. -5 A woman's hips; cf. तट. **-Comp. -वक्रा, -वती** 1 a river. -2 a rapid river. **-वप्रः** a rapid river.

रोधिन् *a*. 1 Stopping, blocking up, obstructing. -2 Filling, covering.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (=लोध्र q. v.). **-ध्रः, -ध्रम्** Sin. **-ध्रम्** Offence, injury. **-Comp. -पुष्पः** 1 Bassia Latifolia (Mar. मोह). -2 a kind of ringed snake. **-पुष्पकः** a kind of grain (Mar. साळीची जात); also पुष्कशूकः.

रोपः [रुह्-णिच् हस्य पः कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting; एता जात्यस्तु वृक्षाणां तेषां रोपे गुणास्त्विमे Mb. 13. 58. 24. -3 An arrow; एकैकैः समकालमभ्रमुदयी रोपैस्तदा तस्तरे Śi. 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity. **-Comp. -शिखी** fire produced from arrows; स्मररिपोरिव रोपशिखी पुरां दहतु ते जगतामपि मा त्रयम् N. 4. 87.

रोपकः 1 A planter; वृक्षारोपकः Ms. 3. 163. -2 A weight, a coin (= $\frac{1}{70}$ of a Suvarṇa).

रोपणम् [रुह् णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (used for sores). **-णः** An arrow.

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Aimed at (as an arrow). -4 Set (as a jewel). -5 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह् caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. **-Comp. -निलयः** the skin; Mataṅga L. 4. 2. **-रोमम्** Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.); Mb. 2. 51. 17. -3 N. of an astronomer. **-कम्** 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. **-Comp. -पत्तनम्** the city of Rome. **-सिद्धान्तः** one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the *Romans*).

रोमन् *n*. [रु-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; रोमाणि च रहस्यानि सर्वाण्येव विवर्जयेत् Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116; Bhāg. 11. 18. 3. -2 The feathers of birds. -3 The scales of a fish. **-Comp. -अङ्कः** a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमाङ्कम् R. 1. 83. **-अङ्कुरः, -अञ्चः** a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमाञ्चो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. **-अञ्चित** *a*. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. **-अन्तः** the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. **-आली, -आवलिः, -ली** *f*. 1 a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोमावलिवपुः K. P. 10; रोमराजि also. -2 Puberty. **-उद्गमः, -उद्भेदः** erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः Ku. 7. 77. **-कर्णकः** a hare. **-कूपः -पम्, -गर्तः** a pore of the skin; सोऽसृजद्रोमकूपेभ्यो रौम्यान्नाम गणेश्वरान् Mb. 12. 284. 35. **-केशरम्, -केसरम्, -गुच्छम्** whisk, *chowrie*. **-पुलकः** bristling of the hair, thrill; उद्भिन्नरोमपुलकैर्बहुभिः समन्ताज्जागर्ति रक्षति विलोकयति स्मरामि Ch. P. 34. **-भूमिः** *f*. 'the place of the hair', *i. e*. the skin. **-रन्ध्रम्** a pore of the skin. **-राजिः, -जी, -लता** *f*. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Śi. 9. 22. **-वाहिन्** *a*. cutting-off hair. **-विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः** thrill, horripilation; शंसति स्म घनरोमविभेदः Ki. 9. 46; प्रतिक्षणं सा कृतरोमविक्रियाम् Ku. 5. 10. **-विध्वंसः** a louse. **-शातनम्** a depilatory for removing the hair. **-सूची** a hair-pin. **-हर्षः** bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. **-हर्षण** *a*. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो (लो) महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणम् Bg. 18. 74. (**-णः**) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Śaunaka. (**-णम्**) erection of hair on the body, thrill. **-हृत्** *n*. sulphuret of arsenic.

रोमन्थः [रोगं मथ्नाति मन्थ्-अण् पृषो॰ गलोपः Ty.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मन्थो रोमन्थः Mbh.; छायाबद्धकदम्बकं मृगकुलं रोमन्थमभ्यस्यतु Ś. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a*. [रोमाणि सन्त्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -2 Applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels. **-शः** 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar. **-शी** A squirrel. **-शम्** The pudenda; न सेशे यस्य रोमशम् Rv. 10. 86. 17.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुठ्यन् सशोको भुवि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलः Green ginger.

रोलम्बः A bee; महानिवालम्बो हरिनयनरोलम्बवरयोः Lakṣmilaharī 19; तस्या रोलम्बावली केशजालम् Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः [रुष्-घञ्] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोऽपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. **–Comp.** **–आक्षेपः** an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a.* (**–णी** *f.*) [रुष्-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. **–णः** 1 A touchstone. –2 Quicksilver. –3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषणता Anger, wrath; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4. 18.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह्-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. –2 Rising, ascending. –3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider'. **–हः** 1 Rising, height, altitude. –2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). –3 Growth, development (fig.). –4 Bud, blossom, shoot; बीजं चैकं रोहसहस्रमेति Mb. 12. 120. 38. –5 The generating cause; क्षिते रोहः प्रवहः शश्वदेव Mb. 13. 76. 10. –6 A rider; बाणाक्षिप्तारोहशून्यासनानाम् Śi. 18. 56. **–Comp.** **–पूर्व** *a.* having the accents ascending.

रोहणः [रुह्-ल्युट् Uṇ. 2. 74] N. of a mountain in Ceylon; मणिप्ररोहेण विवृध्य रोहणः N. 12. 90; जनश्च वाक्सुधासूतिर्मणिसूतिश्च रोहणः B. R. 10. 49. **–णम्** 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. –2 Growing over, healing. –3 Proceeding or arising from; consisting of. –4 Semen virile. **–Comp.** **–गिरिः, –नगेन्द्रः** The Rohaṇa mountain; रोहणगिरिः सकलगुणरत्नसमूहस्य Vas. **–द्रुमः** the sandal tree.

रोहन्तः [रुहेः झच् Uṇ. 3. 127] A tree in general. **–न्ती** A creeper.

रोहिः [रुह्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 130] 1 A kind of deer. –2 A religious man. –3 A tree. –4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohiṇī. **–णः** 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 N. of several plants:—वट, रोहितक, भूतृण; नगराद्बहिरातिमहतो रोहिणद्रुमस्य Dk. 2. 1. **–णम्** N. of the 9th muhūrta (in which श्राद्ध are performed).

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. –2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. –2 A cow in general; वर्धिष्णुधाराध्वनि रोहिणीः पयः Śi. 12. 40. –3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣa and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगम् Ś. 7. 22. –4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. –5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. –6 Lightning. –7 Inflammation of the throat. –8 A kind of steel. –9 A particular श्रुति or मूर्च्छना (in music). **–Comp.** **–अष्टमी** the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohiṇī). **–तनयः** Balarāma. **–पतिः, –प्रियः, –वल्लभः** the moon. **–योगः** the conjunction of the moon with the Nakṣatra रोहिणी. **–रमणः** 1 a bull. –2 the moon. **–शकटः** the constellation Rohiṇī figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चेद्भिनत्ति रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 23 (= Bṛi. S. 47. 14). **–सुतः, –भवः** Mercury.

रोहित् *m.* [रुह्-इतिः Uṇ. 1. 94] 1 The sun. –2 A kind of fish. *–f.* Ved. 1 A red mare. –2 A doe, a deer; रोहिद्भूतां सोऽन्वधावदृक्षरूपी हतत्रपः Bhāg. 3. 31 36.

रोहित *a.* (**–रोहिता** or **–रोहिणी** *f.*) [रुहेः इतन्, रश्च लो वा Uṇ. 3. 95] Red, red-coloured; विदर्भसुभ्रूपयोधरे रोहतिरोहितश्रीः N. 7. 76. **–तः** 1 Red colour. –2 A fox. –3 A kind of deer. –4 A red horse. –5 N. of Hariśchandra's son. –6 A kind of fish; पाठीनरोहिताबाद्यौ नियुक्तौ हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 5. 16. **–तम्** 1 Blood. –2 Saffron. –3 A straight rain-bow; विद्युतोऽशनिमेघांश्च रोहितेन्द्रधनूंषि च Ms. 1. 38. **–Comp.** **–अश्वः** fire; लोकं विलोलार्चिषि रोहिताश्वे Ki. 16. 54.

रोहिन् *a.* (**–णी** *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. –2 Long, tall. *–m.* N. of several trees:—रोहितक, वट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. –2 A kind of deer. –3 A kind of fragrant grass.

रौक्म *a.* (**–क्मी** *f.*) Golden; रश्मीन् हयानां जग्राह रौक्मै रथशतैर्वृतः Bhāg. 10. 1. 30.

रौक्मिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇī; नान्यं हि प्रतियोद्धारं रौक्मिणेयादृते प्रभो Mb. 7. 111. 22.

रौक्ष्यम् 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. –2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यम् R. 5. 58; निदेश° 14. 58. –3 Poverty; अकल्ककस्य विप्रस्य रौक्ष्यात् करकृतात्मनः Mb. 13. 23. 53.

रौचनिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Yellowish; बृहतिकामिव रौचनिकीं रुचम् Ki. 5. 45. **–कम्** The tartar of the teeth.

रौच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. –2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौट् (ड्) 1 P. (रौट-ड-ति) To despise.

रौद्र *a.* (**–द्रा-द्री** *f.*) [रुद्र-अण्] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. –2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. –3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). –4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. –5 Relating to Rudra; रौद्रं व्रतं समास्थाय नियतो नियतेन्द्रियः Rām. 7. 13. 21. **–द्रः** 1 A worshipper of Rudra. –2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. –3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; रौद्रः

क्रोधस्थायिभावो रक्तो रुद्राधिदैवतः S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. -6 N. of a संवत्सर. -द्रम् 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (*-n.*) a terrible magic rite. -दर्शन *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रौद्रता Wild state, dreadfulness.

रौधिर *a.* (-री *f.*) [रुधिर-अण्] 1 Bloody; समन्तपञ्चके पञ्च चकार रौधिरान् ह्रदान् Mb. 1. 2. 4. -2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. -प्यम् Silver. -Comp. -माषकः a particular weight; द्वे कृष्णले समधृते विज्ञेयो रौप्यमाषकः Ms. 8. 135.

रौमम् A kind of salt.

रौमक *a.* Roman. -कम् A kind of salt.

रौरव *a.* (-वी *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of *Ruru*; त्वचं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौरवीम् R. 3. 31. -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A savage. -2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88; रौरवे कूटसाक्षी तु याति यश्चानृतो नरः Mārkaṇḍeya P.; यदा रौरवादीन् स्मरन्नेव भीत्या Śaṁkarāchārya.

रौहिण *a.* (-णी *f.*) Born under the Nakṣatra Rohiṇī. -णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig-tree; तमुवाच खगश्रेष्ठं तत्र रौहिणपादपः Mb. 1. 29. 42. -3 N. of Agni.

रौहिणिकम् A jewel.

रौहिणेयः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarāma; अभिवाद्य स्थिता राजन् रौहिणेयं महाबलम् Mb. 9. 34. 11. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. -यम् An emerald.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. [रोहति गिरिशृङ्गम् Uṇ. 1. 46] -षम् A kind of grass. -षी 1 A doe of the Rohīṣa kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of Dūrvā grass.

रौही The female of रोही kind of deer.

ल

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras). -4 (In astr.) The number '50'; Gīrvāṇa.

लक् 10 U. (लाकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of breadfruit tree. -चम् The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel; cf. लगुड.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष् I. 1 Ā. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2; R. 9. 72; 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गङ्गाशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तटेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत् प्रयोजनं लक्षयेत् K. P. 2; अत्र गोशब्दो वाहीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्षम् [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand. (*m.* also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāṣ.; त्रयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्राप्नोत्याशु परं स्थानं लक्षं मुक्त इवाशुगः Mb. 12. 300. 37; प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mu. 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षसुप्तः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. -5 A pearl. -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a *lac* or *lacs*. -होमः a particular sacrifice offered to the planets.

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -कम् One hundred thousand.

लक्षणम् [लक्ष्यतेऽनेन लक्ष्-करणे ल्युट् Uṇ. 3. 8] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणम् Ku. 5. 67; अनारम्भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम् Subhāṣ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः H. 4. 15; अन्याक्षेपो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6; 19. 47; गर्भलक्षण Ś. 5; पुरुषलक्षणम् 'the sign or organ of virility'. -2 A symptom (of a disease). -3 An attribute, a quality. -4 A definition, accurate description; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्; नामधेयेन पदार्थमात्रस्याभिधानमुद्देशः, तत्रोद्दिष्टस्यातत्त्वव्यवच्छेदको धर्मो लक्षणम् Vātsyāyana Bhāṣya 1. 1. 2. -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणोपेतः; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामधः सस्नौ K. 64. -6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विधस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विदिशालक्षणां राजधानीम् Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes

Ak.:—गुणैः प्रतीते तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणी). –9 An aim, a scope, an object. –10 A fixed rate (as of duties); नदीतीरेषु तद्विद्यात् समुद्रे नास्ति लक्षणम् Ms. 8. 406. –11 Form, kind, nature. –12 Effect, operation. –13 Cause, occasion. –14 Head, topic, subject. –15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष); प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Mal. 7. –16 A line, spot. –17 Observation, seeing. –18 Indicatory characteristic; लक्ष्यते येन तल्लक्षणम्, धूमो लक्षणमग्नेरिति हि वदन्ति ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 2. –19 A chapter; धर्मो द्वादशलक्षण्या व्युत्पाद्यः. –20 A sexual organ; लक्ष्मणं लक्ष्मणेनैव वदनं वदनेन च Mb. 13. 40. 58. –णः 1 N. of Lakṣmaṇa. –2 The crane. –णा 1 An aim, object. –2 (In Rhet.) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:— मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात्। अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यत् सा लक्षणारोपिता क्रिया K. P. 2; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhāṣā P.; see S. D. 13; also श्रुतिलक्षणाविषये च श्रुतिर्न्याय्या न लक्षणा ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20; A. Rām. 7. 5. 26-27. –3 A goose. –4 N. of Duryodhana's daughter. –Comp. –अन्वित *a.* possessed of auspicious marks; उद्वहेत द्विजो भार्यां सवर्णां लक्षणान्विताम् Ms. 3.4. –कर्मन् *n.* definition. –ज्ञ *a.* able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). –भ्रष्ट *a.* deprived of good quatities, ill-fated, unlucky; जायन्ते लक्षणभ्रष्टा दरिद्राः पुरुषाधमाः Y. 3. 217. –लक्षणा = जहल्लक्षणा q. v. –संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing. –संपद् *f.* a multitude of marks.

लक्षणिन् *a.* Possessing marks &c; लक्षणिभ्यो द्विजातिभ्यः श्रुत्वाहं वचनं गृहे Rām. 2. 29. 9.

लक्षण्य *a.* 1 Serving as a mark. –2 Having good marks. –ण्यः A diviner; Buddh.

लक्षशस् *ind.* By hundreds of thousands, *i. e.* in large numbers.

लक्षित *p. p.* [लक्ष्-क्त] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld; यैः सादिता लक्षितपूर्वकेतून् R. –2 Denoted, indicated. –3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. –4 Defined. –5 Aimed at. –6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. –7 Inquired into, examined. –8 Considered, regarded. –Comp. –लक्षणा indication based on indication, indicative indication, a secondary indication; इतरथा रथन्तरसामनि अध्यवसीयमाने ऋचा पदं लक्ष्यते पदेन साम सैषा लक्षितलक्षणा स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 58. It should be observed that लक्षितलक्षणा is a दोष and hence inadmissible.

लक्षिन् *a.* (–लक्षिणी *f.*) Having good marks or signs; लक्षिण्यो रत्नभूताश्च देवदानवरक्षसाम् Rām. 7. 25. 17.

लक्षीकृ 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. –2 To point to, refer or allude to; इयं कथा मामेव लक्षीकरोति Ś. 7.

लक्ष्मण *a.* [लक्ष्मन्-अण् न वृद्धिः] 1 Having marks. –2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. –3 Prosperous, thriving. –णः 1 The crane. –2 N. of a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rāma from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rāma's exile. In the war of Laṅkā he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanāda, the most heroic of the sons of Rāvaṇa. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanāda by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Suṣeṇa by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Māruti. One day, Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rāma and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakṣmaṇa on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayū; (see R. 15. 92-95.). He married Ūrmilā by whom he had two sons, Aṅgada and Chandraketu.]; अथ लक्ष्मणानुगतकान्तवपुः Si. 9. 31. –णा 1 A goose (सारसा); 'हंसस्य योषिद्वरटा सारसस्य तु लक्ष्मणा।' Si. 4. 59. –2 A kind of pot-herb. –णम् 1 A name, an appellation. –2 A mark, sign, token. –Comp. –प्रसूः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakṣmaṇa.

लक्ष्मन् *n.* [लक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; प्रकटमलिनलक्ष्मा मुद्रपत्रावलीकैः Si. 11. 30; S. 41; Ki. 11. 18; 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. –2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति Ś. 1. 20; Mal. 9. 25. –3 Definition. –4 The chief, principal (प्रधान); 'लक्ष्म चिह्ने प्रधाने च' इति विश्वः; शोकं दैन्यं च दुःखं न प्राजहात् पुत्रलक्ष्मणि Mb. 6. 14. 43. –5 A good or bad mark. –6 A pearl. –*m.* 1 The crane or Sārasa bird. –2 N. of Lakṣmaṇa.

लक्ष्मी *f.* [लक्ष्-ई मुट् च Uṇ. 3. 158, 160] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषाम् Ki. 8. 13; मातर्लक्ष्मि तव प्रसादवशतो दोषा अमी स्युर्गुणाः Subhāṣ; Bh. 3. 64; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. –2 Good fortune, good luck. –3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 10. –4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour; lustre; श्यामं सदापीच्यवयोऽङ्गलक्ष्म्या स्त्रीणां मनोज्ञं रुचिरस्मितेन Bhāg. 1. 19. 28; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति Ś. 1. 20; U. 6. 24; Mal. 9. 25; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशाङ्कमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59; 5. 39, 52; 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. –5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Viṣṇu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons.); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39; प्रत्यब्दं पूजयेल्लक्ष्मीं शुक्लपक्षे गुरोर्दिने। नापराह्णे न रात्रौ च नासिते न व्यहस्पृशि ॥ Skanda P. –6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामेकभार्यां परिवादभीरोः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य। वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं

बसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86; 12. 26. –7 The wife of a hero. –8 A pearl. –9 N. of turmeric. –10 Superhuman power. –11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. –Comp. –ईशः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 the mango tree. –3 a prosperous or fortunate man. –कल्पः a particular period of time. –कान्तः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 a king. –गृहम् the red lotus-flower. –तालः 1 a kind of palm. –2 (in music) a kind of measure. –नाथः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –निकेतनम् the bathing with fragrant myrobalan powder. –निरीक्षित *a.* favoured by Lakṣmī, rich; लक्ष्मीनिरीक्षिताः क्षिप्रं भजन्ते चक्रवर्तिताम् Bm. 1. 676. –पतिः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. –2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकम् Ki. 1. 44. –3 the betel-nut tree. –4 the clove tree. –पुत्रः 1 a horse. –2 N. of Kuśa and Lava. –3 N. of Cupid or Kāma. –4 a wealthy man. –पुष्पः a ruby. –पूजनम् the ceremony of worshipping Lakṣmī (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). –पूजा the worship of Lakṣmī performed on the day of newmoon in the month of Āśvina (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). –फलः the *Bilva* tree. –रमणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. –वसतिः *f.* 'Lakṣmī's abode', the red lotus-flower. –वारः Thursday. –विवर्तः change of fortune. –वेष्टः turpentine. –सखः a favourite of Lakṣmī. –सनाथ *a.* endowed with beauty or fortune. –सहजः, –सहोदरः 1 epithets of the moon. –2 camphor. –3 N. of the horse of Indra. –समाह्वया N. of Sītā; L. D. B.

लक्ष्मीवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. –2 Wealthy, rich, thriving; लक्ष्मीवन्तो न जानन्ति प्रायेण परवेदनाम् Udb. –3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. –*m.* The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य *pot. p.* [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; बभ्रमुस्तदविज्ञाय लक्ष्यं पतनकारणम् Bhag. 10. 11. 2; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्ना महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. –2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.); दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 77; प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74; R. 4. 5; 7. 60. –3 To be known or found out, traceable; यमामनन्त्यात्मभुवोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्यप्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 81; cf. अलक्ष्य also. –4 To be marked or characterized. –5 To be defined. –6 To be aimed at. –7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. –8 To be regarded or considered as. –क्ष्यः N. of a magical formula recited over weapons; Rām. –क्ष्यम् 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले Ś. 2. 5; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; दर्पणे कौतुकवता मयि बद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11; R. 1. 61; 6. 11; 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49; लक्ष्यं चतुर्विधं ज्ञेयं स्थिरं चैव चलं तथा। चलाचलं द्वयचलं वेधनीयं क्रमेण तु ॥ Dhanur. 94. –2 A sign, token. –3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः Tarka K. –4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यङ्ग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. –5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुप्तमुत परमार्थसुप्तमिदं द्वयम् Mk. 3; 3. 18; कन्दर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमञ्जलिं चकार Śi. 8. 35; R. 6. 81. –6 A lac, one hundred thousand. –Comp. –अभिहरणम् the carrying off of a prize. –अलक्ष्य *a.* scarcely visible. –क्रमः *a.* the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a *dhvani*. –ग्रहः taking aim. –भेदः, –वेधः hitting the mark; अपतित्वा तु चकार लक्ष्यभेदम् Ki. 13. 27. –वीथिः *f.* the visible road (ब्रह्मलोकमार्ग). –सिद्धिः the attainment of an object. –सुप्त *a.* feigning sleep. –हन् *a.* hitting the mark. (–*m.*) an arrow.

लख्, लङ्ख् 1 P. (लखति, लङ्खति) To go, move.

लग् I 1 P. (लगति, लग्न) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; श्यामाथ हंसस्य करानवाप्तेर्मन्दाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गमनसमये कण्ठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य माम् Māl. 3. 2. –2 To touch, come in contact with; लगितुमिव कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193; कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. –3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेङ्गिते हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगन्ति गिरः Śi. 9. 69. –4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). –5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. –6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिल्लगिष्यन्ति Pt. 4 'I shall be detained there for some days'. –II. 10 U. (लागयति-ते) 1 To taste. –2 To obtain.

लगित *a.* 1 Adhered or clung to. –2 Connected with, attached to. –3 Got, obtained.

लग्न *p. p.* 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. –2 Touching, coming in contact with. –3 Attached to, connected with. –4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on; उवाच रामं संप्रेक्ष्य पङ्कलग्न इव द्विपः Rām. 4. 18. 49. –5 Cutting, meeting (as lines) –6 Following closely, impending. –7 Busy with, closely occupied about; परे ब्रह्मणि कोऽपि न लग्नः Skanda P. –8 Fastened on, directed towards. –9 Ashamed. –10 –Consumed, spent; Ms. 7. 127 (com.) –11 Auspicious; (see लग्). –ग्नः 1 A bard, minstrel. –2 An elephant in rut. –ग्नम् 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. –2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. –3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. –4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. –5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. –6 An auspicious or lucky moment. –7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. –Comp. –अहः, –दिनम्, –दिवसः, –वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. –कालः, –मुहूर्तः, –वेला, –समयः auspicious time,

the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). –ग्रह *a.* tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. –नक्षत्रम् an auspicious asterism. –भुजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. –मण्डलम् the zodiac. –मासः an auspicious month. –शुद्धिः *f.* auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman; किं चास्माकनरेन्द्रभुभगतासंभूतये लग्नकमाचीर्वचः N. 15. 90; 16. 61; खादको वित्तहीनः स्याल्लग्नको वित्तवान् यदि Subhās.

लग्निका Incorrect form of नग्निका q. v.

लग (In prosody) An iambus.

लगड *a.* Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगणः A particular disease of the eyelid.

लगुडः, लगुरः, लगुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel. –Comp. –हस्तः a staff-bearer.

लघट् *m.* [लङ्घेः अटिः, नलोपश्च Uṇ. 1. 127], लघाटः Wind.

लघु *a.* (–घु or घ्वी *f.*) [लङ्घेः कुः, नलोपश्च Uṇ. 1. 29] 1 Light, not heavy; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhāṣ.; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. –2 Little, small, diminutive; धर्मोऽयं गृहमेधिनां निगदितः स्मार्तैर्लघुः स्वर्गदः Pt. 1. 253; Śi. 9. 38, 78. –3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. –4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. –5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Śi. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106; कथं प्रत्याख्यानलघुर्मित्रावसुः पुनरपि मन्त्रयते Nāg. 2. 10/11. –6 Weak, feeble. –7 Wretched, frivolous. –8 Active, light, nimble, agile; लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः Ś. 2. 5. –9 Swift, quick, rapid; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. –10 Easy, not difficult; महार्णवपरिक्षेपं लङ्कायाः परिखालघुम् (मेने) R. 12. 66. –11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). –12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). –13 Soft, low, gentle. –14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; दर्शनेन लघुना यथा तयोः प्रीतिमापुरुभयोस्तपस्विनः R. 11. 12, 80. –15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. –16 Pure, clean. –17 Sapless, pithless. –18 Young, younger; दीव्यत्युच्चैर्लघुरघुपतिः किं नु वा स्यात् किमन्यत् Mv. 6. 53. –19 Without attendance or retinue; अनोकशायी लघुरल्पप्रचारश्चरन् देशानेकचरः स भिक्षुः Mb. 1. 91. 5. –*m.* N. of the Nakṣatras Hasta, Puṣya, and Aśvinī. –*n.* 1 A particular measure of time (=15 Kāṣṭhas). –2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. –*ind.* 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight'; प्रथमोपकृतं मरुत्वतः प्रतिपत्त्या लघु मन्यते भवान् Ś. 7. 1. –2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघूत्थिता Ś. 4 'risen early'. –Comp. –आशिन्, –आहार *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. –उक्तिः *f.* a brief mode of expression; Kull. on Ms. 5. 64. –उत्थान, –समुत्थान *a.* working actively, doing work rapidly. –काय *a.* light-bodied. (–यः) a goat. –कोष्ठ *a.* 1 having a light stomach. –2 having little in the stomach. –कौमुदी N. of an epitome of the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी by Varada-rāja. –क्रम *a.* having a quick step, going quickly. –खट्विका a small bedstead. –गर्गः a kind of fish. –गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. –चित्त, –चेतस्, –मनस्, –हृदय *a.* 1 light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted; अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् Mb. –2 frivolous. –3 fickle, unsteady. –चिर्भिटा colocynth. –जङ्गलः a kind of quail (लावक). –तालः (in music) a kind of measure. –दुन्दुभिः a kind of drum. –द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. –द्राविन् *a.* melting easily. –नामन् *m.* agallochum. –नालिका a musket. –पत्रिका the Rochanā plant. –पर्णी, –कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरवेल). –पाक, –पाकिन् *a.* easily digested. –पाकः digestibility. –पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. –प्रमाण *a.* short. –प्रयत्न *a.* 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). –2 indolent, lazy. –बदरः, –बदरी *f.* a kind of jujube. –भवः humble birth or origin. –भावः ease, facility. –भोजनम् a light repast. –मांसः a kind of partridge. –मात्र *a.* having small property. –मूलम् the lesser root of an equation. –मूलकम् a radish. –मेरुः (in music) a kind of measure. –लयम् a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). –राशि *a.* composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation) –वासस् *a.* wearing light or pure clothes; Ms. 2. 70. –विक्रम *a.* having a quick step, quick-footed. –वृत्ति *a.* 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. –2 light, frivolous. –3 mismanaged, ill-done. –वेधिन् *a.* making a clever hit. –शेखरः (in music) a kind of measure. –सत्त्व *a.* weak or fickle-minded. –समुत्थान *a.* 1 rising quickly. –2 swift of foot; अलघुना लघुसमुत्थानेन सैन्यचक्रेणाभ्यसरम् Dk. 2. 3. –सार *a.* worthless, insignificant. –हस्त *a.* 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् तूणीचकार शरपूरितवक्त्ररन्ध्रान् R. 9. 63. –2 active, agile. (–स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितान्तगुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुरम् R. 3. 35. –2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघयेदारब्धा वा तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. –3 (*a*) To make light of, slight, despise; लघयन् खलु तेजसा जगत् Ki. 2. 18. (*b*) To make inferior or insignificant; लघयता शरदम्बुदसंहतिम् Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् *m.* [लघोर्भावः इमनिच् डित्] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. –2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. –3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रसन्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. –4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. –5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightnesss at will, one of the eight *Siddhis* q. v.

लघिष्ठ *a.* Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् *a.* 1 Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.). –2 Involving less labour, less laborious; अदृष्टार्थच्छन्दवृत्तिर्लघीयसी ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 48.

लघुता, –त्वम् 1 Lightness, levity. –2 Smallness, littleness. –3 (*a*) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितैर्गुणैः. (*b*) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. –4 Dishonour, disrespect; लघुत्वं याति सर्वतः Pt. 1. 140; येन स्याल्लघुता......तत्कर्म न कुर्यात् कुलसेवकः 353. –5 Activity, quickness. –6 Shortness, brevity. –7 Ease, facility. –8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. –9 Wantonness.

लघूकृ 8 U. 1 To despise, think meanly of, slight. –2 To make light, reduce in weight. –3 To lessen, shorten (days).

लघूकृत *p. p.* 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. –2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. –3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman, –2 A light carriage; 'लघ्वी लाघवयुक्तानां प्रभेदे स्यन्दनस्य च' इति हैमः; लघ्वीं करभौ बभञ्जतुः. -*a.* short; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् Bh.; Śi.12.24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लङ्का [लक्-अच् मुम् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Laṅkā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v.; विजितव्या लङ्का चरणतरणीयो जलनिधिः Udb. –2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. –3 A branch. –4 A kind of grain. (Mar. लंक). -**Comp.** –**अधिपः**, –**अधिपतिः**, –**ईशः**, **ईश्वरः**, –**नाथः**, –**पतिः** 'lord of Laṅkā; *i. e.* Rāvaṇa or Bibhīṣaṇa लङ्कानाथं पवनतनयं चोभयं स्थापयित्वा कीर्तिस्तम्भद्वयमिव गिरौ दक्षिणे चोत्तरे च R. 15. 103; लङ्केशसंपूजितपादपद्मः पायादनादिः परमेश्वरो नः. –**अरिः** an epithet of Rāma. –**उदयः** the equivalents of the signs in right ascension. –**दाहिन्** *m.* an epithet of Hanumat.

लङ्कुनी The bit of a bridle.

लङ्ग् 1 P. (लङ्गति) 1 To go. –2 To go lame, limp.

लङ्गः 1 Lameness. –2 Union, association. –3 A lover, paramour.

लङ्गकः A lover, paramour.

लङ्गनी A stick or rope on which to hang clothes.

लङ्गलम् A plough.

लङ्गिमन् *m.* [लगेः इमनिच्] 1 Beauty; कियदवयवैरेषालिङ्गिताङ्गुलिलङ्गिमा N. 19. 53. –2 Union.

लङ्गूलम् The tail of an animal; cf. लाङ्गूल.

लङ्घ् 1 U. (लङ्घति-ते, लङ्घित; *desid.* लिलङ्घिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. –2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालङ्घिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. –3 To go beyond, transgress; लङ्घते स्म मुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. –4 To fast, abstain from food. –5 To dry, dry up (P.). –6 To diminish, lessen. –7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पल्लवान् हरिणो लङ्घितुमागच्छति M. 4. -*Caus.* or 10 U. (लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरः प्लवगेन्द्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लङ्घितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. –2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); अपि लङ्घितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47. –3 To mount upon, ascend; नितम्बमिव मेदिन्याः स्रस्तांशुकमलङ्घयत् R. 4. 52. –4 To violate, transgress, disobey; स हि निदेशमलङ्घयतामभूत् सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. –5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लङ्घयति खलः सुजनम्। दर्पणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायम् ॥ Vās. –6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भाग्यं न लङ्घयति कोऽपि विधिप्रणीतम् Subhāṣ; Mk. 6. 2. –7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; एषा खलु केसरिणी त्वां लङ्घयति Ś. 7; नास्ति खलु विधेरलङ्घनीयम् V. 4; R. 11. 92. –8 To eat, browse. –9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया भवद्गुरुर्लङ्घयितुं ममोद्यतः R. 3. 48. –10 To cause to fast. –11 To shine. –12 To speak.

लङ्घक *a.* Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लङ्घनम् [लङ्घ्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. –2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; यूयमेव पथि शीघ्रलङ्घनाः Ghaṭ. 8. –3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also); नभोलङ्घन R. 16. 33; जनोऽयमुच्चैःपदलङ्घनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64. 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position'. –4 Assaulting, storming, capturing; as in दुर्गलङ्घनम्. –5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping, violating, transgression; आज्ञालङ्घनम्, नियमलङ्घनम् &c. –6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting; प्रणिपातलङ्घनं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3; M. 3. 22. –7 An offence, affront, insult. –8 A harm, an injury; as in आतपलङ्घनम् q. v. –9 Fasting, abstinence; प्रचक्रमे लङ्घनपूर्वकं क्रमः Śi. 12. 25 (where it menans 'leaping' also). –10 One of the paces of a horse. –11 Sexual union, impregnating.

लङ्घनीय, लङ्घ्य *a.* 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. –2 To be violated. –3 To be overtaken; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलङ्घनीयाः Ś. 1. 8. –4 To be neglected, or disregarded; मृदुर्हि राजा सततं लङ्घ्यो भवति सर्वशः Mb. 12. 56. 21. –5 To be fasted; see लङ्घ्.

लङ्घित *p. p.* [लङ्घ्-क्त] 1 Lept over, passed over. –2 Traversed. –3 Transgressed, violated. –4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. –5 Attacked, seized, afflicted; लङ्घित एष भूयोऽपि शकुन्तलाव्याधिना Ś. 6.

लच्छ् 1 P. (लच्छति) To mark, see; cf. लक्ष्.

लज् 1 6 Ā. (लजते) To be ashamed. –II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see लञ्ज् –I. –III. 10 P. (लजयति)

1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal; (according to some लाजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज् 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush; cf. लस्ज्.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज् भावे अ] 1 Shame; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāṣ.; विहाय लज्जाम् R. 2. 40; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; शृङ्गारलज्जां निरूपयति Ś. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7. 35; लज्जे त्वं मज्ज सिन्धौ Subhāṣ. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful. -आवह, -कर *a.* (-रा or री *f.*) causing shame, shameful, digraceful, ignominious; सर्वमलज्जाकरमिह यत् कुर्वन्तीह परिपूर्णाः Pt. 5. 10. -कृतिः feigning modesty. -शील *a.* bashful, modest. -रहित, -शून्य, -हीन *a.* shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु *a.* Modest, bashful. -*m.*, *f.* N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जरी); लज्जालुः स्यात् शमीपत्रा समङ्गाञ्जलिकारिका। रक्तपादी नमस्कारी नाम्ना खादरकेत्यपि॥ लज्जालुः शीतला तिक्ता कषाया कफपित्तजित्। रक्तपित्तमतीसारं योनिरोगं विनाशयेत्॥ Bhāva P.

लज्जावत् *a.* 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लज्जित *p. p.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed. -तम् A bashful act; इलुपालभत संभुजिक्रियारम्भविघ्नघनलज्जितैर्जितम् N. 18. 64.

लज्या=लज्जा.

लञ्चा A present, bribe.

लञ्ज् I. 1 P. (लंजति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लञ्जयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लञ्जः [लञ्ज्-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band; cf. कक्षा. -3 A tail.

लञ्जा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakṣmī. -4 Sleep.

लञ्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लट् 1 P. (लटति) To be a child, -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लटः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्णम् large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ *a.* (Connected with the Prākṛita लडह which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिक्रान्तः कालो लटभललनाभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लटभ by सलावण्य); तस्याः पादनखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभ्रुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhaṇa has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean 'a young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman'; *e. g.* किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालंकारतामेष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यलावण्यनिधानभूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लटभा तनोति 9. 68; केशबन्धविभवैर्लटभानां पिण्डतामिव जगाम तमिस्रम् 11. 18.

लटह, लडह *a.* Beautiful, handsome (a Prākṛita word); see लटभ.

लट्टः A rogue, rascal; see लटक.

लट्वः [लटेः क्वन् Uṇ 1. 140] 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -ट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लट्वाका A kind of bird; न त्वं स्मरसि वारुण्या लट्वाकानां च पक्षिणाम् Mb. 12. 180. 31.

लड् I. 1 P. (लडति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लडति, लडयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लड्ड = लटक q. v.

लड्डुः, लड्डुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लण्ड् 1 P., 10 U. (लण्डति, लण्डयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लण्डम् Excrement, ordure. See लेण्ड.

लण्ड्रः London (a modern formation, probably from French *Londres*).

लता [लत्-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपम् V. 4; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thinness &c.; भुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रूलता, विद्युल्लता; so खड्ग°, अलक°, &c.; cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 49; Ś. 3. 14; R. 9. 46. -2 A branch; मधुसुरभिणि षट्पदेन पुष्पे मुख इव शाललतावधूश्चुचुम्बे Ki. 10. 34; Rām. 2. 80. 6. -3 The creeper called *Priyaṅgu*. -4 The Mādhavī creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The Dūrvā grass. -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः *f.* a branch serving as a

finger. -अन्तम् a flower. °बाणः the god of love; लतान्तबाणबाणलक्ष्यतामयासिषम् Dk. 1. 4. -अम्बुजम् a kind of cucumber. -अर्कः a green onion. -अलकः an elephant. -आननः a particular position of the hands in dancing. -उद्गमः the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. -करः a particular position of the hands in dancing. -कस्तूरिका, कस्तूरी musk-creeper; लताकस्तूरिका तिक्ता हृद्या शीतास्यरोगहृत् Rajavallabha. -गृहः -हम् a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour; लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नन्दी Ku. 3. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a snake. -तरुः, -द्रुमः 1 the Sāla tree. -2 the Tāla tree. -3 the orange tree. -पनसः the water-melon. -पर्णः N. of Viṣṇu. -प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैरधिज्यधन्वा विचचार दावम् R. 2. 8. -भवनम् an arbour, a bower. -मणिः coral. -मण्डपः a bower, an arbour. -मृगः a monkey. -यष्टिः *f.* Bengal madder. -यावकम् a shoot, sprout. -रदः an elephant. -वलयः -यम् an arbour. -वृक्षः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2 the Sāla tree.-वेष्टः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment; बाहुभ्यां पादयुग्माभ्यां वेष्टयित्वा स्त्रियं रमेत्। लघुलिङ्गेताडनं योनौ तल्लतावेष्टमुच्यते॥ Rasamañjarī. -वेष्टनम्, -वेष्टितकम् a kind of embrace; अपि भ्रमी भङ्गिभिरावृताङ्गं वासो लतावेष्टितकप्रवीणम् N. 7. 97 ('उपविष्टं प्रियं कान्ता शुप्ता वेष्टयते यदि। तल्लतावेष्टितं ज्ञेयं कामानुभववेदिभिः Narayaṇa's com.).

लतिका 1 A small creeper; हा कष्टं ललिता लवङ्गलतिका दावाग्निना दह्यते Bv. 1. 56. -2 A string of pearls.

लत्तिका [लतेः तिकन् कित् Uṇ. 3. 147] A kind of lizard.

लट्टूषकः A kind of bird.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. -4 To wail, lament. -*Caus.* (लापयति-ते) To cause to talk &c. *With* उद् to call out loudly to.

लपनम् [लप्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered &c. -तम् Speech, voice.

लप्सिका A kind of prepared food (Mar. लापशी); लप्सिका बृंहणी वृष्या बल्या पित्तानिलापहा Bhāva P.

लबः Ved. A quail.

लभ् 1 Ā. (लभते, लेभे, अलब्ध, लप्स्यते, लब्धुम्, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय याथार्थ्यमलम्भि दिग्गजैः Śi. 1. 64. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमणं.....गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāṣā. P. 6; सत्यमलभमानः Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) (with inf.); भर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; *i. e.* गर्भं लभ् to conceive, become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अन्तरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लेभेऽन्तरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind;' चेतनां-संज्ञां लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). -*Caus.* (लम्भयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; मधुरैरवशानि लम्भयन्नपि तिर्यञ्चि शमं निरीक्षितैः Ki. 2. 55. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोदकशरावं माणवकं लम्भय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. -*Desid.* (लिप्सते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं नैव लिप्सेत H. 2. 8.

लब्ध *p. p.* [लभ्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. -3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained, (as by division &c.); see लभ्. -ब्धा A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). -ब्धम् 1 That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षयात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -2 A profit, gain; लब्धाच्च सप्तमं भागं तथा शृङ्गे कला खुरे Mb. 12. 60. 25. -Comp.-अनुज्ञ 1 one who has obtained leave of absence. -2 one who is free from ब्रह्मचारी duties of उपनयन; Gīrvāṇa -अन्तर *a.* 1 one who has found an opportunity. -2 one who has got access or admission; लब्धान्तरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे R. 16. 7. -अवकाश, -अवसर *a.* 1 one who has found an opportunity. -2 (anything) that has gained a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना Ś. 1. -3 one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धलक्षण. -आस्पद *a.* one who has gained a footing or secured a position; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -उदय *a.* 1 born, produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चान्द्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2 one who has got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. -काम *a.* one who has got his desired object; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -कीर्ति *a.* become widely known, famous, celebrated. -चेतस्, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. -जन्मन् *a.* born, produced. -तीर्थ *a.* one who has gained an opportunity. -धन *a.* wealthy. -नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned, celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* one who has acquired fame. -प्रत्यय *a.* one who has won confidence. -प्रशमनम् 1 securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. -2 bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56. -प्रसर *a.* moving at liberty, unimpeded; श्रीर्लब्धप्रसरेव वेशवनिता दुःखोपचर्या भृशम् Mu. 3. 5. -प्रसाद *a.* favourite; अन्येभ्यश्च वसन्ति येऽस्य भवने लब्धप्रसादा विटाः Mu. 3. 14. -लक्ष, -लक्ष्य *a.* 1 one who has hit the mark. -2 skilled in the use of missiles; अन्ये च बहवः

शूरा लब्धलक्षा निशाचराः Rām. 3. 36. 3. -लक्षण *a.* one who has gained an opportunity. -वर्ण *a.* 1 learned, wise; चित्रं त्वदीये विषये समन्तात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Rāj. P; यत्राहुः स्थितमभृतं च लब्धवर्णाः Rām. Ch. 7. 17. -2 famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. °भाज् *a.* respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णभाक् तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणम् R. 11. 2. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated, wise. -श्रुत, -श्रुत *a.* well-versed, learned (बहुश्रुत); लब्धश्रुतां धर्मभृतां वरिष्ठः Mb. 12. 167. 42. -संज्ञ *a.* restored to consciousness. -सिद्धि *a.* one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः *f.* [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement; समाश्रयेत् सद्गुरुमात्मलब्धये A. Rām. 7. 5. 7. -2 Profit, gain. -3 (In Arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम *a.* Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनम् [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सम् A rope for tying a horse. (*-m.* also).

लभ्य *a.* [लभ्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3; 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found; मृणालसूत्रान्तरमप्यलभ्यम् Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable, proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be furnished or provided with; Mb. 13.

लमकः A lover, paramour.

लम्पट *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; दधिभक्तलम्पट इव Ratn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures; देशे देशे लम्पटाः पर्यटन्तः Viś. Guṇā. 143. -टः A libertine, profligate, rake.

लम्पाकः 1 A libertine. -2 (pl.) N. of a country.

लम्पापटहः A kind of drum; L. D. B.

लम्फः A leap, jump, spring.

लम्फनम् Leaping, jumping.

लम्ब् 1 Ā. (लम्बते, लम्बित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र लम्बते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; ललम्बिरे सदसिलताः प्रिया इव Śi. 7. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लम्बमानस्य भावि Me. 43. (where लम्ब° means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). -3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लम्बमाने दिवाकरे; Śi. 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; त्वदधरचुम्बनलम्बितकज्जलमुज्ज्वलय प्रिय लोचने Gīt. 12 (= गलित). -4 To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay, tarry. -6 To sound. *-Caus.* (लम्बयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. -2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलम्बितेन R. 13. 21; को लम्बयेदाहरणाय हस्तम् 6. 75. -4 To cause to be attached, join. -5 To depress. *-With* उद् to stand up, stand erect : पादेनैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युल्लम्बितस्तावद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लम्ब *a.* [लम्ब्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पाण्ड्योऽयमंसार्पितलम्बहारः R. 6. 60, 84; वातखुढिः कृतोनामः सलम्बश्च सहस्रधीः Pt. 5. 45; Me. 86. -2 Hanging upon, attached to. -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5 Long, tall. -म्बः 1 A perpendicular. -2 Colatitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -3 A bribe. -4 N. of a particular throw or move (at a kind of chess). -म्बी 1 A kind of food prepared from grain. -2 A flowering branch.-Comp. -उदर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Gaṇeśa. -2 a glutton. °जननी N. of Pārvatī; निरालम्बो लम्बोदरजननि कं यामि शरणम् A. L. 11. (-री) N. of the goddess Tārā. -ओष्ठः (लम्बो-म्बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. -2 a goat. -3 an elephant. -4 a falcon. -5 a demon or Rākṣasa. -गुणः, -ज्या, -रेखा the sine of the co-latitude; स्वाबाधाभुजकृत्योरन्तरमूलं प्रजायते लम्बः। लम्बगुणं भूम्यर्धं स्पष्टं त्रिभुजे फलं भवति Līlā. -जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. -दन्ता, -बीजा a kind of pepper. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -स्फिच् *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लम्बकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). -2 The complement of latitude, colatitude (in astr.). -3 A particular implement or vessel.

लम्बनः [लम्ब्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 The phlegmatic humour. -3 A camp-follower. -नम् 1 Hanging down, depending, descending &c. -2 Fringe. -3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). -4 A sort of long necklace; also लम्बमाना. -5 A mode of fighting. -Comp. -विधिः (in astr.) the rule for calculating the moon's parallax in longitude.

लम्बरा A variety of blanket; Kau. A. 2. 11.

लम्बरः A kind of drum; Bṛi. Up.

लम्बा 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Of Lakṣmī. -3 A present; bribe.

लम्बिका The soft palate or uvula.

लम्बित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. -2 Suspended. -3 Sunk, gone down. -4 Resting on, attached to (see लम्ब); अन्योन्यं लम्बितकरौ ततस्तौ हरिराक्षसौ Rām. 7. 34. 43.

लम्बुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लम्भः 1 Attainment, acquirement; अपि त्वां न लभेत् कर्णे राज्यलम्भोपपादनम् Mb. 5. 142. 2. -2 Meeting with. -3 Recovery. -4 Gain. -म्भा A sort of enclosure.

लम्भनम् 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Recovery.

लम्भनीय *a.* To be obtained, attainable; इमा रामाः सरथाः सतूर्या न हीदृशा लम्भनीया मनुष्यैः Kaṭh. 1. 25.

लम्भित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 Given; विपक्षगोत्रं दयितेन लम्भिता Ki. 8. 14. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed. -7 Born; विप्रां स्वभार्यामप्रौढां कुले महति लम्भिताम् Bhāg. 6. 1. 65.

लम्भुक *a.* One who is accustomed to receive; लम्भुको ह वासो भवति Ch. Up. 5. 2. 2.

लय् 1 Ā. (लयते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. -2 Lurking, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यन्ती शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता Māl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलयेन Gīt. 4. -6 Time in music (of three kinds- द्रुत, मध्य, and विलम्बित); किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9; मध्यलम्बितपरिच्छिन्नत्रिधायं लयः Nāg. 1. 14. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Śi. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity; (also used in adjectival sense; यदा जयेद्रजः सत्त्वं तमो मूढं लयं जडम् Bhāg. 11. 25. 15.). -11 An embrace. -12 The Supreme Being. -13 The union of song, dance, and instrumental music; गायतं मधुरं गेयं तन्त्रीलयसमन्वितम् Rām. 7. 93. 15. -14 A swoon. -15 The quick (downward) movement of an arrow. -Comp. -अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. -आरम्भः, -आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world.). -गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. -नालिकः a Buddhist or Jain temple. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer. -मध्य *a.* to be performed in moderate time (a piece of music). -शुद्ध *a.* to be performed in right time. -स्थानम् a place of dissolution.

लयनम् [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house.

लर्ब् 1 P. (लर्बति) To go, move.

लल् I. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनसफलानीव वानरा ललन्ति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव बन्धुला ललामः 4. 28; ललदजगरघोरकोटराणाम् Māl. 5. 15; युधि ललितमनायुधेन तेन Avimāraka 6. 9. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लालयति-ते, लालित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः। तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेन्न तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāṣ.; Ku. 5. 15. -2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. -2 Lolling. -3 Wishing, desirous. -लम् 1 A shoot, sprout. -2 A garden. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; ललदजगराजालः Māl. 5. 5. -3 Lolling. -Comp. -अम्बुः the citron tree. -जिह्व *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. -2 savage, fierce. (-ह्वः) 1 a dog. -2 a camel. -डिम्बम् a top (भवरा in Mar.) बालेन नर्मसमयेन मुक्तं रौप्यं ललड्डिम्बमिवेन्दुबिम्बम् (लसड्डिम्बम् v. l.) N. 22. 53.

ललनम् [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. -2 Lolling the tongue. -नः 1 A child. -2 The Sāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकलोकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे Śi. 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue. -Comp. -प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree. -वरूथिन् *a.* surrounded by a troop of women.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललन्तिका 1 A long necklace; कण्ठसंसक्तगुच्छार्धगुच्छरलललन्तिकाम् Śiva B. 20. 7. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटम् [लट्-अच् डस्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोज्झितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 19; N. 1. 15. -Comp. अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. -तटम् the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself.-पट्टः,-पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. -2 a tiara, fillet. -रेखा 1 a line on the forehead. -2 a wrinkled brow. -3 a coloured sectarial mark on the forehead. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकम् 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटंतप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिर्ललाटंतपनिष्ठुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 A gold chain ornament worn on the forehead (Mar. बिंदी); सुतनु ललाटनिवेशितललाटिके Āryā. S. 529. -2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचन्दनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157; ललाटिकासीमनि चूर्णकुन्तला बभुः N. 15. 33.

ललाटूल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (-मी *f.*) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. -मम् 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); सद्यः पुनाति सहचन्द्रललामलोकान् Bhāg. 3. 16. 9; अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुन्तलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि Ś. 2; Śi. 4. 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -6 A row, series, line. -7 A tail. 8- A mane. -9

Eminence, dignity, beauty. –10 A horn. –मः A horse; Mb. 7. 23. 13 (com. 'श्वेतं ललाटमध्यस्थं तारारूपं हयस्य यत्। ललामं चापि तत्प्राहुर्ललामाश्वस्तदन्वितः॥').

ललामकम् A chaplet of flowers worn on the fore-head. –Comp. –रूपकम् (in Rhet.) a flowery metaphor.

ललामन् *a.* [लल्-इमनिन् Uṇ. 4. 162, 164] 1 An ornament, a decoration. –2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. –3 A banner, flag. –4 A sectarial mark, token, sign, symbol. –5 A tail. –6 A species of stanza (having 10 syllables in the first two Pādas, 11 in the third and 13 in the fourth); see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लल्-क्त] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. –2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous; ललितं गीतमन्वर्थं काचित् साभिनयं जगौ Bu. Ch. 4. 37. –3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्ज्योत्स्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अङ्गकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37; 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75; 6. 45; Me. 34, 66. –4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संदर्शितेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. –5 Desired. –6 Soft, gentle; अवसितललितक्रियेण बाहोर्ललिततरेण तनीयसा युगेन Śi. 7. 64. –7 Tremulous, trembling. –तः 1 N. of a musical scale. –2 A particular position of hands in dancing. –तम् 1 Sport, dalliance, play. –2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयाङ्गानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D; Śi. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52; ता भ्रूभिः प्रेक्षितैर्भावैर्हसितैर्ललितैर्गतैः Bu. Ch. 4. 25. –3 Beauty, grace, charm. –4 Any natural or artless act; स्मितललितवता दिव्यनारीजनेन Nāg. 1. 1-2. –5 Simplicity, innocence. –Comp.–अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. –अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; तुल्यानुरागपिशुनं ललितार्थबन्धं पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14. –पद *a.* 1 elegantly composed; Ś. 3. –2 consisting of amorous words. °बन्धनम् an amorous composition.–प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow. –प्रियः (in music) a kind of measure. –ललित *a.* excessively beautiful; ललितललितैर्ज्योत्स्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः U. 1. 20.–लुलित *a.* unnerved yet charming; गाढोत्कण्ठा ललितलुलितैरङ्गकैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15 (v. l.). –वनिता a lovely woman. –विस्तरः N. of a work on Buddha's life.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). –2 A wanton woman. –3 Musk. –4 A form of Durgā. –5 N. of various metres. –6 A kind of मूर्छना, also राग. –Comp. –पञ्चमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āśvina. –सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः [लू-अप्] 1 Plucking, mowing. –2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). –3 A section, piece, fragment, bit; कुशाग्रमुष्टिमुपादाय लवं चैव तु स द्विजः Rām. 7. 66. 6. –4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवमुचः Me. 21, 72; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20; 6. 57; 16. 66; अश्रु° 15. 97; अमृत° Ki. 5. 44; भ्रूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलवक्रीते दास इव Gīt. 11; so तृण°, अपराध°, ज्ञान°, सुख°, धन° &c. &c. –5 Wool, hair; धान्ये सदे लवे वाह्ये नातिक्रामति पञ्चताम् Ms. 8. 151. –6 Sport. –7 A minute division of time (=the sixth part of a twinkling); त्वं मुहूर्तस्तिथिस्त्वं च त्वं लवस्त्वं पुनः क्षणः Mb. 1. 25. 14. –8 The numerator of a fraction. –9 A degree (in astr.). –10 Loss, destruction. –11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kuśa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Rāmāyaṇa at assemblies &c.; (the derivation of his name, is given as— स तौ कुशलवोन्मृष्टगर्भक्लेदौ तदाख्यया। कविः कुशलवावेव चकार किल नामतः॥ R. 15. 32). –12 A kind of quail. –वम् 1 Cloves. –2 Nutmeg. –वम् *ind.* A little; लवमपि लवङ्गे न रमते Sar. K. 1. –Comp. –अपवाहः (in alg.) subtraction of fractions. –इप्सु *a.* wishing to cut or reap.

लवकः A reaper; P. III. 1. 14.

लवङ्गुः A kind of tree; स्फुटलवङ्गमशिश्रयदश्रमध्वनिकरो निकरो मधुपायिनाम् Rām. Ch. 4. 88.

लवङ्गः [लू-अङ्गच् Uṇ. 1. 112] The clove plant; द्वीपान्तरानीतलवङ्गपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललितलवङ्गलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gīt. 1. –गम् Cloves. –Comp. –कलिका cloves.

लवङ्गकम् Cloves.

लवण *a.* [लू-ल्युट् पृषो° णत्वम्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny; यतो यतस्त्वाददीत लवणमेवैवम् Bṛi. Up. 2. 4. 12. –2 Lovely, handsome. –णः 1 Saline taste. –2 The sea of salt water. –3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Śatrughna; लवणेन विलुप्तेज्यास्तामिस्रेण तमभ्ययुः R. 15. 2, 5, 17, 26. –4 N. of a hell. –णम् 1 Salt, sea-salt. –2 A factitious salt. –Comp. –अन्तकः an epithet of Śatrughna. –अब्धिः the salt ocean. °जम् sea-salt. –अम्बुराशिः the ocean; आभाति वेला लवणाम्बुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. –अम्भस् *m.* the ocean; स सेतुं बन्धयामास प्लवगैर्लवणाम्भसि R. 12. 70; 17. 54. (*–n.*) salt water. –आकरः 1 a salt-mine. –2 a receptacle of salt water; *i. e.* the sea. –3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. –आलयः the ocean. –उत्तमम् 1 rocksalt. –2 nitre. –उदः 1 the ocean. –2 the sea of salt water. –उदकः, –उदधिः, –जलः &c. the ocean; निनदमतिभृशं नराः प्रचकुर्लवणजलोद्भवसिंहनादमिश्रम् Mb. 7. 39. 31. –क्षारम् a kind of salt. –2 A particular preparation made of sugar-cane juice. –जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. –त्रयम् a combination of three kinds of salt, namely सैन्धव, विड and रुचक; L. D. B. –धेनुः a cow symbolically represented with salt. –पाटलिका a salt-bag; Buddh. –प्रगाढ *a.* strongly impregnated with salt. –मदः a kind of salt. –मेहः a kind of urinary disease. –शाकम् pickles; Gīrvāṇa. –समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt; भूधरभवशिलालेहायेहाचणो लवणस्यति तुरगसमजः N. 19. 18.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणित *a.* Salted, seasoned with salt.

लवणिमन् *m.* 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनम् [लू-भावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). -2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लब्धः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकन्दलनिभः U. 3. 40; निचयिनि लवलीलताविकासे Ki. 10. 29.

लवाकः [लू-आकः Uṇ. 4. 14] 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument.. -2 The act of cutting or mowing. -3 A reaper.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लावि *a.* Sharp, edged. -विः = लवित्र.

लवित्रम् An instrument for mowing, a sickle; P. III. 2. 184.

लवेटिका Corn.

लश् 10 U. (लाशयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लस्.

लशु (शू)नः -नम् (अशेः उनन्, लशश्च Uṇ. 3. 55) Garlic; निखिलरसायनमहितो गन्धेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. (= Bv. 1. 81); यशःसौरम्यलशुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लष् I. 1, 4 P. (लषति-ते, लष्यति-ते, लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; रामाच्युतौ वो लषतो बुभुक्षितौ Bhāg. 10. 23. 7;(usually with the preposition अभि q. v.). -II. 10 U. (लाषयति-ते) = लष् q. v.

लषित *p. p.* Wished, desired.

लष्वः [लष्-वन् Un. 1. 142] An actor, a dancer.

लस् I. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; मुक्ताहारेण लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयम् K. P. 10; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलक्तकरागम् Gīt. 10; Amaru. 19; बालेन नक्तंसमयेन मुक्तं रौप्यं लसद्बिम्बमिवेन्दुबिम्बम् N. 22. 53 (v. l.). -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -4 To sound, resound. -*Caus.* (लासयति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

लसकः =लासक q. v.

लसदंशु *a.* Having flashing rays (as the sun); मध्यमोपलनिभे लसदंशौ Ki. 9. 2.

लसा [लसति लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित *p. p.* [लस्-क्त] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The juice of the sugar-cane. -4 Lymph. -5 A tendon, muscle.

लसुष *a.* [लस्-उषच् Un. 4. 79] Shining.

लस्त *a.* 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्ज् 1 Ā. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); स्त्रीजनं प्रहरन् कथं न लज्जसे Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To blush. -*Caus.* (लज्जयति-ते) To put to shame; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलङ्घिनीः पार्श्ववर्तिषु गुरुष्वलज्जयत् R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् *m.* A bow.

लहरिः -री *f.* A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोत्क्षिप्तास्ते जननि विजयन्तां लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मिताम् 53; so आनन्द°, करुणा°, सुधा° &c.

लह्वा A kind of bird.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14. 92; 15. 53.

ला *f.* 1 Taking, receiving. -2 Giving.

लाकुटिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [लकुटः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sītā.

लाक्षणिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [लक्षणया बोधयति ठक्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicatory. -3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v.); स्याद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकस्त्रिधा K. P. 2. -4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. -5 Secondary, inferior; साक्षात् सुधांशुर्मुखमेव भैम्या दिवः स्फुटं लाक्षणिकः शशाङ्कः N. 10. 115. 6 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य *a.* [लक्षणं वेत्ति ष्य] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret signs.

लाक्षा [लक्ष्यतेऽनया लक्ष् अच् पृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. अलक्त; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् (तरुणा) Ś. 4. 5.; Ṛs. 6. 14; लाक्षागृहानलविषान्नसभाप्रवेशैः Ve. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 23. -2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -तरुः, -वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa.*

-प्रसादः, -प्रसादनः the red *Lodhra* tree (the infusion of its bark is used to fix colour). -रक्त *a.* dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to, made of, or dyed with lac. -2 Relating to a *lac* (लक्ष).

लाख् 1 P. (लाखति) 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To adorn. -3 To suffice, be competent. -4 To give. -5 To prevent.

लागुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघ् 1 Ā. (लाघते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघरकोलसः A particular form of jaundice.

लाघवम् [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness; अलसग्रहणं प्राप्तो दुर्मेधावी तथोच्यते । बुद्धिलाघवयुक्तेन जनेनादीर्घदर्शिना ॥ Mb. 12. 166. 6 (com. लाघवं नीचता); cf. बुद्धिलाघव. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; यास्यसि लाघवम् Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity; गतिर्वेगश्च तेजश्च लाघवं च महाकपे । पितुस्ते सदृशं वीर मारुतस्य महौजसः ॥ Rām. 4. 44. 5. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity; readiness; वियदभिपातलाघवेन Ki. 7. 21; हस्तलाघवम्. -10 Versatility; बुद्धिलाघवम्. -11 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); प्रसादरम्यमोजस्वि गरीयो लाघवान्वितम् Ki. 11. 38. -12 An explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning; (अल्पोपस्थितिसापेक्षत्वं लाघवम्); आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -13 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody). -Comp. -कारिन् disgraceful.

लाघविन् *n.* A juggler.

लाङ्गलम् [लङ्ग् कलच् पृषो॰ वृद्धिः भुवि गच्छति Uṇ. 1. 105] 1 A plough; लाङ्गलग्लपितग्रीवा मुसलैर्भिन्नमस्तकाः Rām. 7. 7. 47. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -8 A pole for gathering fruit from a tree; Rām. -लः A kind of rice. -ला The cocoa-nut tree. -Comp. -ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. -दण्डः the pole of a plough. -ध्वजः N. of Balarāma. -पद्धतिः *f.* a furrow; also लाङ्गलकमार्ग.-फालः a ploughshare.

लाङ्गलिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to a plough. -कः A kind of poison; L. D. B.

लाङ्गलिन् *m.* [लाङ्गलमस्यास्ति इनि] 1 N. of Balarāma; बन्धुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लाङ्गली याः सिषेवे Me. 51. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A snake.

लाङ्गली The cocoa-nut tree.

लाङ्गलीषा [for लाङ्गल-ईषा] The pole of a plough.

लाङ्गुलम् 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लाङ्गूलम् [लङ्ग्-ऊलच् पृषो॰ Uṇ. 4. 96] 1 A tail; लाङ्गूलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं ... श्वा पिण्डदस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary. -Comp. -चालनम्, -विक्षेपः wagging or waving the tail; Bh. 2. 31.

लाङ्गूलिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लाञ्ज् 1 P. (लाजति, लाञ्जति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [लाज्-अच्] Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (*f.* also); (तम्) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10; 4. 27; 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -जम् = उशीर *q. v.*; लाजोल्लापिकधूमाढ्यमुच्चप्राकारतोरणम् Mb. 5. 191. 21. -Comp. -पेयाः rice-gruel. -मण्डः the scum of parched grain.

लाञ्छ् 1 P. (लाञ्छति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाञ्छनम् [लाञ्छ्-कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवाम्बुदानीकमुहूर्तलाञ्छने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c.; जातेऽथ देवस्य तया विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलाञ्छनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18; 16. 84; so श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनः Māl. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon; दिवापि निष्ठ्यूतमरीचिभासा बाल्यादनाविष्कृतलाञ्छनेन Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाञ्छित *p. p.* [लाञ्छ्-क्त] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट *m. pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants; एष च (लाटानुप्रासः) प्रायेण लाटजनप्रियत्वाल्लाटानुप्रासः S. D. 10. -टः 1 A king of the Lāṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp.-अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammaṭa :—शाब्दस्तु लाटानुप्रासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, *e. g.* वदनं वरवर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं सुधाकरः । सुधाकरः क्व नु पुनः कलङ्कविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य। यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक *a.* (-टिका *f.*) Relating to the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss; cf. लड्.

लाण्ठनी An unchaste woman (कुल्टा).

लात *p. p.* Taken, received.

लातिः *f.* Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लाबुः (बूः) A kind of gourd.

लाबुकायनः N. of an old authority on philosophy quoted by Jaimini; MS. 6. 7. 37.

लाबुकी A kind of lute.

लाभ् 10 P. To send; L. D. B.

लाभः [लभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10; स्त्रीरत्नलाभम् 7. 34; 11. 92; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जन्तुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -6 Treasure-trove; सप्त वित्तागमा धर्म्या दायो लाभः...... Ms. 10. 115. -7 Wealth, riches; मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52. -Comp. -**कर, -कृत्** *a.* profitable, advantageous. -**लिप्सा** desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -**लिप्सु** *a.* 1 greedy, covetous. -2 desirous of gain.

लाभ्य *a.* = लाभार्ह; लभ्यो लाभ्यः स्याद्धलिभ्यः प्रशस्तः Mb. 13. 1. 28.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकम् The root of a particular fragrant grass (वीरणमूल).

लाम्पट्यम् Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालम् 1 Persuasion. -2 A secret matter.

लालक *a.* (-लिका *f.*) Fondling, coaxing. -**कः** A king's jester.

लालन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -**नः** A sort of poisonous mouse. -**नम्** [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनम् &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस *a.* 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानाम् Ku. 7. 56; Śi. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसम् Gīt. 1; रुदती शोकलालसा Rām. 2. 21. 20; Mb. 1. 2. 229; मृगया° &c. -**सः** = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लस् स्पृहायां यङ् लुक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

लालसीकम् Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle; कृमिकुलचितं लालाक्लिन्नम् Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -**भक्षः** N. of a hell -**मेहः** passing mucous urine. -**विषः** a spider and other insects having a poisonous saliva; L. D. B. -**स्रवः** a spider. -**स्रावः** 1 a flow of saliva. -2 a spider.

लालायते Den. Ā. To emit saliva; वक्त्रं च लालायते Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [ललाटं प्रभोर्भालं पश्यति ठक्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless, low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. -**कः** 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालाधः Epilepsy.

लालिकः A buffalo. -**का** A jesting reply.

लालित *p. p.* 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. -**तम्** Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यम् [ललितस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दण्डिनः पदलालित्यम् Udb.; लीलामन्दिरद्वारकदलीलालित्येन Dk. 1. 5. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिन् *m.* A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लाल्लुका A kind of necklace.

लाव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [लू कर्तरि घञ् Uṇ. 1. 141] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशसूचिलावम् R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; स शत्रुलावौ मन्वानः Bk. 6. 87. -**वः** 1 Cutting. -2 A quail. -3 A bird.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योध्यन्ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [लवण संस्कृतम् अण्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt; लावणस्य समुद्रस्य विष्कम्भो द्विगुणः स्मृतः Mb. 6. 11. 6. -Comp. -**सैन्धव** *a.* situated on the sea-coast.

लावणिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं ठण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयैव सुतनोस्तुलयित्वा गौरवाद्व्यमपि लावणिकेन Śi. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also) -**कः** A salt-merchant. -**कम्** A salt-vessel, salt-cellar,

लावण्यम् [लवणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितम् Ś. 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्य is thus defined in Śabdak.:—मुक्ताफलेषु छायायास्तरलत्वमिवान्तरा। प्रतिभाति यदङ्गेषु तल्लावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥). Shri Kshitishachandra points out in his Mañjūṣā that the word does not seem to have any connection with लवण (salt). The word रामण्यक (= beauty) occurs in the Rāmāyaṇa (वनरामण्यकं यत्र जलरामण्यकं तथा Araṇyakāṇḍa 25. 5). 'रलयोरभेद इति न्यायेन सन्निहितगेरनुनासिकयोरेकस्य विषमीकरणप्रक्रियया चानतुनासिकीकरणेन लावण्यमिति निष्पन्नमिति प्रतिभाति'। Amaruśataka gives a verse containing a pun on the word लावण्य (saltness, loveliness):— पीता यतः-प्रभृति कामपिपासितेन तस्या मयाधररसः प्रचुरः प्रियायाः। तृष्णा तदा प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति लावण्यमस्ति बहु तत्र किमत्र चित्रम् ॥ -Comp. -**अर्जितम्** the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law. -**कलित** *a.* endowed with beauty. -**लक्ष्मीः** great beauty.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् *a.* Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः, लवानकः [लू-आनकः Un. 3. 84] N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लाबु See लाबु.

लाषुक *a.* (-का or की *f.*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious; P. III. 2. 154.

लासः [लस्-घञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासैः Ṛs. 6. 30 -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

लासक *a.* (-सिका *f.*) [लस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -3 Causing to dance; लासकः पादपानां ...नभस्वान् Ṛs. 2. 26 (the commentator Amarakīrti, however, says, "लासकः संसर्गवान्"). -**कः** 1 A dancer. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Śiva. -**कम्** A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासनम् Moving hither and thither; तोमराङ्कुशलासनैः Mb. 7. 142. 45.

लासिक *a.* Dancing; सविलासलासिकविलासिनीजनः Śi. 13. 66.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यम् [लस्-ण्यत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना...वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music.-3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes; अरुणाधरकिरणबालकिसलयलास्यहेतुभिः Dk. 2. 5. -**स्यः** A dancer, an actor. -**स्या** A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिक्षा, -लिख्या [रिषेः सः कित् Un. 3. 66] 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasareṇus*); जालान्तरगते भानौ यच्चाणुर्दृश्यते रजः। तैश्चतुर्भिर्भवेल्लिक्षा; or त्रसरेणवोऽष्टौ विज्ञेया लिक्षैका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; See Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्यामसिते कठिन्या निशालिखद् व्योम्नि तमःप्रशस्तिम् N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; Ś. 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव लिखितेव Mal. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Gīt. 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 87, 82; Ku. 6. 48; स्वित्वा पाणौ खड्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10; केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितैरिव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किंचिदूचे चरणेन केवलं लिलेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवम् Ki. 8. 14; मूर्ध्ना दिवमिवालेखीत् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखकः [लिख्-क्वुन् Uṇ. 2. 32] A writer.

लिखनम् [लिख्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [लिख्-क्त] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -**तः** N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शङ्ख). -**तम्** 1 A writing, document. -2 A picture; द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितैरिव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 13. -3 Any book or composition. -Comp. -**पठित** *a.* written and read about; described; लिखितपठिता राज्ञो दाराः कविप्रतिभासु ये शृणुत शृणुतासूर्यंपश्या न सा किल भाविनी N. 19. 36; इक्ष्वाकूणां लिखितपठिता स्वर्वधूगण्डपीठक्रीडापत्रप्रकरमकरीपाशुपाल्यं हि वृत्तिः A. R. 1. 31. -**पाठः** learning from books. -**स्मृतिः** N. of a law-book.

लिखित् *m.* A painter.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिक्षा.

लिङ्ख् 1 P. (लिङ्खति) To go, move.

लिगुः [लिग्-कुः Un. 1. 36] 1 A deer. -2 A fool, blockhead. -3 A sage. -*n.* The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिङ्ग् I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (लिङ्गयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्गम् [लिङ्ग्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिणौ R. 8. 16; अथवा प्रावृषेण्यैरेव लिङ्गैर्मम राजोपचारः संप्रति V. 4; मुनिदौहृदलिङ्गदर्शी 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षपणकलिङ्गधारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणम् H. 4. 85. See लिङ्गिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the पक्ष or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:— व्याप्तिपक्षधर्मतावलिङ्गम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram.) -10 The genital organ of Śiva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol; धत्तेऽसावात्मनो लिङ्गं मायया विसृजन् गुणान् Bhāg. 7. 2. 22. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; *e. g.* in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kāma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.*; तदेव सक्तः सह कर्मणैति लिङ्गं मनो यत्र निषक्तमस्य Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 6. -13 (In Vedānta phil.). The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body; cf. पञ्चकोष; यं योगिनो योगसमाधिना रहो ध्यायन्ति लिङ्गादसुतो मुमुक्षया Bhāg. 3. 19. 28. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Sāṅ. phil.) Pradhāna or Prakṛiti; q. v. -17 The effect or product (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer). -18 Inference, conclusion; अव्यक्तमिति विज्ञेयं लिङ्गग्राह्यमतीन्द्रियम् Mb. 12 189. 15. -19 =उपाधि; योगेन धृत्युद्यमसत्त्वयुक्तो लिङ्गं व्यपोहेत् कुशलोऽहमाख्यम् Bhāg. 5. 5. 13. -Comp. -अग्रम् the glans penis. -अनुशासनम् the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनम् the worship of Śiva as a *liṅga*. -अर्शस् *n.* a particular disease of the genital organs. -आख्यः Name of one of the sub-divisions of the production according to Sāṅkhya; लिङ्गाख्यो भावाख्यः Sān K. 52. -देहः, -शरीरम् the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -धारिन् *a.* wearing a badge. -नाशः 1 loss of the characteristic marks. -2 loss of penis. -3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (*e. g.* that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिङ्गपरामर्शः. -पीठम् the pedestal of a शिवलिङ्ग. -पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *liṅga*. -वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical. -वृत्तिः a religious hypocrite. -वेदी the base or pedestal of a *liṅga*. -शास्त्रम् a grammatical treatise on gender. -शोफः swelling on the penis. -स्थः a religious student; न श्रोत्रियो न लिङ्गस्थः (साक्षी कार्यः) Ms. 8. 65.

लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गनम् Embracing; an embrace.

लिङ्गवत् *a.* 1 Having marks. -2 Having various sexes or genders. -3 Wearing a *Liṅga*. (as a Jaṅgama).

लिङ्गालिका A kind of small mouse.

लिङ्गिन् *a.* [लिङ्गमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a mark or sign. -2 Characterized by. -3 Wearing the maks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गिन्. -4 Furnished with a *liṅga*. -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character.-7 Having a subtle body. -*m.* 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic; अलिङ्गी लिङ्गिवेषेण यो वृत्तिमुपजीवति। स लिङ्गिनां हरत्येनस्तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते ॥ Ms. 4. 200; स्त्रीलिङ्गिविप्रबालानां प्रहर्तव्यं न कर्हिचित् Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of Śiva's *liṅga*. -3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. -4 An elephant. -5 (In logic) That which possesses the *liṅga* or middle term; *i. e.* वह्नि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात्. -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 The Supreme Being (as the sustainer of *liṅga*.) -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a Śaiva sect. -Comp. -वेषः the dress of a religious student.

लिच्छ (च्छि) विः N. of a regal race.

लिट् A technical term in grammer used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिधु A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

लिन्दु *a.* Ved. Slimy, slippery (पिच्छिल); लिन्दु माभिगाम् Ch. Up. 8. 14. 1.

लिप् 6 U. (लिम्पति-ते, लिप्त) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिम्पतीव तमोऽङ्गानि Mk. 1. 34. -2 To cover, overspread; plaster; लिलेपु भासा गृहदेहलीनाम् Śi. 3. 48. -3 To

stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64; न मां कर्माणि लिम्पन्ति Bg. 4. 14; 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. -4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत शोकाग्निः स्वान्तं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22. -*Caus.* 1 To cast blame on anyone. -2 To smear anything.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, -पी *f.* [लिप् इक् वा ङीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand-writing. -3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनाल्लिप्याम् Vart.; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं दरिद्रो भवितेति वैधसीं लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थिजनस्य जाग्रतीम् N. 1. 15, 138. -6 Painting, drawing. -7 Outward appearance. **-Comp. -करः** 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. -2 a writer, scribe. -3 an engraver (also लिपिंकर). **-कर्मन्** *n.* drawing, painting. **-ज्ञानम्** the art of writing. **-कारः** a writer, scribe. **-ज्ञ** *a.* one who can write. **-न्यासः** the art of writing or transcribing. **-फलकम्** a writing tablet or board. **-शाला** a writing school. **-सज्जा** writing materials or apparatus. **-संनाहः** a belt worn on the fore-arm.

लिपिकः A scribe, clerk.

लिपिका See लिपी.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, joined. **-प्तम्** *n.* Phlegm; the phlegmatic humour of the body. **-Comp. -वासित** *a.* anointed and perfumed. **-हस्त** *a.* having the hands smeared or stained.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता,-लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लभ्-सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining; मृतस्य लिप्सा कृपणस्य दित्सा......न हि दृष्टपूर्वा Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिबिः, -बी *f.* = लिपि q. v.

लिबिंकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिम्पः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिम्पट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. **-टः** A libertine, lecher.

लिम्पाकः [लिप् आकन् पृषो॰] 1 The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass. **-कम्** A citron or lime.

लिम्पिः, -लिविः *f.* = लिपि q. v.

लिलक्षयिषित (*desid.* of लक्ष्, *p.p.*) Had in view, meant.

लिश् I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt; see रिश्. -II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिश्वः [लिश्-वन् Un. 1. 142] An actor, a dancer.

लिह् 2 U. (लेढि, लीढे, लिलेह-लिलिहे, अलिक्षत्-त, अलीढ, लेक्ष्यति-ते, लेढुम्, लीढ, *desid.* लिलिक्षति-ते) 1 To lick; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति कराँल्लेढि शशिनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38; Śi. 12. 40. -2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap; लिलिहुर्बहुधा सुधाकरम् N. 2. 99; लिलिहे स्वरुचा पताकया निशि जिह्वानिभया सुधाकरम् 100.

लिहः, -लेह् *m.* Mild wind.

लीढ *p. p.* [लिह्-आस्वादे-क्त] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c.; See लिह्.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. -2 To melt, usually with वि. -III. 4 Ā. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower down; (भृङ्गाङ्गनाः) लीयन्ते मुकुलान्तरेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; हरिशिशुरुत्पतितुं द्रागङ्गान्याकुञ्च्य लीयते निभृतम् Bv. 1. 106; R. 3. 9; Ś. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. -4 To be dissolved, melt away. -5 To be sticky or viscous. -6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gīt. 4. -7 To vanish, disappear. -*Caus.* (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लापयते = पूजामधिगच्छति; cf. P. I. 3. 70.).

लीः *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. -2 Embracing -3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क्त] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. -2 Lurking, hid, concealed. -3 Resting or reclining on; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी Ś. 6. 17. -4 Melted, dissolved; लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव......सा नखेतसि कीलितेव Māl. 5. 10. -5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवन्ति. -6 Devoted or given up to. -7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीका A nit; see लिक्षा.

लीला [ली-क्विप् लियं लाति ला-क वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; क्रमं ययौ कन्दुकलीलयापि या Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीलाकमलम्, लीलाशुकः &c. -2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उत्सृष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; क्षुभ्यन्ति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रमण्यः Śi. 8. 24; Me. 37; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणि :- अप्राप्तवल्लभसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजचित्तविनोदबुद्ध्या । आलापवेशगतिहास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वरानुकृतिमाकलयन्ति लीलाम् ॥). -3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलया जघान 'killed with ease'. -4

Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinākin'. -5 Beauty, charm, grace; मुहुरवलोकितमण्डनलीला Gīt. 6; R. 6. 1; 16. 71. -6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as, लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. -7 Frivolity, disrespect; दातव्यमन्नं विधिवत् सत्कृत्य न तु लीलया Rām. 1. 13. 14. -8 Action. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः -रम्, -गृहम्, -वेश्मन् n. a pleasure-house; लीलागारेष्वरमत पुनर्नन्दनाभ्यन्तरेषु R. 8. 95. -अङ्ग a. having graceful limbs; वयोपपन्नं लीलाङ्गं सर्वरत्नसमन्वितम् Mb. 13. 79. 22. -अञ्चित a. sportively handsome. -अब्जम्, -अम्बुजम्, -अरविन्दम्, -कमलम्, -तामरसम्, -पद्मम् &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; लीलारविन्दं भ्रमयाञ्चकार R. 6. 13; हस्ते लीलाकमलमलके बालकुन्दानुविद्धम् Me. 67; Ku. 6. 84. -अवतारः the descent (of Viṣṇu) on the earth for amusement. -आभरणम् an ornament worn for mere pleasure (of no value). -उद्यानम् 1 a pleasure-garden. -2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलह. -चतुर a. sportively charming; तां वीक्ष्य लीलाचतुरामनङ्गः स्वचापसौन्दर्यमदं मुमोच Ku. 1. 47. -तनुः a form assumed for mere sport. -दग्ध a. burnt without effort. -नटनम्, -नृत्यम् a sportive dance. -मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. -मात्रम् mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. -रतिः f. diversion, sport. -वज्रम् an instrument like Indra's thunderbolt. -वापी a pleasure-tank. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. -साध्य a. to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति -ते Den. U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितम् Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् a. 1 Sportive, playful. -2 Beautiful, graceful. -ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. -2 An amorous or wanton woman. -3 N. of Durgā. -4 N. of a wellknown mathematical work by Bhāskarāchārya. -5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुञ्च् 1 P. (लुञ्चति, लुञ्चित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. -2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुञ्च् f. 1 Plucking out. -2 Dropping out.

लुञ्चः, -लुञ्चनम् Peeling, plucking out.

लुञ्चना Concise speech.

लुञ्चित p. p. 1 Peeled. -2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off. -Comp. -केशः one having the hair torn out; जटिलो मुण्डी लुञ्चितकेशः Charpat.S. 4.

लुञ्ज् 10 U. To speak. -2 To shine; see लञ्ज्.

लुट् I. 1 Ā. (लोटते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine. -III. 1, 4 P. (लोटति-लुट्यति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुठ्. -2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुण्ट् or लुण्ठ्).

लुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुठ् I. 1 P. (लोठति) To strike, knock down. -II. 1 Ā. (लोठते) 1 To roll on the ground. -2 To go, move. -3 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोठयति-ते) To rob, plunder. -IV. 6 P. (लुठति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते H. 2. 67; लुठति न सा हिमकराकिरणेन Gīt. 7; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमण्डले Amaru 100; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवाङ्गवर्णा मुग्धे सुवर्णावलयो लुठन्ति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54. -2 To agitate, move, stir. -3 To touch; पृषदपरुषविषाणाग्रेण लुठति Bhāg. 5. 8. 21.

लुठनम् [लुठ्-ल्युट्] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुठित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground. -तम् The rolling on the ground (of a horse).

लुड् I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. -Caus. (लोडयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate. (used with वि in the same sense); कलशिमुदधिगुर्वी बल्लवा लोडयन्ति Śi. 11. 8; गजः पृथुकराकृष्टशतपत्रमलोडयत् 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. -2 To cover.

लुण्ट् I. 1 P. (लुण्टति) 1 To go. -2 To steal, rob, plunder. -3 To be lame or crippled. -4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुण्टयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal; कटकं लुण्टयामास स कृष्णो भास्करात्मजः Parṇāl. 5. 106. -2 To disregard, despise.

लुण्टा 1 Robbing. -2 Rolling.

लुण्टाक a. (-की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणानां हृदयलुण्टाकीं परिष्वक्ष्यमाणां निवारयति K.P. 10-569; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुण्टाकता B. R. 5. -कः 1 A thief; इतो लुण्टाकानां समुदय इतः कण्टकचयः Viś. Guṇa. 208. -2 A crow.

लुण्ठ् 1 P. (लुण्ठति) 1 To go. -2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. -3 To be idle. -4 To be lame. -5 To rob, plunder; युध्यन्तः शिवसैन्येन लुण्ठिताश्चावकुण्ठिताः Śiva B. 29. 44. -6 To resist.

लुण्ठकः [लुण्ठ्-ण्वुल्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुण्ठनम् [लुण्ठ्-ल्युट्] 1 Plundering, robbing, stealing; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुण्ठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -2 Opposing, obstructing; भक्तप्रियेति भवल्लुण्ठनकोविदेति Mukunda-mālā 2.

लुण्ठा 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Rolling.

लुण्ठाकः 1 A robber. -2 A crow.

लुण्ठिः, -टिः *f*. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुण्ड् 10 U. (लुण्डयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुण्डिका 1 A round mass or ball. -2 Proper conduct.

लुण्डी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुण्डीकृत *a*. Rolled up together.

लुन्थ् 1 P. (लुन्थति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुप्यति) 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To be perplexed or confounded. -3 To be suppressed or destroyed. -II. 6 U. (लुम्पति-ते, लुप्त) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुम्पसि N. 4. 105. -2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. -3 To seize, pounce upon. -4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. -*Pass*. (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. -2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). -*Caus*. (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. -2 To omit, neglect. -3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. -*Desid*. (लुलुप्सति, लुलोपिषति); *freq*. लोलुप्यते or लोलोप्ति.

लुप् (in gram.) Falling out, suppression.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्-क्त] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. -2 Lost, deprived of; सा लुप्तसंज्ञा न विवेद दुःखम् R. 14. 56; परिवृत्तनाभि लुप्तत्रिवलि श्यामस्तनाग्रमलसाक्षि Govardhanāchārya. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). -5 Omitted, neglected. -6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. -7 Elliptical (as opp. to पूर्ण, in Rhet.). **-प्तम्** Stolen property, booty. **-Comp. -उपमा** a mutilated or elliptical simile, *i. e.* an *upama* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. **-धर्मक्रिय** *a*. excluded or deprived of religious ordinances; नाकन्यासु क्वचिन्नृणां लुप्तधर्मक्रिया हि ताः Ms. 8. 226. **-पद** *a*. wanting in words. **-पिण्डोदकक्रिय** *a*. deprived of the funeral rites. **-प्रतिज्ञ** *a*. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. **-प्रतिभ** *a*. deprived of reason.

लुभ् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. -II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुलुभे मृगाय. -2 To allure, entice. -3 To be bewidered or perplexed, go astray. -*Caus*. (लोभयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -2 To excite lust. -3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोभ्यमाननयनः श्लथांशुकैर्मेखलागुणपदैर्नितम्बिभिः R. 19. 26. -4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुभ्-क्त] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. -2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c.; वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30. **-ब्धः** 1 A hunter. -2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम् । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61. -2 A covetous or greedy man. -3 A libertine. -4 The star Sirius. -5 The hinder part; वैशसं नाम विषयं लुब्धकेन समन्वितः Bhāg. 4. 25. 53.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed; P. VII. 2. 54.

लुम्ब् 1 P., 10 U. (लुम्बति, लुम्बयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुम्बिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुम्बिनी N. of a grove and the birthplace of Gautama Buddha; सान्तःपुरजना देवी कदाचिदथ लुम्बिनीं (जगाम) Bu. Ch. 1. 23.

लुल् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिव चस्खले Ki. 18.6; Śi. 3.72; 10. 36. -2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. -3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. -*Caus*. (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up; आनिलेन लोलितलताङ्गुलये Śi. 9. 4.

लुलापः, लुलायः [लुल् घञर्थे क, तमाप्नोति अण्] A buffalo; खुरविधुतधरित्रीचित्रकायो लुलायः; कंचित् पश्वधमं लुलायहतकं व्याजं वितन्वन् Māhiṣaśataka.

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल् क्त] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालयप्रातिनिमित्तमम्भःस्रोतसं नौलुलितं ववन्दे R. 16. 34, 59. -2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितमकरन्दो मधुकरैः Ve. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); शय्यान्तदेशलुलिताकुलकेशपाशा Ṛs. 4. 14. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; तस्याः पुष्पमयी शरीरलुलिता शय्या शिलायामियम् Ś. 3. 25. -5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्याघाताङ्कम् (कनकवलयम्) Ś. 3. 12. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् (अङ्गकानि) U. 1. 24; गाढोत्कण्ठा ललितलुलितैरङ्गकैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15; 3. 6; 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं लुलितपल्लवम् Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. (लोषति) See लूष्.

लुषः The son of a निषाद and a चाणकी.

लुषभः also लुशभः [रुषेः अभच् नित् लुश्च Uṇ 3. 123] An elephant in rut.

लुस्तम् The end of a bow.

लुह् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुभ्.

लू 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लून; *caus.* लावयति-ते; *desid.* लुलूषति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.); शरासनज्यामलुनाद् बिडौजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 5; 12. 43; पुरीमवस्कन्द लुनीहि नन्दनम् Śi. 1. 51; क्रीडन्ति काकैरिव लूनपक्षैः Pt. 1. 187; Ku. 3. 61; Bk. 9. 80. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -*With* आ to pluck (gently); तेनामरवधूहस्तैः सदयालूनपल्लवाः Ku. 2. 41. -वि to cut, lop or pluck off; किसलयमिव मुग्धं बन्धनाद्विप्रलूनम् U. 3. 5.

लूता [लू-तक् Uṇ. 3. 90] 1 A spider. -2 An ant. -Comp. -तन्तुः a cobweb; लूतातन्तुवितानसंवृतमुखी छिल्ली चिरं रोदिति Sūkti. 19. -पट्टः a spider' egg. -मर्कटकः 1 an ape. -2 a kind of jasmine.

लूतातः An ant.

लूतिका A spider.

लून *p. p.* [लू-क्त] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.). -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. -नम् A tail. -Comp. -दुष्कृत *a.* one who has destroyed his sins. -यवम् *ind.* after barley-harvest. -विष *a.* having poison in the tail.

लूनक *a.* Cut, divided. -कः 1 A cut, division; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लूमम् [लू-मक्] A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लूलुकः A frog.

लूष् I. 1 P. (लूषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10 U. (लूषयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Conditional Mood or its terminations.

लृट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [लिख्-भावे घञ्] 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखोऽयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकम् Śi. 2. 70; अनङ्गलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथलेख Ś. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity; ईशा दिशां नलभुवं प्रतिपद्य लेखाः N. 13. 49; रेखा लेखाभिवन्द्याः Viṣṇupāda. S. 11. -3 A scratch; cf. लेखाकीर्णं (a gem covered with scratches) Kau. A. 2. 11. -Comp. -अक्षरम् writing (opp. आलेख्य). -अधिकारिन् *m.* one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अनुजीविन् the servant god; रत्नाकरादिव तुषारमयूखलेखां लेखानुजीविपुरुषा गिरिशोत्तमाङ्गम् (निन्यिरे) N. 11. 56. -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पट्टम्, -पत्रम्, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 a deed, document (legal); कृष्णानिकारगणनालेख्यपट्टं स्तनस्थलम् Bm. 2. 457. -प्रभुः Indra; लब्धं न लेखप्रभुणापि पातुं पीत्वा मुखेन्दोरधरामृतं ते N. 22. 118. -संदेशः a written message. -हारः, -हारिन् *m.* a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख्-ण्वुल्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कम् Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दोषः, -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [लिख्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नम् 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen; सुरतरुवरशाखा लेखनी पत्रमुर्वी Śivamahimna 32. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -वस्तिः a kind of enema for reducing corpulency. -साधनम् writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखनीय *a.* 1 To be written, drawn or painted. -2 useful for reducing corpulency. -यम् An accusation or defence (required to be made in writing).

लेखा [लिख्-अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak; कान्तिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47; 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 46; विद्युल्लेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिर्लेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Māl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लब्धोदया चान्द्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उषसि सयावकसव्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest. -Comp. -वलयः, -यम् an encircling line. -संधिः the point where the eyebrows meet. -स्थवृत्त *a.* conforming to prescription; Charaka.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिका A little stroke; K.

लेखिन् *a.* Scratching, touching; एतद्गिरेर्माल्यवतः पुरस्तादाविर्भवत्यम्बरलेखि शृङ्गम् R. 13. 26.

लेखित *a.* Caused to be written; बलाद्यच्चापि लेखितम् Ms. 8. 168; Y. 2. 86.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेखीलकः A letter-carrier.

लेख्य *a.* [लिख्-ण्यत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c.; शैली दारुमयी लौही लेप्या लेख्या च सैकती। मनोमयी मणिमयी प्रतिमाष्टविधा स्मृता ॥ Bhāg. 11. 27. 12. -ख्यम् 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing; चकार

यत्नं द्रुपदः सुतायाः सर्वकर्मसु। ततो लेख्यादिषु तथा शिल्पेषु च परंतप॥ Mb. 5. 189. 1. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -5 An inscription. -6 Painting, drawing. -7 A painted figure. -Comp.-आरूढ, कृत *a.* committed to writing, done in writing. -गत *a.* painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रम्, -पत्रकम् 1 a writing, letter, document. -2 a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानम् a writing place.

लेख्यक *a.* Written, epistolary.

लेट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive Mood or its terminations.

लेट्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेण्डम् Excrement, faeces; पपात लेण्डं विसृजन् क्षितौ व्यसुः Bhāg. 10. 37. 7.

लेतः, -तम् Tears.

लेप् 1 P. (लेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-घञ्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; भूशुद्धिर्मार्जनात्.........सेकादुल्लेखनाल्लेपात् Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as whitewash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; *i. e.* to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपभाजश्चतुर्थाद्याः पित्राद्याः पिण्डभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -8 Smearing with clay; L. D. B. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिन्, -भुज् *m.* a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree; तेषु दर्भेषु तं हस्तं निमृज्याल्लेपभागिनाम् Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिप्-ल्युट्] Incense.-नम् 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; भूशुद्धिः......गृहं मार्जनलेपनात् Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् *a.* Smearing or covering with. *-m.* A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य *a.* 1 To be plastered, smeared &c. -2 Moulded, modelled; शैली दारुमयी लौही लेप्या लेख्या च सैकती (प्रतिमाष्टविधा) Bhāg. 11. 27. 12. -प्यम् 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् *m.* 1 a model-maker. -2 a bricklayer. -नारी a moulded figure of a woman. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेला (used only in instr. लेलया) Quivering, shaking.

लेलायति -ते Den. To quiver, tremble; यदा लेलायते ह्यर्चिः समिद्धे हव्यवाहने Muṇḍa. 1. 2. 2; उभौ लोकावनुसंचरति ध्यायतीव लेलायतीव Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 7.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलि (ली) तकः Sulphur.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent; दास्याद्वो विप्रमुच्येयं तथ्यं वदत लेलिहाः Mb. 1. 27. 15. -2 A kind of worm. -हा A certain position of the fingers (मुद्रा).

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 = लेलिहा.

लेशः [लिश्-घञ्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेश (v. l. स्वेद)-लेशैरभिन्नम् Ś. 2. 4; श्रमवारिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38; so भक्ति°, गुण° &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two *kalās*). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G. :—गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेशः; for examples see *ad loc.* (Mammaṭa appears to include this figure under विशेष. See K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary.) cf. Ve. 2. 4. -Comp. -उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेष्टुः [लिष्-तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. -Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसकः, लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. -2 Tasting. -3 A lambative, an electuary. -4 Food. -5 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse occurs; Bṛi. S. -ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनम् Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -ह्यम् 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. -2 Food in general.

लैकुची A variety of fibrous garment; Kau. A. 2. 11.

लैङ्ग *a.* Relating to gender.

लैङ्गम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -Comp. -उद्भवम् (the tale of) the origin of Liṅga -धूमः an ignorant priest.

लैङ्गिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [लिङ्ग-ठण्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. -2 Inferred (अनुमित). -**कः** A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To send. -3 To embrace.

लैशिकम् (With Buddhists) A particular offence of a monk.

लोक् I. 1 Â. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. -2 To know, be aware of. -3 To shine. -4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यतेऽसौ लोक्-घञ्] 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल). -2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूर्लोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परत्र). -3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. -4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः Ś. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. -5 A collection, group, class, company; आकृष्टलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः 7. 3. -6 A region, tract, district, province. -7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world); लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यम् Br. Sût. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिदाप्तैषणस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). -8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिकेष्विति प्रयुञ्जते Mbh. (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. -9 Sight, looking. -10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -11 Ved. Open space; space, room. -12 One's own nature (निजस्वरूप); नष्टस्मृतिः पुनरयं प्रवृणीत लोकम् Bhāg. 3. 31. 15. -13 Enlightenment (प्रकाश); इच्छामि कालेन न यस्य विप्लवस्तस्यात्मलोकावरणस्य मोक्षम् Bhāg. 8. 3. 25. -14 Recompense (फल); अमावेव देवेषु लोकमिच्छन्ते Bri. Up. 1. 4. 15. -15 An object of enjoyment (भोग्यवस्तु); अथो अयं वा आत्मा सर्वेषां भूतानां लोकः Bri. Up. 1. 4. 16. -16 Sight, the faculty of seeing (चक्षुरिन्द्रिय); अग्निर्लोकः Bri. Up. 3. 9. 10. -17 An object of sense (विषय); उपपत्त्यॊपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव Mb. 12. 288. 11. (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so °विद्विष्ट). -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** space, sky. -**अतिग** *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. -**अतिशय** *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. -**अधिक** *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पण्डितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकम् Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -**अधिपः** 1 a king. -2 a god or deity. -**अधिपतिः** a lord of the world. -**अनुग्रहः** prosperity of mankind. -**अनुरागः** 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -**अनुवृत्तम्** obedience of the people. -**अन्तरम्** 'another world', the next world, future life; लोकान्तरसुखं पुण्यं तपोदानसमुद्भवम् R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकान्तरं गम्-प्राप् &c. 'to die'. -**अन्तरित** *a.* dead. -**अपवादः** public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान् मतो मे R. 14. 40. -**अभिभाविन्** *a.* 1 overcoming the world. -2 pervading the whole world (as light). -**अभिलक्षित** *a.* generally liked. -**अभ्युदयः** public weal or welfare. -**अयनः** N. of Nārāyaṇa. -**अलोकः** N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोकव्याहतं धर्मराशेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रसर्तुम् Śi. 16. 83; Mv. 5. 10, 45; ऊर्ध्वमालोकयामासुः लोकालोकमिनोच्छ्रितम् Parnāl. 3. 30; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍarkar's note on *l.* 79 of Māl. 10th Act). (-**कौ**) the visible and the invisible world. -**आकाशः** 1 space, sky. -2 (with Jains) a worldly region. -**आचारः** common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. -**आत्मन्** *m.* the soul of the universe. -**आदिः** 1 the beginning of the world. -2 the creator of the world. -**आयत** *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (-**तः**) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-**तम्**) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśanasaṃgraha). -**आयतिकः** an atheist, a materialist; कच्चिन्न लोकायतिकान् ब्राह्मणांस्तात सेवसे Rām. 2. 100. 38. -**ईशः** 1 a king (lord of the world). -2 Brahman. -3 quick-silver. -**उक्तिः** *f.* 1 a proverb, popular saying; लोके ख्यातिमुपागतात्र सकले लोकोक्तिरेषा यतो दग्धानां किल वह्निना हितकरः सेकोऽपि तस्योद्भवः Pt. 1. 371. -2 common talk, public opinion. -**उत्तर** *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-**रः**) a king. °वादिन् *m.* pl. N. of a Buddhist school. -**उपक्रोशनम्** circulating evil reports among the people; असारस्य वाक्संतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनैः ... अपवाहनम् Dk. 2. 2. -**एकबन्धुः** an epithet of Śākyamuni. -**एषणा** 1 desire for heaven; या वित्तैषणा सा लोकैषणोभे ह्येते एषणे एव भवतः Bri. Up. 3. 5. 1. -2 desire for the good opinion of the public. -**कण्टकः** 1 a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. -2 an epithet of Rāvaṇa; see कण्टक. -**कथा** a popular legend, folk-tale. -**कर्तृ**, -**कृत्** *m.* the creator of the world. -**कल्प** *a.* 1 resembling the world. -2 regarded by the world. (-**ल्पः**) a period or age of the world. -**कान्त** *a.* liked by the people, popular; भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैर्लोककान्तैः V. 5. 21. (-**न्ता**) a kind of medical herb (Mar. मुरुडशेंग). -**कारणकारणः** an epithet

of Śiva. –क्षित् *a.* inhabiting heaven. –गतिः *f.* actions of men. –गाथा a song handed down among people, folk-song. –चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. –चारित्रम् the ways of the world. –जननी an epithet of Lakṣmī. –जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Buddha. –2 any conqueror of the world. –3 a sage. –*a.* winning heaven; तद्वैतल्लोकजिदेव Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 28. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. –ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. –तत्त्वम् knowledge of mankind. –तन्त्रम् course of the world; निर्मितो लोकतन्त्रोऽयं लोकेषु परिवर्तते Bhāg. 12. 11. 29. –तुषारः camphor. –त्रयम्, –त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उत्खात-लोकत्रयकण्टकेऽपि R. 14. 73. –दम्भक *a.* cheating mankind; Ms. 4. 195. –द्वारम् the gate of heaven. –धर्मः 1 a worldly matter. –2 (with Buddhists) worldly condition. –धातुः a particular division of the world (जम्बुद्वीप). –धातृ *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –धारिणी N. of the earth. –नाथः 1 Brahman. –2 Viṣṇu. –3 Śiva. –4 a king, sovereign. –5 a Buddha –6 the sun. –नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –पः, –पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75; 12. 89; 17. 78; (the *lokapalas* are eight; see अष्टदिक्पाल). –2 a king, sovereign. –पक्तिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. –पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu. –3 a king, sovereign. –पथः, –पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. –परोक्ष *a.* hidden from the world. –पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. –प्रकाशनः the sun. –प्रत्ययः universal prevalence. –प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. –प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. –बन्धुः, –बान्धवः 1 the sun. –2 Śiva. –बाह्य, –वाह्य 1 excluded from society, excommunicated. –2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular; उन्मादवन्नृत्यति लोकबाह्यः Bhāg. 11. 2. 40. (–ह्यः) an outcast. –भर्तृ *a.* supporter of the people. –भावन, –भाविन् *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. –मर्यादा an established or current custom. –मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakṣmī. –मार्गः an established custom. –यज्ञः desire for the good opinion of the people (लोकैषणा); Mb. 10. 18. 5 (com. लोकयज्ञो लोकैषणा सर्वो मां साधुमेव जानात्विति वासनारूपः). –यात्रा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; तस्माल्लोकयात्रार्थी नित्यमुद्यतदण्डः स्यात् Kau. A. 1. 4; Mb. 3. 150. 31; Dk. 2. 8; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावदयं संसारस्तावत् प्रसिद्धैवेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. –2 a popular usage or custom; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः शुभा Ms. 9. 25. –3 worldly existence, career in life; Māl. 4, 6. –4 support of life, maintenance. –रक्षः a king, sovereign. –रञ्जनम् pleasing the world, popularity. –रवः popular talk or report. –रावण *a.* tormentor of the people; रावणं लोकरावणम् Rām. 3. 33. 1; Mb. 3. 148. 12. –लेखः 1 a public document. –2 an ordinary letter. –लोचनम् the sun. –वचनम् a popular rumour or report. –वर्तनम् the means by which the world subsists. –वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मां लोकवादश्रवणादहासीः R. 14. 61. –वार्ता popular report, public rumour; कश्चिदक्षधूर्तः कलासु कवित्वेषु लोकवार्तासु चातिवैचक्षण्यान्मया समसृज्यत Dk. 2. 2. –विद्विष्ट *a.* disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. –विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. –2 the creator of the world. –विनायकाः a class of deities presiding over diseases. –विभ्रमः see लोकव्यवहार; हृष्यत्तनुर्विस्मृतलोकविभ्रमः Bhāg. 10. 71. 26. –विरुद्ध *a.* opposed to public opinion; यद्यपि शुद्धं लोकविरुद्धं नाकरणीयम् नाचरणीयम्. –विश्रुत *a.* farfamed, universally known, famous, renowned. –विश्रुतिः *f.* 1 world-wide fame. –2 unfounded rumour, mere report. –विसर्गः 1 the end of the world; Mb. –2 the creation of the world; Bhāg. –वृत्तम् 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world; लोकवृत्तमनुष्ठेयं कृतं वो बाष्पमोक्षणम् Rām. 4. 25. 3. –2 an idle talk or gossip; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11. –वृत्तान्तः, –व्यवहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; Ś. 5. –2 course of events. –व्यवहार *a.* commonly used, universally current. –व्रतम् general practice or way of the world. –श्रुतिः *f.* 1 a popular report. –2 world-wide fame. –संसृतिः *f.* 1 fate, destiny. –2 course through the world. –संकरः general confusion in the world. –संग्रहः 1 the whole universe. –2 the welfare of the world; लोकसंग्रहमेवापि संपश्यन् कर्तुमर्हसि Bg. 3. 20. –3 worldly experience. –4 propitiation of mankind. –संपन्न *a.* possessed of worldly wisdom. –संबाधः a throng of men, going and coming; इतस्ततः प्रवेशनिर्गमप्रवृत्तलोकसंबाधम् Dk. 2. 3. –साक्षिक *a.* 1 having the world as a witness; in the face of the world; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां लोकसाक्षिकम् Mb. 3. 32. 6. –2 attested by witnesses. –साक्षिन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 fire. –साधक *a.* creating worlds. –साधारण *a.* common (as a topic); Dk. –सिद्ध *a.* 1 current among the people, usual, customary. –2 generally received or accepted. –सीमातिवर्तिन् *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. –सुन्दर *a.* generally admired. –स्थलम् common occurrence. –स्थितिः *f.* 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world; ये चैवं पुरुषाः कलासु कुशलास्तेष्वेव लोकस्थितिः Bh. 2. 22. –2 a universal law. –हास्य *a.* world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. –हित *a.* beneficial to mankind or to the world. (–तम्) general welfare.

लोकनम् Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकसात् *ind.* For the sake of the public.

लोकंपृण *a.* Filling or pervading the world; लोकंपृणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितान्तरम्या Bv. 1.71.

लोक्य *a.* 1 World-wide. –2 Usual, customary. –3 Right, real. –4 Heavenly. –5 Granting free space. –6 Conducive to the attainment of a better world; यज्वानः पुत्रिणो लोक्याः कृतकृत्यास्तनुत्यजः Mb. 7. 17. 24;

Bhag. 3. 14. 36. –7 = लोकजित्; तस्मात् पुत्रमनुशिष्टं लोक्यमाहुः Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 17.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच् I. 1 Ā. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. –II. 10 U. or –*Caus.* (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. –III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. –2 To shine.

लोचम् Tears. **–Comp.** **–मर्कटः, –मस्तकः** cock's comb (Mar. मोरशेंडा).

लोचकः [लोच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A stupid person. –2 The pupil of the eye. –3 Lamp-black, collyrium; 'लोचको मांसपिण्डे स्यादक्षितारे च कज्जले' इति विश्वः; Śi. 4. 35. –4 A kind of ear-ring. –5 A dark or blue garment. –6 A bow-string. –7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. –8 A lump of flesh. –9 The slough of a snake. –10 A wrinkled skin. –11 The wrinkled brow. –12 A plantain tree.

लोचन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) 1 Illuminating, brightening. –2 Visible. **–नम्** [लोच्यतेऽनेन लोच्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. –2 The eye; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 112. **–Comp.** **–अञ्चलः** a corner of the eye. **–आपातः** a glance. **–आवरणम्** an eyelid. **–गोचरः, –पथः, –मार्गः** the range of sight, sphere of vision. **–परुष** *a.* hideous in appearance; लोचनपरुषं कमपि पुरुषं ददर्श Dk. 1. 2. **–हिता** blue vitriol.

लोचमालकः A dream before midnight.

लोचिका A thin bread of wheaten flour fried in clarified butter.

लोट् 1 P. (लोटति) To be mad or foolish; see लोड्.

लोट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोटनम् Rolling, wallowing.

लोटना Persuasive speech, complaisance.

लोटा, लोटिका Sorrel.

लोठुल *a.* [लुट्-उलच् Uṇ. 5. 8] Rolling.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोठनम् Wagging of the head.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) 1 To be foolish or mad. –2 (pass.) To be confounded, perplexed; सा वध्यमाना समरे पुत्रस्य तव वाहिनी। लोडयते रथिभिः श्रेष्ठैस्तत्र तत्रैव भारत ॥ Mb. 6. 111. 58.

लोडनम् Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोण See लवण.

लोणकम् Salt.

लोणा-णी, लोणाम्ला Oxalis Pusilla (Mar. घोळ, आंबोती).

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः [लू-तन् Uṇ. 3. 87] 1 Tears. –2 A mark, sign, token. **–तम्** 1 Booty. –2 Salt.

लोत्रम् [लू-ष्ट्रन्] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोप्त्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुम्भीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनम् V. 2.

लोधः, लोध्रः (रुणद्धि औष्ण्यम्: रुध्-रन् Uṇ. 2. 27) N. of a tree with red or white flowers; Symplocos Racemosa; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लम् R. 2. 29; मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोध्रपाण्डुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering. –2 Loss, destruction. –3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. –4 Violation, transgression; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. –5 Want, failure, absence; सोऽहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. –6 Omission, dropping; तद्वद् धर्मस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. –7 Elision, dropping (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. –8 Being perplexed or confounded. –9 Breaking, fracture. **–Comp.** **–आपत्तिः** the being cut off or dropped.

लोपनम् [लुप्-ल्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. –2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपामुद्रा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Śrutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपा, लोपायिका A kind of bird.

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिका A kind of sweetmeat.

लोपिन् *a.* 1 Injuring, harming. –2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रम् [लुप्-त्रन् Uṇ. 4. 172] A stolen property. See लोत्रम्.

लोभः [लुभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किम् Bh. 2. 55; परवित्तादिकं दृष्ट्वा नेतुं यो हृदि जायते। अभिलाषो द्विजश्रेष्ठ स लोभः परिकीर्तितः Padma P. –2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कङ्कणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 105. –3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man). –4 Perplexity, confusion. **–Comp.** **–अन्वित** *a.* covetous,

greedy, avaricious. -अभिपातिन् *a.* rushing greedily. -आत्मन् *a.* greedy-minded, avaricious. -मोहित *a.* beguiled by avarice. -विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Alluring, enticing. -नम् [लुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. -2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य *a.* Enticing, alluring, attractive; कुसुममिव लोभनीयं यौवनमङ्गेषु संनद्धम् Ś. 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित *p. p.* Allured, attracted, enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् *m.* A bird.

लोमटकः A fox.

लोमन् *n.* [लू-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 164] 1 The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp. -अश्रुः = 1 रोमाश्रः q. v. -2 wool, down. -3 a tail. -अदः a species of parasitic worm. -आलिः, -ली, -आवलिः, -ली, -राजिः *f.* a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीटः a louse. -कूपः, -गर्तः, -रन्ध्रम्, विवरम् a pore of the skin. -घ्नम् morbid baldness. -पादः N. of a king of the Aṅgas; अपत्यकृतिकां राज्ञे लोमपादाय यां ददौ U. 1. 4 (v. l.). -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -वाहिन् *a.* 1 feathered; अच्छिन्नच्छरवर्षेण महता लोमवाहिना Mb. 1. 102. 27. -2 hairy. -3 sharp. -विष *a.* with poison in hair (as tiger and other creatures). -शातनम् depilatory (removing the hair of the body). -संहर्षण *a.* thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -हर्ष, -हर्षण, -हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. -हृत् *m.* yellow orpiment. -हारिन् 1 see लोमवाहिन. -2 gathering all in order (अनुलोमसंग्रही); Mb. 1. 140. 89.

लोमक See लोमन्; तस्मादेतदुभयमलोमकम् Bri. Up. 1. 4.6.

लोमश *a.* [लोमानि बाहुल्येन सन्त्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woollen. -3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. -शः A sheep, ram; धान्यं हृत्वा तु पुरुषो लोमशः संप्रजायते. -शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -कर्णः a species of animal living in holes. -पुष्पकः the Śirīṣa tree. -मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लोमशत्वम् 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल *a.* [लोड्-अच् डस्य लः, लुल् घञ् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरल्लोलशिखाग्रजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्सन्तमिवान्तवह्निम् Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकान्तम् Ve. 2. 22; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना Ś. 1. 23; लोलापाङ्गैः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टम् R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलम् Ś. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अग्रे लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6; हस्तं कम्पवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलाङ्गुलिम् M. 4. 14; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमभूदाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 105; Śi. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20; 16. 16; Me. 63; R. 7. 23; 9. 37; 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. -ला 1 N. of Lakṣmī. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -ली (In music) A kind of composition. -Comp. -अक्षि *n.* a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -कर्ण *a.* listening to every body. -जिह्व *a.* with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल *a.* excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलता 1 Fickleness, restlessness. -2 Cupidity, eager desire.

लोलम्बः A large black bee.

लोलिका A kind of sorrel.

लोलित *p. p.* Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप *a.* [लुप् यङ् अच् पृषो० अस्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुम्ब्य चूतमञ्जरीं कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथम् Ś. 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः Śi. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). -पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness; यस्मादभोज्यमन्नं मे ददाति स नृपाधमः । तस्मात्तस्यैव मूढस्य भविष्यत्यत्र लोलुपा Mb. 1. 176. 35.

लोलुभ *a.* Ardently desirous, covetous; see लोलुप.

लोष्ट् 1 Ā. (लोष्टते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोष्टः, -ष्टम् [लुष्-तन् Uṇ. 3. 93] A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोष्टकाञ्चनः R. 8. 21; स लोष्टघातं हतः Mu. 2. -ष्टम् Rust of iron. -Comp. -गुटिका a pellet of clay. -घातः a blow with clod. -घ्नः, -भेदनः, -नम् an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोष्टकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोष्टायते Den. Ā. To be quite valueless.

लोष्टुः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह *a.* 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron; भ्रमतश्च वराहस्य लोहस्य प्रमुखे समम् Mb. 1. 135. 23. -हः, -हम् 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal; वस्तून्योषधयः स्नेहा रसलोहमृदो जलम् Bhāg. 2. 6. 24. -5 Gold; यथा सोम्यैकेन लोहमणिना Ch. Up. 6. 1. 5.

-6 Blood. -7 A weapon; अद्भ्योऽग्निर्ब्रह्मतः क्षत्रमश्मनो लोहमुत्थितम् Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat; कालशाकं महाशल्काः खड्गलोहामिषं मधु Ms. 3. 272. -हम् Aloe-wood. -Comp. -अग्रम् the iron point (फल) of an arrow; सितलोहाग्रनखः खमाससाद Ki. 13. 25. -अजः the red goat. -अभिसारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v.; लोहाभिसारो निर्वृत्तः कुरुक्षेत्रमकर्दमम् Mb. 5. 160. 93. -आख्यम् agallochum. -आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उच्छिष्टम्, -उत्थम्, -किट्टम्, -निर्यासम्, -मलम् rust of iron (मण्डूर). -उत्तमम् gold. -कान्तः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -कुम्भी an iron boiler; लोहकुम्भीश्च तैलस्य क्वाथ्यमानाः समन्ततः Mb. 18. 2. 24. -घातकः a blacksmith. -चर्मवत् a. covered with plates of iron or metal; लोहचर्मवती चापि सामिः सगुडशृङ्खिका Mb. 3. 15. 8. -चारकः, -दारकः N. of a hell; असिपत्रवनं चैव लोहदारकमेव च Ms. 4. 90. -चूर्णम् iron-filings, rust of iron. -जम् 1 bell-metal. -2 iron-filings. -जालम् a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -पृष्ठः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1 an anvil. -2 an iron image. -बद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. -मणिः an ingot of gold; यथा सोम्यैकेन लोहमणिना Ch. Up. 6. 1. 5. -मात्रः a spear. -मारक a. calcining a metal. -मुक्तिका red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकम् silver. -लिङ्गम् a boil filled with blood. -वरम् gold. -वर्मन् n. iron-armour, mail. -शङ्कुः 1 an iron spike. -2 N. of a hell; लोहशङ्कुमृजीषं च पन्थानं शाल्मलीं नदीम् Ms. 4. 90. -शुद्धिकरः, -श्लेषणः borax. -संकरम् blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping;......मेधाविनमलोहलम् Śiva B. 9. 71.

लोहिका 1 An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (-लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रुह्-इतन् रस्य लः Uṇ. 3. 95] 1 Red, red-coloured; स्तस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् Ś. 1. 29; Ku. 3. 29; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैः शिखाभिः शिखिनोऽवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53; शुक्रानि कृष्णान्यथ लोहितानि Bhag. 11. 23. 44 (लोहित is attributed to राजस). -2 Copper, made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. -7 A particular disease of the eyelids. -8 A kind of precious stone. -ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तम् 1 Copper. -2 Blood; अप्सु लोहितं च रेतश्च निधीयते Bri. Up. 3. 2. 13; त्वग्भेदकः शतं दण्डयो लोहितस्य च दर्शकः Ms. 8. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal; तौ लोहितस्य प्रियदर्शनस्य सदोचितावुत्तमचन्दनस्य Rām. 3. 63. 8. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. -2 a kind of snake. -3 the (Indian) cuckoo. -4 an eipthet of Viṣṇu. (-क्षम्) 1 the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. -अङ्गः 1 the काम्पिल tree. -2 the planet Mars; ब्रह्मराशिं समावृत्य लोहिताङ्गो व्यवस्थितः Mb. 6. 3. 18. -अयस् n. copper. -अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. -अशोकः a variety of Aśoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद a. having red or blood-red water. -कल्माष a. red-spotted. -कृष्ण a. dark-red. -क्षयः loss of blood. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. -चन्दनम् saffron. -पित्तिन् subject to hemorrhage. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -मृत्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रम् a red lotus-flower. -शबल a. dappled with red. -स्मृतिः N. of a law-book.

लोहितक a. (-तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; लयनेषु लोहितकनिर्मिता भुवः Si. 13. 52. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. -कम् 1 Bell-metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness.

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra; see लौहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिः Ki. 16. 53.

लोह्यम् Brass.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Chārvāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (-की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा ठण्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; जायापती लौकिकमेषणीयमार्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूताम् Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय); न पैतृयज्ञियो होमो लौकिकेऽग्नौ विधीयते Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. -कम् Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -अग्निः fire not sanctified by rituals. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसोऽपि सन्तो लौकिकज्ञा वयम् Ś. 4. -न्यायः a general rule or maxim.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यम् [लोलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; प्रीतस्तेऽहमलौल्येन भक्त्या तव च सत्तम Mb. 3. 201. 26; जिह्वालौल्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61; 16. 76; 18. 31.

लौह *a.* (–ही *f.*) [लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. –2 Coppery. –3 Metallic. –4 Copper-coloured, red. –हम् 1 Iron; लौहभारसहस्रेण निर्मिता निरकारि मे Bk. 15. 54. –2 Meat of a red goat; कालशाकं च लौहं चाप्यानन्त्यं छाग उच्यते Mb. 13. 88. 10. –ही A kettle; ददृशुर्विस्मितास्तत्र नरा लौहीः सहस्रशः Ram. 2. 91. 68. –Comp. –आत्मन् *m.*, –भूः *f.* a boiler, kettle, caldron. –कारः a blacksmith. –जम् rust of iron. –बन्धः, –न्धम् an iron fetter, irons. –भाण्डम् an iron vessel. –मलम् rust of iron. –शास्त्रम् the science of treating metals. –शङ्कुः an iron spike.

लौहितः The trident of Śiva.

लौहितिक *a.* Reddish.

लौहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्वार्थे ष्यञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चकम्पे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81 (where Malli. says :- तीर्णा लौहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). –त्यम् Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्पिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्युट् (In gram.) N. of the Krit affix अन.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

ल्वीन *a.* Gone.

व

व *a.* Powerful, strong. –वः 1 Air, wind. –2 The arm. –3 N. of Varuṇa. –4 Conciliation. –5 Addressing. –6 Auspiciousness. –7 Residence, dwelling. –8 The ocean. –9 A tiger. –10 Cloth. –11 Reverence. –12 N. of Rāhu. –13 The residence of Varuṇa. –14 the esculent root of the water-lily. –वम् N. of Varuṇa (Medinī). –*ind.* Like, as; as in मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लम्बेते प्रियौ वत्सतरौ मम Sk. (where the word may be व or वा); Mb. 12. 177. 12 (com. वाशब्द इवार्थे).

वंशः [वमति उद्गिरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 116] 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशभवो गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also); Me. 81. –2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिम् H. 2; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2. &c.; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. –3 A shaft. –4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कुजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यम् R. 2. 12. –5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सान्द्रीकृतः स्यन्दनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. –6 A cross-beam; यदस्थिभिर्निर्मितवंशवंश्यस्थूणं त्वचा रोमनखैः पिनद्धम् Bhāg. 11. 8. 33. –7 A joint (in a bamboo). –8 A sort of sugar-cane. –9 The back-bone. –10 The Sāla tree. –11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas*). –12 The central projecting part of a sabre. –13 Bamboo-manna. –14 Offspring. –15 A son. –16 A particular musical note. –17 Pride, arrogance. –Comp. –अग्रम्, –अङ्कुरः 1 the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. –2 the shoot of a bamboo. –अनुकीर्तनम् genealogy. –अनुक्रमः genealogy. –अनुचरितम् the history of a dynasty or family. –आगत *a.* inherited. –आवली a pedigree, genealogy. –आह्वः bamboo-manna. –कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. –कफम् cottony seeds floating in the air. –कर *a.* 1 founding a family. –2 perpetuating a race; वंशस्थितिं वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31; न चक्रतुर्वंशकरावृषी तौ Bu. Ch. 1. 47. (–रः) 1 a son; त्वयि समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य मुखं प्रेक्षिष्यते V. 5. –2 an ancestor. –कर्पूररोचना, –रोचना, –लोचना bamboo-manna. –कर्मन् *n.* bamboo-work. °कृत् a bamboo-worker. –कीर्ति *a.* celebrated. –कृत् *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. –कृत्यम् flute-playing. –क्रमः family succession. –क्षयः family decay. –क्षीरी bamboo-manna. –घटिका a kind of children's game; Buddh. –चरितम् the history of a family. –चर्मकृत् a worker in bamboo and leather; Rām. 2. 80. 3. –चिन्तकः a genealogist. –छेत्तृ *a.* the last of a family. –ज *a.* 1 born in the family of; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. –2 made of bamboos. –3 sprung from a good family. (–जः) 1 progeny, issue, lineal descendant. –2 the seed of the bamboo. (–जम्) bamboo-manna. (–जा) bamboo-manna; वंशजा बृंहणी वृष्या बल्या स्वाद्वी च शीतला Bhāva P. –तण्डुलः the seed of the bamboo. –धर *a.* 1 perpetuating a family; अन्तर्जले प्रसूतासि रघुवंशधरौ सुतौ U. 7. 3. –2 supporting a family. (–रः) 1 the continuer of a family. –2 a descendant. –धान्यम् = वंशतण्डुल q. v. –नर्तिन् *m.* a buffoon. –नाडि (ली) का a pipe made of bamboo. –नाथः the chief or head of a race. –नेत्रम् the root of sugar-cane. –पत्रम् a bamboo-leaf. (–त्रः) a reed. °पतितम् N. of a kind of metre of seventeen syllables; दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः Chand. M. –पत्रकः 1 a reed. –2 a white kind of sugar-cane. (–कम्) yellow orpiment. –परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. –पात्रम् a bamboo-vessel. –पूरकम् the root of sugarcane. –बाह्य *a.* repudiated by a family. –ब्राह्मणम् 1 N. of a Brāhmaṇa (belonging to the Sāma-veda.) –भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. –भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (–ज्यम्) a hereditary estate. –राजः a very high bamboo. –लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. –लून *a.* alone in the world. –वनम् a bamboo-forest; रात्रा वंशवनस्येव दह्यमानस्य पर्वते

Mb. 7. 154. 24. -वर्धनः a son. -विततिः *f.* 1 a family, descent. -2 a thicket of bamboos. -विस्तरः a complete genealogy. -शर्करा bamboo-manna. -शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vīṇā. -संपत् high birth and wealth, noble descent; Dk. 1. 4. -स्तानितम्, -स्थविलम् N. of a metre of twelve syllables; वदन्ति वंशस्थविलम् जतौ जरौ Chand. M. -स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; वंशस्थितिं वंशकरेण तेन संभाव्य भावी स सखा मघोनः R. 18. 31; किं सुन्दरि प्रहृदितासि ममोपपन्ने वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. -कम् Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. -कम् Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञासीद् भुवि करसरोजाद्विगलिताम् H. D. 108; कंसरिपोर्व्यपोहतु स वोऽश्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Gīt. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weight. -Comp. -धरः, -धारिन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Kriṣṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. -श्यः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिण्डविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam, joist; यदस्थिभिर्निर्मितवंशवंश्यस्थूणं त्वचा रोमनखैः पिनद्धम् Bhāg. 11. 8. 33. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंह् See वंह्.

वक See बक.

वकुल See बकुल.

वक्क् 1 A. (वक्कते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तर्त्तर्हि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यम् (frequently occurring in Mbh.) -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blamable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent; कामवक्तव्यहृदया भर्तृनाथाश्चरन्ति याः Rām. 2. 117. 26. -व्यम् 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; एवमेतत् । वक्तव्यं परिहर्तव्यं च Pañcharātram 2; वक्तव्यं किंचिदस्मासु Pratimā 3. 6. -Comp. -हृदय *a.* one whose heart is dependent on.

वक्तव्यता,-त्वम् 1 Censure, reproach; वक्तव्यतां च राजानो वने राज्ये व्रजन्ति च Rām. 7. 43. 6. -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तुकाम *a.* Desirous of speaking.

वक्तुमनस् *a.* Being about to speak.

वक्तृ *a.* or *m.* [उचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-तृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; किं करिष्यन्ति वक्तारः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; दर्दुरा यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मौनं हि शोभनम् Subhāṣ. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere. -Comp. -प्रयोक्तृ theoretical and practical (politicians); दण्डनीतिं वक्तृप्रयोक्तृभ्यः Kau. A. 1. 10.

वक्त्रम् [वक्ति अनेन वच्-करणे ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 177] 1 The mouth. -2 The face; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटून् मृषा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anuṣṭubh;* see S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -खुरः a tooth. -जः 1 a tooth. -2 a Brāhmaṇa. -तालम् a musical intrument played with the mouth. -तुण्डः N. of Gaṇeśa. -दलम् the palate. -पटः a veil. -पट्टः a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. -परिस्पन्दः speech. -भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. -रन्ध्रम् the aperture of the mouth. -वासः an orange. -शोधनम् 1 cleansing the mouth. -2 lime, citron. -शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (-*m.*) a citron tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः पन्था यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशाम् Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Roundabout, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocal, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रभणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः ...... सुभ्रुवां प्रववृते परिहासः Śi. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. -6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet); वक्राः स्युः पञ्चषष्ठेऽर्के अतिवक्रा नगाष्टगे। नवमे दशमे चैव जायते सहजा गतिः॥ Jyotistattvam. -7 Prosodially long. -क्रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. -5 A nose. -क्रम् 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). -3 A form of fracture. -Comp. -अङ्गम् a crooked limb. (-ङ्गः) 1 a goose. -2 the ruddy goose. -3 a snake. -आख्यम् tin. -इतर *a.* straight. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammaṭa thus defines it :- यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते। श्लेषेण काक्वा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.). -2 equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबन्धुर्बाणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः। वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा॥. -3 sarcasm. -कण्टः the jujube tree. -कण्टकः the Khadira tree. -कीलः a curved iron for striking an elephant. -खड्गः, -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar.

–ग, –गत *a.* having a retrograde motion (as a planet). –गति, –गामिन् *a.* 1 winding, meandering. –2 fraudulent, dishonest. (–तिः *f.*) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. –गुल्फः, –ग्रीवः a camel. –चञ्चुः a parrot. –तालम्, –ताली a particular wind-instrument. –तुण्डः 1 an epithet of Gaṇeśa. –2 a parrot. –दंष्ट्रः a boar. –दृश् *a.* looking obliquely, squinting. –दृष्टि *a.* 1 squint-eyed, squinting. –2 having a malignant or evil look. –3 envious. (–*f.*) squint, an oblique look. –धी *a.* dishonest, deceitful. –नक्रः 1 a parrot. –2 a low man. –नासिकः an owl. –पद्म् a cloth marked with various patterns. –पुच्छः, –पुच्छिकः a dog. –पुष्पः the Palāśa tree. –प्लुत *a.* leaping in curves. –बालधिः, –लाङ्गूलः a dog. –भणितम् prevarication, evasion. –भावः 1 crookedness. –2 deceit. –रेखा a curved line. –वक्त्रः a hog. –संस्थ *a.* placed transversely.

वक्रता, –त्वम् 1 Crookedness. –2 Retrograde motion. –3 Failure, mishap. –4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रतुः N. of a deity.

वक्रि *a.* 1 Equivocating. –2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. –2 Retrograde. –*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. –2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्राम्बुजसौरभं स च सुधास्यन्दी गिरां वक्रिमा Gīt. 3. –3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend (a bow).

वक्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. –2 To retrograde. –वक्रीभावः 1 Curve. –2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठिः *f.*, –**वक्रोष्ठिका** A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. –2 To be powerful. –3 To be angry. –4 To accumulate.

वक्षणम् 1 The breast. –2 Refreshment. –3 Fire. –*f.* pl. 1 The stomach or abdomen. –2 The sides, flank. –3 The bed of a river. –4 A river.

वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. –2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् *n.* [वह् असुन् सुट् च Uṇ. 4. 227-228] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकन्धरः R. 3. 34. –2 Ved. Strength. –*m.* An ox, a bull. –Comp. –कारः a bag, sack. –जः, –रुह्, –रुहः, (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुह्, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; वक्षोजाग्रं पाणिनाऽऽस्पृश्य Bv. 2. 17; वक्षोजयोर्मन्दता S. D.; मा शबरतरुणि पीवरवक्षोरुहभरेण भज गर्वम् Āryā. S.; Mv. 7. 24. –मण्डलिन् *m.* a particular position of hands in dancing. –स्थलम् (वक्ष or वक्षः –स्थलम्) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वख्, वङ्ख् (वखति, वङ्खति) To go, move.

वङ्क् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. –2 To go.

वङ्कः 1 The bend of a river. –2 Crookedness, bend, curve. –3 =वङ्का; 'वङ्कः पल्याणभागे स्यात्' इति विश्वः. –4 A vagabond. –ङ्का The pummel of a saddle; वङ्कावलग्नैकसवल्गपाणयः Śi. 12. 6.

वगला A goddess worshipped by the Tāntrikas; also °मुखी.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वक्का The pummel of a saddle.

वङ्किलः A thorn.

वङ्क्रिः [वङ्कि-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 67-68] 1 A rib of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some). –2 The timber of a roof. –3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n.* also in these two senses).

वङ्क्षणम् 1 The groin. –2 The joint of the thigh.

वङ्क्षुः 1 A small arm or branch of the Ganges. –2 N. of the river Oxus; वङ्क्षुतीरविचेष्टनैः (v. l. for सिन्धुतीरविचेष्टनैः) R. 4. 67.

वङ्ग् 1 P. (वङ्गति) 1 To go. –2 To limp, be lame.

वङ्गाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वङ्गानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रान्तगः प्रिये वङ्गदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App.)

वङ्गः 1 Cotton. –2 The egg-plant. –ङ्गम् 1 Lead. –2 Tin; ताम्रं लोहं च वङ्गं च काचं च स्वर्णमाक्षिकम् Śiva B. 30. 11. –Comp. –अरिः yellow orpiment. –ज 1 brass. –2 red lead. –जीवनम् silver. –शुल्यजम् bell-metal (कांस्य).

वङ्गेरिका, वङ्गेरी A small (cane) basket; वङ्गेरिका कयाचिद्बालिकया ग्राहयित्वा Dk. 2. 2; 'वङ्गेरी वेत्रपुटिका' इति वैजयन्ती.

वङ्घ् 1 Ā. (वङ्घते) 1 To go. –2 To go swiftly. –3 To begin. –4 To censure, blame.

वच् I. 2 P. (Ā. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्ति, उवाच, अवोचत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्तुम्, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two. acc.); तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech';

उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यम् Rām. -2 To relate, describe; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्वचनात्सारथिः Ś. 2; Me. 100. -4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वन्तरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach; वृत्तिविज्ञानवान् धीरः कस्तं वा वक्तुमर्हति Mb. 12. 132. 6. -II. 10 P. To inform, to tell; L. D. B. -*Caus.* (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse; वाचयति नान्यलिखितं लिखितमनेन वाचयति नान्यः। अयमपरोऽस्य विशेषः स्वयमपि लिखितं स्वयं न वाचयति॥ Subhāṣ. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. -*Desid.* (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितम् Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्वन् *m.* A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग्नु *a.* Talkative. -ग्नुः [वच्-नुः गश्च Uṇ. 3. 33] 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c).

वग्वनुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः [वच्-असुन् Uṇ. 4. 196] 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. -चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root (Mar. वेखंड); Mb. 13. 131. 8. -चम् Speaking, talk. -Comp. -अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचक्नु *a.* [वच् अक्नुच् Uṇ. 3. 83] Talkative, eloquent, -*m.* A Brāhmaṇa.

वचन्दा 1 A kind of talking-bird. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 A dagger, knife.

वचनम् [वच्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनम्, श्रुतिवचनम्, स्मृतिवचनम् &c. -5 An order, a command, direction; शुश्रूषां गौरवं चैव प्रमाणं वचनक्रियाम् (कुर्यात्) Rām. 2. 12. 26; मद्वचनात् 'in my name', 'by my order'. -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -अवक्षेपः abusive speech. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -उपन्यासः suggestive speech, insinuation. -कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. -कारिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -क्रिया obedience; यथा पितरि शुश्रूषा तस्य वा वचनक्रिया Rām. 2. 19. 22; 2. 12. 26. -गोचर *a.* forming a subject of conversation. -गौरवम् deference to a command. -ग्राहिन् *a.* obedient, compliant, submissive. -पटु *a.* eloquent. -मात्रम् mere words, unsupported assertion. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 The exact implication of a statement (*i.e.* the exact specification of its उद्देशपद and विधेयपद); अन्या हिं वचनव्यक्तिर्विधीयमानस्य, अन्या गुणेन संबध्यमानस्य ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12. °भेदः divergence in the implication of the statement; न च विधिर्विधिनैकवाक्यभावो भवति। वचनव्यक्तिभेदात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 5. -2 interpretation; यदा अनुवादपक्षस्तदा आहिताग्नेः। यदा विधिपक्षः तदा अनाहिताग्नेः। उभयथा वचनव्यक्तिः प्रतीयते ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 8. -शतम् a hundred speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -सहायः a companion in conversation. -स्थित *a.* (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय *a.* [वच्-अनीयर्] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. -2 Censurable, blamable; वचनीयस्य यो भुङ्क्ते तमाहुः शोणितं ह्रदम् Mb. 13. 135. 16. -यम् Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलम् Subhāṣ. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Singing, a song of birds. -7 (In gram.) Number. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 obedient, compliant. -2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the ear. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तीन् Ś. 7. 17. -मार्गातीत *a.* greater than words can tell. -हरः an emissary, a messenger; अभिधत्ते स्म वचो वचोहरः Śi. 16. 38.

वचस *a.* Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

वचस्विन् *a.* Eloquent; इतीरिते वचसि वचस्विनामुना Śi. 17. 1.

वचुष्यः [वच्-उष्यन् Uṇ. 4. 18] An ichneumon.

उक्त *p. p.* 1 Said, spoken. -2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित). -3 Told, addressed; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. -4 Indicated; असता छाययोक्ताय सदाभासाय ते नमः Bhāg. 8. 3. 14. -क्तम् A speech, words collectively; a sentence. -क्तम्, -क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). -Comp. -अनुक्त *a.* spoken

and not spoken. –उपसंहारः a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. –निर्वाहः defending an assertion. –पुंस्कः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. –प्रत्युक्तम् speech and reply, discourse.–वर्जम् *ind.* except the case mentioned. –वाक्यम् a dictum, decree.

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थान्तरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120; शूद्रविद्क्षत्रविप्राणां यत्रर्तोक्तौ भवेद्वधः Ms. 8. 104. –2 A sentence. –3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवन्तौ दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak. –4 A worthy speech or word, maxim.

वच्छः = वत्सः q. v.

वज् I. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. –II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ते) 1 To trim, prepare. –2 To feather an arrow. –3 To go, move.

वज्र *a.* [वज्-रन् Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamantine. –2 Severe. –3 Forked, zigzag. –4 Cross. –ज्रः, –ज्रम् 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhīchi q. v.); आशंसन्ते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि दैत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे Ś. 2. 16. –2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. –3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. –4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19; मुक्तां मरकतं पद्मरागं वज्रं च विद्रुमम् Śiva B. 30. 12. –5 Sour gruel. –ज्रः 1 A form of military arrray. –2 A kind of Kuśa grass. –3 N. of various plants. –4 A kind of pillar. –ज्रम् 1 Steel. –2 A kind of talc. –3 Thunder-like or severe language. –4 A child. –5 Emblic myrobalan. –6 The blossom of the sesamum or *Vajra* plant. –7 Denunciation in strong language. –8 A particular posture in sitting. –Comp. –अंशुकम् cloth marked with various patterns. –अङ्क *a.* studded with diamonds (Mar. हिरेजडित); ततो जाम्बूनदीः पात्रीर्वज्राङ्का विमलाः शुभाः Mb. 12. 171. 16. –अङ्कित *a.* marked with Vajra-like symbol. –अङ्गः a snake. –अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. –अशनिः the thunderbolt of Indra; वज्राशनिसमस्पर्शा अर्जुनेन शरा युधि Mb. 6. 119. 60 –अस्थिः *f.* Asteracantha Longifolia (Mar. तालिमखाना). –आकरः a diamond mine; बभूव वज्राकरभूषणायाः (पतिः) R. 18. 21. –आकार, –आकृति *a.* 1 shaped like वज्र. –2 a cross-shaped symbol. –आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. –आघातः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. –2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. –आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. –आयुधः an epithet of Indra. –आसनम् 1 a diamond-seat. –2 a particular posture in sitting (the hands being placed in the hollow between the body and the crossed feet). –कङ्कटः an epithet of Hanumat. –कवचः, –चम् 1 adamantine mail. –2 a particular Samādhi. –कालिका N. of the mother of Śākyamuni. –कीटः a kind of insect (boring holes in wood and stone). –कीलः a thunderbolt, an admantine shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलम् Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. –कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds; स वज्रकूटाङ्गनिपातवेगविशीर्णकुक्षिः स्तनयन्नुदन्वान् Bhāg. 3. 13. 29. –केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. –क्षारम् an alkaline earth. –गोपः = इन्द्रगोपः q. v. –घोष *a.* sounding like a thunderbolt; R. 18. 21. –चञ्चुः a vulture. –चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. –जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. –ज्वलनम्, –ज्वाला lightning. –तरः N. of a kind of very hard cement; Bṛi. S. 57. 7. –तुण्डः 1 a vulture. –2 mosquito, gnat. –3 N. of Garuḍa. –4 of Gaṇeśa. –तुल्यः *lapis lazuli* or azure stone. –दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. –दक्षिणः N. of Indra. –दण्ड *a.* having a staff studded with diamonds. –दन्तः 1 a hog. –2 a rat. –दशनः a rat. –देह, –देहिन् *a.* having an adamantine or very hardy frame. –धरः 1 an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. –2 an owl. –धारणम् artificial gold. –नाभ *a.* having a hard nave (said of a wheel); see next word. –नाभः the discus of Kṛiṣṇa; वज्रनाभं ततश्चक्रं ददौ कृष्णाय पावकः Mb. 1. 225. 23 (com. वज्रं वरत्रासा नाभौ यस्य तत्। सूत्रवद्धशकुनिवत् पुनः प्रयोक्तुर्हस्तमायातीत्यर्थः ॥). –निर्घोषः, –निष्पेषः a clap or peal of thunder. –पञ्जरः a secure refuge, protector; वज्रपञ्जरनामेदं यो रामकवचं स्मरेत् Rāma-rakṣā 13. –पाणिः 1 an epithet of Indra; वज्रं मुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. –2 an owl. –पातः, –पतनम् a stroke of lightning, fall of thunder-bolt; एतद्वैशसवज्रघोरपतनम् U. 4. 24; यावन्निष्ठुरवज्रपातसदृशं देहीति नो भाषते Udb. –पुष्पम् 1 the blossom of sesamum. –2 a valuable flower. –भृत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. –मणिः a diamond, an adamant; छेत्तुं वज्रमणीञ्छिरीषकुसुमप्रान्तेन संनह्यते Bh. 2. 6. –मय *a.* 1 hard, adamantine. –2 cruel, hard-hearted. –मुखः 1 a kind of insect; कृत्ते वज्रमुखेन नाम कृमिणा दैवान्ममोरुद्वये Karṇabhāra 1. 10. –2 a kind of Samādhi. –मुष्टिः 1 an epithet of Indra. –2 an adamantine clenched fist. –3 a kind of weapon. –रदः a hog. –लिपिः a particular style of writing. –लेपः 1 a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपघटितेव Māl. 5. 10; U. 4 (for its preparation see Bṛi. S., Chapter 57 'वज्रलेपलक्षणः'). –2 The being ineffaceable, permanent one; अन्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं पुण्यक्षेत्रे विनश्यति। पुण्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं वज्रलेपो भविष्यति॥ Subhāṣ. –लोहकः a magnet. –वधः 1 death by thunderbolt. –2 cross-multiplication. –वारकः a title of respect. –व्यूहः a kind of military array. –शल्यः a porcupine. –संघातः N. of a kind of hard cement; Bṛi. S. 57. 8. –*a.* having the hardness of adamant; ततः स वज्रसंघातः कुमारो न्यपतद्गिरौ Mb. 1. 123. 27. –सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantine; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते Ś. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुमबाणान् वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 4. –सूचिः, –ची *f.* a diamond-needle. –हृदयम् an adamantine heart.

वज्रकम् 1 A kind of oil. –2 A particular phenomenon of the sky. –3 A diamond.

वज्रिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra; ननु वाज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयन्ते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. –2 An owl. –3 A Buddha saint.

वज्रोली A particular position of fingers.

वञ्च् 1 P. (वञ्चति) 1 To go, to arrive at; ववञ्चुश्चाहवक्षितिम् Bk. 14. 74; 7. 106. –2 To wander over. –3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. –4 To go crookedly. –5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. –*Caus.* (वञ्चयति-ते) 1 To aviod, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वञ्चयति; अवञ्चयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्निरद्विषाम् Bk. 8. 43; आधावमानं मुसलं कार्तवीर्यस्तदार्जुनः। निपुणं वञ्चयामास गदया गतविक्लवः॥ Rām. 7. 32. 45. –2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be Ā. only, but often P. also); मूर्खास्त्वामववञ्चन्त Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वञ्चयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनम् Gīt. 8; (बन्धनम्) वञ्चयन् प्रणयिनीरवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10; 5. 49; R. 12. 53. –3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; विलोचनं दक्षिणमञ्जनेन संभाव्य तद्वञ्चितवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8.

वञ्चक *a.* [वञ्च्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. –2 Cheating, deceiving. –**कः** 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. –2 A jackal. –3 Musk-rat. –4 A tame ichneumon.

वञ्चतिः Fire.

वञ्चथः [वञ्च्-अथः Uṇ. 3. 112] 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. –2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. –3 The cuckoo. –4 Death.

वञ्चनम्, –ना [वञ्च्-ल्युट्] 1 Cheating. –2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंञ्चना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिसन्धिसुकृतं वञ्चनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. –3 An illusion, delusion. –4 Loss, deprivation, hindrance; दृष्टिपातवञ्चना Māl. 3; R. 11. 36. –**Comp.** –**चञ्चुता** skill in fraud. –**योगः** practice of fraud.

वञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. –2 Deprived of. –**ता** A sort of riddle or enigma.

वञ्चुक *a.* (–**की** *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. –**कः** A jackal.

वञ्चु (ञ्जु) लकः 1 A kind of bird; एष वञ्चुलको नाम पक्षी परमदारुणः Rām. 3. 69. 23 (com. वञ्चुलकः कण्ठवालः). –2 A kind of plant (Mar. बकुल ?); कदम्बवेतसनलनीपवञ्जुलकैर्वृतम् Bhāg. 8. 2. 17.

वञ्जुल *a.* Crooked. –**लः** [वञ्च्-उलच् पृषो॰ चस्य जः Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 The common cane or reed; आमञ्जुवञ्जुललतानि च तान्यमूनि नीरन्ध्रनीलनिचुलानि सरित्तटानि U. 2. 23; or मञ्जुलवञ्जुलकुञ्जगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Gīt. 1. –2 A kind of flower. –3 The Aśoka tree; नीवारान् पनसान् सालान् वञ्जुलांस्तिनिशांस्तथा Rām. 3. 11. 74. –4 A kind of bird. –**ला** A cow that yields much milk. –**Comp.** –**द्रुमः** the Aśoka tree. –**प्रियः** the ratan, Calamus Rotang (वेतस).

वञ्जुलिका Oldenlandia Herbacia (Mar. पापडी, जंतुकारी.)

वट् I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. –II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. –2 To divide, partition. –3 To surround, encompass. –4 To tie, string, connect. –*Caus.* 1 (वटयति) To speak. –2 (वाटयति) To surround; L.D.B.

वटः [वट्-अच् Uṇ. 4. 116] The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. –2 A small shell or *cowrie*. –3 A small ball, globule, pill. –4 A round figure, a cipher. –5 A kind of cake; पयःस्मिता मण्डकमण्डनाम्बरा वटाननेन्दुः पृथुलड्डुकस्तनी N. 16. 107. –6 A string, rope; (*n.* also in this sense). –7 Equality in shape. –8 A sort of bird, flying fox ? (Mar. वटवाघूळ); कङ्कगृध्रवटश्येनभासभल्लकबार्हिणः Bhāg. 3. 10. 24. –9 A pawn (in chess). –10 Sulphur. –**Comp.** –**पत्रम्** a variety of the white basil. (–**त्रा**) a jasmine. –**वासिन्** *m.* a Yakṣa.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. –2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill. –3 A particular weight of 8 māṣas.

वटर *a.* Wicked, villainous. –**रः** A cock. –2 A mat. –3 A turban. –4 A thief, robber. –5 A churning-stick. –6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, वटारकः A cord, string.

वटावीकः An impostor (= नामचौरः).

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिः 1 A sort of ant. –2 A kind of insect. –3 See वटिका.

वटिका [वट्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 128] 1 A pill. –2 A chessman. –3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar. आंबोळी) made of rice and Māṣa.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. –*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string. –2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः [वटति अल्पवस्त्रम्, वट्-उः Uṇ. 1. 7] 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलोऽयं वटुः Ś. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. बटु also. –2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. –2 A Brahmachārin. –3 (fig.) A fool or blockhead.

वटूरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वट्टकः A pill, bolus.

वठ् 1 P. (वठति) 1 To be strong or powerful. –2 To be fat.

वठर *a.* [वठ्-अरन् Uṇ. 5. 47] 1 Dull, stupid. –2 Wicked. –**रः** A fool or blockhead. –2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. –3 A physician. –4 A water-pot.

वडाभिः, –भी See बलभिः-भी.

वडवा 1 A mare; सैव भूत्वाथ वडवा नासत्यौ सुषुवे भुवि Bhāg. 6. 6. 40. –2 The nymph Aśvinī who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Aśvins; see संज्ञा. –3 A female slave. –4 A harlot, prostitute. –5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजयोषित्).–6 A particular constellation represented by a horse's head. –Comp. –अग्निः, –अनलः the submarine fire. –भर्तृ N. of the mythical horse उच्चैःश्रवस्. –मुखः 1 the submarine fire; मोक्षदुर्लभविषयं वडवामुखसागरम् Mb. 12. 301. 71. –2 N. of Śiva.

वडा 1 A kind of cake. –2 A small lump, globule.

वडिलम् See बडिश.

वड्र *a.* Large, big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m.* [Uṇ. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. –2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. –*f.* Merchandise, trade. –Comp. –कटकः a caravan. –कर्मन् *n.*, –क्रिया traffic, trade. –ग्रामः a guild of merchants. –जनः 1 merchants (collectively). –2 a trader, merchant. –पथः 1 trade, traffic; वैदेहकानां स्त्रीकार्यं मागधानां वणिक्पथः Ms. 10. 47. –2 a merchant; Bhāg. 11. 12. 6. –3 a merchants's shop, a stall. –4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. –बन्धुः the indigo plant. –वहः a camel. –वीथी a market street, bazaar. –वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic; business; (fig.) mercenary doing; मुक्त्वैकं भवबन्धदुःखरचनाविध्वंसकालानलं स्वात्मानन्दपदप्रवेशकलनं शेषा वणिग्वृत्तयः Bh. 3. 81. –सार्थः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. –2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यम्, वणिज्या Trade, traffic; कृषिर्वणिज्या पशुपालनं च Mb. 12. 63. 1.

वण्ट् 1 P., 10 U. (वण्टति, वण्टयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वण्ट *a.* 1 Tailless. –2 Unmarried. –ण्टः 1 A part, portion, share. –2 The handle of a sickle. –3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वण्टकः [वण्ट्-घञ् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. –2 A distributor. –3 A part, portion, share.

वण्टनम् [वण्ट्-ल्युट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वण्टालः, वण्डालः 1 A contest of heroes. –2 A shovel, hoe. –3 A boat.

वण्ठ् 1 Ā. (वण्ठते) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वण्ठ *a.* 1 Unmarried. –2 Dwarfish. –3 Crippled. –ण्ठः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. –2 A servant. –3 A dwarf. –4 A javelin, dart.

वण्ठरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. –2 The new shoot of the palm tree. –3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). –4 A dog. –5 The tail of a dog. –6 A cloud. –7 The female breast.

वण्ड् I. 1 Ā. (वण्डते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. –2 To surround, encompass. –II. 10 U. (वण्डयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वण्ड *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled.–2 Unmarried. –3 Emasculated. –ण्डः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. –2 An ox without a tail. –ण्डा An unchaste woman; cf. रण्डा.

वण्डरः 1 A miser, stingy person. –2 A eunuch; an attendant on the women's apartments.

वण्डाल See वण्टाल.

वत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). –2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवन्तं जनकात्मजायाम् R. 14. 43. –3 Added to substantives in the sense of the locative; सूक्तवाके इति सूत्रयितव्ये सूक्तवाकवत् इति सूत्रितम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 51. –4 Added to substantives in the sense of अर्ह 'worthy of', 'deserving'; ईहार्थो सूक्तवाकार्हाः। अर्हे वतिर्द्रष्टव्यः ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 51. –*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पण्डितः.

वत See बत.

वत *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered. –2 Asked, begged. –3 Hurt, killed.

वतण्डः [Uṇ. 1. 120] A sage.

वतंसः See अवतंस; कपोलविलोलवतंसम् Gīt. 2.

वतिः (वा-ऽतिः नित् Uṇ. 5. 6) The wind. –*f.* (वन्-अन्त्यलोपः झलादौ क्ङिति P. VI. 4. 37) Asking, begging.

वतु *ind.* (an interjection) Hush! Silence!; Hch.

वतूः *f.* A river of heaven. –*m.* 1 A road. –2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वद्-सः Uṇ. 3. 61] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाय वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46.; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सम् Ku. 1. 2. –2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं वत्सेन U. 6. –3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वत्सा 'one whose children are living'. –4 A year. –5. N. of a

country ; (its chief town was कौशाम्बी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). **–त्सा** 1 A female calf. –2 A little girl; वत्से सीते ' dear Sītā ' &c. **–त्सम्** The breast. **–Comp. –अक्षी** a kind of cucumber. **–अदनः** a wolf. (**–नी**) Cocculus Cordifolius (Mar. गुळवेल). **–अनुसारिणी** a hiatus between a long and a short syllable ; also वत्सानुसृता-तिः. **–ईशः, –राजः** a king of the *Vatsas* ; लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयम् Ratn. 1. **–काम** *a.* fond of children. (**–मा**) a cow longing for her calf or a mother for her child. **–तन्त्री** a rope for tying calves; न लङ्घयेद्वत्सतन्त्रीं न प्रधावेच्च वर्षति Ms. 4. 38. **–दन्तः** a kind of arrow. **–नाभः** 1 N. of a tree. –2 a kind of very strong poison. **–पत्तनम्** N. of the town Kauśāmbī. **–पदम्** a ford (Mar. उतार); भवाम्बुधिर्वत्सपदं परं पदम् Bhāg. 10. 14. 58. **–पालः** 'a keeper of calves ', N. of Kṛṣṇa or Balarāma. **–बन्धा** a cow longing for her calf. **–रूपः** a small calf ; Hch. **–शाला** a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general; भक्षयन्तीं न कथयेत् पिबन्तं चैव वत्सकम् Ms. 11. 114. –2 A child. –3 N. of a plant (कुटज). **–कम्** Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox ; महोक्षता वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. **–री** A heifer; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपन्ति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. ; Ms. 11. 137; गावो वृषा वत्सतर्यः क्रन्दमानाः सुदुःखिताः Bhāg. 10. 16. 11.

वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सरः [वस्-सरन् Uṇ. 3. 71] 1 A year ; दातास्याः स्वर्गमाप्नोति वत्सरान् रोमसंमितान् Y. 1. 205. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. **–Comp. –अन्तकः** the month, *Phālguna*. **–आदिः** the month of Mārgaśīrṣa; cf. मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहम्. **–ऋणम्** a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल *a.* [वत्सं लाति ला-क Uṇ. 3. 74] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला धेनुः, माता &c. –2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; त्वद्वत्सलः क्व स तपस्विजनस्य हन्ता Māl. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69; 8. 41 ; so शरणागतवत्सल, दीनवत्सल &c. **–लः** 1 A fire fed with grass. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यरस). **–ला** A cow fond of her calf. **–लम्** Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9. **–Comp. –रसः** the tender sentiment in a poem.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for ; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति Ś. 7.

वत्सिन्, वत्सिमन् *m.* Childhood, youth, early youth; धिक् चापले वत्सिमवत्सलत्वम् N. 3. 55.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Ātm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions ; see below; उवाद, अवादीत्, वदिष्यति, व दितुम्, उदित; *pass.* उद्यते *desid.* विवदिषति) 1 To say, speak utter, address, speak to ; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचन्द्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent '. –2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform ; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयम्. –3 To speak of, describe ; आश्चर्यवद्वदति तथैव चान्यः Bg. 2. 29. –4 To lay down, state ; श्रुतिस्मृत्युदितं धर्ममनुतिष्ठन् हि मानवः Ms. 2. 9 ; 4. 14. –5 To name, call ; वदन्ति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; तदप्यपाकीर्णमतः प्रियंवदां वदन्त्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28. –6 To indicate, bespeak ; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदन्ति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. –7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पञ्चमेन वदति ; वदन्ति मधुरा वाचः &c. –8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Ātm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. –9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Ātm.); लङ्कां समाविशद् रात्रौ वदमानोऽरिदुर्गमाम् Bk. 8. 27. –10 To maintain, affirm. –11 To toil, exert, labour (Ātm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. *–Caus.* (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. –2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument ; वीणामिव वादयन्ती Vikr. 1. 10; वादयते मृदु वेणुम् Gīt. 5. –3 To speak, recite.

वद *a.* Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनम् [उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face; आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयन्ती Ś. 2. 13; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. –2 The mouth ; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजङ्गी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. –3 Aspect, look, appearance. –4 The front point. –5 First term (in a series). –6 The summit or apex of a triangle. **–Comp. –आस्रवः** saliva. **–उदरम्** the jaws. **–कञ्जम्, पङ्कजम्** a lotus-face. **–पवनः** breath. **–मालिन्यम्** 1 a troubled face. –2 shame-faced appearance. **–श्यामिका** 1 blackness of the face. –2 a kind of disease.

वदन्तिः *f.* **वदन्ती** 1 Speech, discourse. –2 A story ; L. D. B.

वदन्तुः [वद्-चन्तुच् Uṇ. 3. 51] An orator.

वदन्य *a.* See वदान्य.

वदर See बदर.

वदामः An almond.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. –2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद *a.* [अत्यन्तं वदति वद्-अच् नि॰] 1 A speaker, eloquent ; सुभगमभिधास्यत्युद्दामा पराङ्कवदावदः N. 19. 24. –2 Talkative, garrulous ; यत्र यद् व्यञ्जयामास महमूदो वदावदः Śiva B. 15. 45.

वदान्य *a.* [वद्-आन्यः Uṇ. 3. 103] 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. –2 Speaking kindly or affably. –3 Liberal, munificent, generous ; श्रोत्रियस्य कदर्यस्य वदान्यस्य च वार्धुषेः Ms. 4. 224.**–न्यः** A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man ; शिरसा वदान्यगुरवः सादरमेनं वहन्ति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 19 ; or तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94 ; N. 5. 11 ; R. 5. 24.

वदि *ind.* In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुदि).

वद्य *a.* 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). **-द्यम्** Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्वासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke; पुनरज्ञातचर्यायां कीचकेन पदा वधम् Mb. 12. 16. 21; Ms. 8. 267. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -9 (In law) A capital or corporal punishment. -10 Frustration. -11 Defect, imperfection. -12 (In alg.) A product. **-Comp. अङ्गकम्** a prison. **-अर्थीय** *a.* = वध्य q. v.; वधक q. v.; वधार्थीयं क्षत्रिया राजपुत्री (गर्भं धत्ते) Mb. 11. 26. 5. **-अर्ह (ण)** *a.* deserving capital punishment; ब्रह्मबन्धुर्न हन्तव्य आततायी वधार्हणः Bhāg. 1. 7. 53. **-उदर्क** *a.* resulting in death, proving fatal. **-उद्यत** *a.* 1 murderous. -2 an assassin. **-उपायः** a means of killing; हन्याच्चित्रैर्वधोपायैः Ms. 9. 248. **-कर्माधिकारिन्** *m.* a hangman, an executioner. **-जीविन्** *m.* 1 a hunter. -2 a butcher. **-दण्डः** 1 corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.). -2 capital punishment; वधदण्डमतः परम् Ms. 8. 129. **-निग्रहः** capital punishment. **-निर्णेकः** atonement for murder; दानेन वधनिर्णेकम् Ms. 11. 139. **-भूमिः** *f.*, **-स्थली** *f.*, **-स्थानम्** 1 a place of execution. -2 a slaughter-house. **-स्तम्भः** the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधक *a.* (-धका,-धिका *f.*) [हनः क्वुन्, वध च Uṇ. 2. 35] Killing, destructive, injurious. **-कः** 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रम् [वधु-अत्रन् Uṇ. 3. 104] A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर् *n.* A destructiue weapon; अव रुद्रा अशसो हन्तना वधः Rv. 2. 34. 9.

वधिकः, -कम् musk.

वधित्रम् 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः *f.*, **-वधुका** 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधूः *f.* [उह्यते पितृगेहात् पतिगृहं वह्-ऊधुक् च; cf. Uṇ. 1. 83] 1 A bride; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गं प्राप ध्वजच्छायनिवारितोष्णम् R. 7. 4, 19; समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः Ś 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वांस्त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4; 4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि नन्दिनि पार्थिवानाम् 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; स्वयशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न वधूष्वघानि विमृशन्ति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 49, 67. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; मृगवधूः a doe; व्याघ्रवधूः, गजवधूः &c. **-Comp. -कालः** The time during which a woman is held to be a bride. **-गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः** the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. **-जनः** a wife; female, woman. **-पक्षः** the party of the bride (at a wedding). **-वरम्** a newly married couple. **-वस्त्रम्** bridal apparel, nuptial attire. **-वासस्** *n.* a bride's undergarment.

वधूटशयनः A lattice, window.

वधू (धु) टी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः क्वाप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhāṣa P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law. **-Comp. -शयनम्** a lattice, window.

वधूसरा N. of a river; वितस्ता सरयूश्चापि तमसा च वधूसरा Śiva B. 6. 56.

वध्य *a.* 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished **-ध्यः** 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; अद्यापि बध्यमानां वध्यः को नेच्छति शिखां मे Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. **-Comp. -दिण्डिमः, -पटहः** a drum beaten at the time of execution. **-पालः** a jailer. **-भूः, -भूमिः** *f.*, **-स्थलम्, -स्थानम्** a place of execution. **-माला** a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed. **-वासस्** the clothes of a criminal who has been executed; वध्यांश्च हन्युः सततं यथाशास्त्रं नृपाज्ञया । वध्यवासांसि गृह्णीयुः शय्याश्चाभरणानि च ॥ Ms. 10. 56. **-शिला** 1 an executioner's block, scaffold. -2 a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रम् 1 A leathern strap or thong; see वर्ध्रम्. -2 Lead. **-ध्री** A leathern thong.

वध्रि *a.* Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिका *m.* A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्र्यः A shoe.

वन् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To aid. -3 To sound. -4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. -2 To seek for, seek to obtain. -3 To conquer, possess. -4 Ved. To like, love. -5 To wish, desire. -6 To make ready, prepare for. -7 To hurt, injure.

–III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति-ते) 1 To favour, aid. –2 To hurt, injure. –3 To sound. –4 To confide in.

वत *p. p.* 1 Uttered, sounded. –2 Killed, hurt. –3 Asked, begged.

वनम् [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति रागिणाम्. –2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16; 6. 86. –3 A place of abode, residence, house. –4 A fountain, spring (of water). –5 Water in general; गगनं ... वनौघनमदभ्रम् Śi. 6. 73. –6 A wooden vessel. –7 Wood, timber. –8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. –9 Ved. A cloud. –10 Light, a ray of light. –11 Worshipping. –12 A mountain; L. D. B. –13 Plenty, abundance. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्पम् &c.) –**Comp.** –**अग्निः** a forest conflagration. –**अजः** the wild goat. –**अन्तः** 1 the skirts or borders of a forest; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनान्ते R. 2. 58. –2 the forest region itself, wood; वनान्तशय्याकठिनीकृताकृती Ki. 1. 36; अन्तःकूजन् मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनान्तः U. 2. 25. –**अन्तरम्** 1 another wood. –2 the interior of a forest; अपि वनान्तरमल्पकुचान्तरा श्रयति पर्वत पर्वसु संनता V. 4. 49. –**अब्जिनी** a lotus-plant growing in water. –**अरिष्टा** wild turmeric. –**अर्चकः** a florist, maker of garlands. –**अलक्तम्** red earth or ruddle. –**अलिका** a sun-flower. –**आखुः** a hare. –**आखुकः** a kind of bean. –**आपगा** 'wood-river', a forest-stream; महार्णवं समासाद्य वनापगशतं यथा Rām. 7. 19. 17.–**आर्द्रकम्** the root of wild ginger. (–**का**) wild ginger. –**आश** *a.* living on water; कुतः क्षीरं...वनाशानां वनाश्रमनिवासिनाम् Mb. 13. 14. 124. (–**शः**) 1 dining in a wood, a picnic; क्वचिद्वनाशाय मनो दधद् व्रजात् प्रातः समुत्थाय वयस्यवत्सपान् Bhāg. 10. 12. 1. –2 a kind of small barley. –**आश्रमः** abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. –**आश्रमिन्** *m.* an anchorite, a hermit. –**आश्रयः** 1 an inhabitant of the wood. –2 a sort of crow or raven. –**उत्साहः** a rhinoceros. –**उद्भवा** the wild cotton plant. –**उपप्लवः** a forest conflagration. –**उपलः** shaped and dried cow dung (Mar. गोवरी). –**ओकस्** *m.* 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. –2 an anchorite, a hermit. –3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c.; तस्य त्यक्तस्वभावस्य घृणेर्मायावनौकसः Bhāg. 7. 2. 7. –**ओषधिः** a medicinal herb growing in a forest or growing wild. –**कणा** wild pepper. –**कदली** wild plantain. –**करिन्** *m.*, –**कुञ्जरः**, –**गजः** a wild elephant. –**काम** *a.* fond of a forest. –**कार्पासी** (–**सिः** *f.*) the wild cotton tree. –**कुक्कुटः** a wild fowl. –**कोलिः** *f.* the wild jujube tree. –**खण्डम्** a forest. –**ग** *a.* inhabitant of a forest. –**गवः** the wild ox. –**गहनम्** a thicket, the thick part of a forest; इति चालयश्चलसानुवनगहनजानुमापतिः। –**गुप्तः** a spy. **गुल्मः** a wild or forest shrub. –**गोचर** *a.* 1 frequenting woods. –2 living in water; जहास चाहो वनगोचरो मृगः Bhāg. 3. 18. 2. (–**रः**) 1 a hunter. –2 a forester. (–**रम्**) a forest. –**ग्रहणम्** surrounding a forest and stopping all egress. –**ग्राहिन्** a beater of the forest, one who surrounds a forest; तेन हि निवर्तय पूर्वगतान् वनग्राहिणः Ś. 2. 6/7. –**ग्रामकः** a forest village, a poor village. –**चन्दनम्** 1 the Devadāru tree. –2 aloe-wood. –**चन्द्रिका**, –**ज्योत्स्ना** a kind of jasmine. –**चम्पकः** the wild Champaka tree. –**चर** *a.* living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (–**रः**) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिम् Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. –2 a wild animal. –3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Śarabha. –**चर्या** roaming about or residence in a forest. –**छागः** 1 a wild goat. –2 a boar. –**छिद्** *m.* a wood-cutter. –**जः** 1 an elephant. –2 a kind of fragrant grass. –3 the wild citron tree. –4 a woodman. (–**जम्**) a blue lotus-flower. –**जा** 1 wild ginger. –2 the wild cotton tree. –**जीविन्** a forester, woodman. –**तिक्तः** the yellow myrobalan tree. –**दः** a cloud. –**दाहः** a forest-conflagration. –**दीपः**=°चम्पकः –**देवता** a sylvan deity, a dryad; शुश्राव कुञ्जेषु यशः स्वमुच्चैरुद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; 9. 52; Ś. 4. 5; अनुप्रयाता वनदेवताभ्यामदृश्यत स्थावरराजकन्या Ku. 3. 52; 6. 39. –**द्रुमः** a tree growing wild in a forest. –**धारा** an avenue of trees. –**धितिः** *f.* Ved. a hatchet. –**धेनुः** *f.* the female of the wild ox or *Bos gavæus*. –**पः** a woodman; यथा वनान्ते वनपैर्विसृष्टः कक्षं दहेत्कृष्णगतिः सुघोषः Mb. 9. 24. 63.–**पल्लवः** the शोभाञ्जन tree. –**पांसुलः** a hunter. –**पार्श्वम्** the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. –**पुष्पम्** a forest-flower. –**पूरकः** the wild citron tree. –**प्रवेशः** commencing a hermit's life. –**प्रस्थ** *a.* retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (–**स्थः**) a wood situated on a table-land. –**प्रियः** the cuckoo. (–**यम्**) the cinnamon tree. –**बर्हिणः**,–**बर्हिणः** a wild peacock.–**भूः** *f.*, –**भूमिः** *f.* forest ground. –**भूषणी** the female of the Indian cuckoo. –**मक्षिका** a gad-fly. –**मल्ली** wild-jasmine. –**माला** a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Kṛiṣṇa; ग्रथितमौलिरसौ वनमालया R. 9. 51; it is thus described :– आजानुलम्बिनी माला सर्वर्तुकुसुमोज्ज्वला। मध्ये स्थूलकदम्बाढ्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता ॥ °धरः an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa. –**मालिन्** *a.* adorned with a chaplet of wood-flowers.(–*m.*) an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gīt. 5; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* –**मालिनी** N. of the town of Dvārakā. –**मुच्** *a.* pouring water; R. 9. 22. (–*m.*), –**मूतः** a cloud. –**मुद्गः** a kind of kidney-bean. –**मोचा** wild plantain.–**रक्षकः** a forest-keeper. –**राजः** the lion. –**राजिः**, –**जी** *f.* 1 a grove or long row of trees. –2 a long tract of forest. –3 a path in a forest. –**रुहम्** a lotus-flower; वनरुहाननं बिभ्रदावृतम् Bhāg. 10. 31. 12. –**लक्ष्मी** *f.* 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. –2 the plantain. –**लता** a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः Ś. 1. 17. –**वर्तिका** a kind of quail. –**वह्निः**,–**हुताशनः** a forest-conflagration. –**वासः** 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest; अनुमतगमना शकुन्तला तरुभिरियं वनवास-

बन्धुभिः Ś. 4. 10. -2 a wild or nomadic life. -3 a forest-dweller, a forester. -वासनः a civet-cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. -2 a hermit; so वनस्थायिन्. -बीजः, -बीजकः the wild citron tree. -वृन्ताकी the egg-plant. -व्रीहिः wild rice. -शृङ्गाटः Tribulus Lanuginosus (Mar. सराटा). -शोभनम् a lotus. -श्वन् m. 1 a jackal. -2 a tiger. -3 a civet-cat. -सङ्कटः a kind of pulse. -सद्, -संवासिन् m. a forester; प्रणुदन्नवौ वनसदां परिश्रमम् Ki. 12. 50. -समूहः a thick wood. -संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -स्थः 1 a deer. -2 a hermit; कुतः क्षीरं वनस्थानाम् Mb. 13. 14. 124. -स्था, -स्थी the holy fig tree. -स्थली a wood, forest ground; नखक्षतानीव वनस्थलीनाम् Ku. 3. 29. -स्रज् f. a garland of forest flowers. -हासः, -हासकः 1 the Kāśa grass. -2 N. of the flower-plant Kunda.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्य पतिः नि० सुट्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms; अपुष्पाः फलवन्तो ये ते वनस्पतयः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47. -2 A tree in general; तमाशु विघ्नं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. -3 The Soma plant. -4 A stem, trunk. -5 A beam; pole, post. -6 A sacrificial post. -7 An offering to *Vanaspati*. -8 A wooden amulet. -9 A scaffold. -10 An ascetic. -Comp. -कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननम् Ved. Wealth.

वनरः (= वानरः); L. D. B.

वनस् n. Ved. 1 Loveliness or glory; आयाहि वनसा सह Ṛv. 10. 72. 1. -2 Wealth. -3 A wood.

वनायुः [Uṇ. 1. 4] N. of a district; निद्रां विहाय वनजाक्ष वनायुदेश्याः R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज a. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse).

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. -2 A heap. -3 Asking, begging. -f. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोकवनिका.

वनिन् a. Ved. 1 Worshipping. -2 Desiring. -3 Giving, bestowing. -4 Abounding in water. -5 Living in a forest. -m. 1 A tree. -2 The Soma plant. -3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); पूगवनी Mv. 7. 13; अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag; वनीमिमां ते पृतना प्रतनीमतनीयसीम् Śiva B. 19. 10; कल्याणीं तु वनीमनीनयदहो कस्याप्यमृष्यन् वचः Viś. Guṇa. 48.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kiṁśuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also वनेबिल्वकाः in this sense.

वनेचर a. [वने चरति चर-ट अलुक् स०] Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानाम् Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit. -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -5 A demon.

वनित p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. -2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वदन्त्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते । यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम ॥ Bv. 2. 117; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8. -2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानाम् Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman. -4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विष् m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठुः [वन्-इष्ठुच् Uṇ 4. 2] Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice. -2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60; Śi. 14. 48.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). -2 To ask, entreat, request.

वनीयस् a. Very liberal; अन्यथा तेऽव्यक्तगतेर्दर्शनं नः कथं नृणाम्। नितरां म्रियमाणानां संसिद्धस्य वनीयसः ॥ Bhāg. 1. 19. 37.

वनुः Ved. 1 A malicious person (हिंसक). -2 An assailant, enemy; त्वम् इन्द्र वनून् अहन् Ṛv. 4. 30. 5. -3 An adherent, a friend; वनुं वा ये सुश्रुणं सुश्रुतो धुः 10. 74. 1.

वनुस् a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. -2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. -m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिंसक). -2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वन्द् 1 Ā. (वन्दते, वन्दित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; 13. 77; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. -*With* अभि to salute, greet respectfully; मानोन्नतेनाप्यभिवन्द्य मूर्ध्ना R. 16. 81.

वन्दकः 1 A praiser. -2 A parasitical plant; also वन्दका.

वन्दथः [वन्द्-अथः Uṇ. 3. 112] 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

वन्दनम् [वन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. -ना 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वन्दनकम् Respectful salutation.

वन्दनीय *a.* Fit to be saluted, adorable. **–या** Yellow pigment.

वन्दा 1 A female beggar. –2 Parasitical plant (**वन्दाकः, –की, –का, वन्दारः** also in this sense).

वन्दारः A parasitical plant.

वन्दारु *a.* 1 Praising. –2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमनुगृहीतो महामुनिवन्दारुः Mu. 7. –*n.* Praise. –*m.* A panegyrist, bard.

वन्दिन् *m.* A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; धैर्मच्छेदात् पटुतरगिरो वन्दिनो नीलकण्ठाः V. 4. 13; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kṣatriya father and a Śūdra mother). –2 A captive, prisoner.

वन्दिः, वन्दी *f.* [वन्द्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 128] See बन्दी. 1 A female prisoner. –2 Prey, booty, spoil. **–Comp. –पालः** a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वन्द्य *a.* 1 Adorable, venerable; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगताम् U. 4. 11. –2 To be respectfully saluted; वन्द्यं युगं चरणयोर्जनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. –3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. **–द्या** 1 A parasitical plant. –2 Yellow pigment.

वन्द्रः [वन्द्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] A worshipper, votary. **–न्द्रम्** Prosperity.

वन्धुर *a.* See बन्धुर.

वन्ध्य [Uṇ. 4. 121], **वन्ध्या** See बन्ध्य, बन्ध्या; यत्र वन्ध्यफला वृक्षा विपुष्पा पर्णवर्जिताः Rām. 4. 48. 8.

वन्नः [Uṇ. 2. 28] A co-partner.

वन्य *a.* [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवित् कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधाम् R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्गशाखिनाम् 45, 88. –2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. –3 Wooden. **–न्यः** 1 A wild animal. –2 A wild plant. –3 A monkey; शतशो नैर्ऋतान् वन्या जघ्नुर्वन्याश्च नैर्ऋताः। नैर्ऋतास्तत्र वध्यन्ते प्रायेण न तु वानराः॥ Rām. 3. 287. 29. **–न्यम्** Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); रामोऽपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 20. **–Comp. –आश्रमः** = वानप्रस्थाश्रमः q. v.; लोकमुख्येषु सत्कारं लिङ्गिमुख्येषु चासकृत्। कुर्वतस्तस्य कौन्तेय वन्याश्रमपदं भवेत्॥ Mb. 12. 66. 9. **–इतर** *a.* tame, domesticated. **–गजः, –द्विपः** a wild elephant. **–वृत्ति** *a.* living on forest-food.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. –2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उप्त; *pass.* उप्यते; *desid.* विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलम् Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलम् Subhāṣ; Ku. 2. 5; Ś. 6. 23. –2 To throw (as arrow); cast (as dice); शरान् वपन्तं निशितान् सुपुङ्खान् Mb. 6. 63. 28. –3 To beget, produce. –4 To weave. –5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). –*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. –2 One who sows, a sower. –3 Shaving. –4 Weaving.

वपनम् [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. –2 Shaving, shearing; वपनं मेखला दण्डो भैक्षचर्या व्रतानि च Ms. 11. 152; प्रयागे भास्करक्षेत्रे पितृमातृवियोगतः । आधाने सोमपाने च वपनं पञ्चसु स्मृतम् ॥ –3 Semen virile, seed. –4 A razor. –5 Placing, arranging. **–नी** 1 A barber's shop. –2 A weaving instrument. –3 A weaver's shop (तन्तुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. –2 A hole, cavity; वल्मीकस्य वपायां च Mb. 13. 85. 49. –3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. –4 The skin of the intestines; अगस्त्यस्याभिचारेण युष्माकं च वपा हुता Mb. 1. 118. 15. –5 A fleshy prominent navel. **–Comp. –कृत्** *m.* marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः [उप्यन्ते सर्वदुःखानि अत्र, वप्-उसिः Uṇ. 2. 114] The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष *a.* Ved. 1 Handsome. –2 Wonderful. **–षम्** Beauty (of form).

वपुस् *a.* [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). –*n.* 1 (*a*) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कान्तमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Śi. 10. 50. (*b*) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शङ्खपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 82; परिघः क्षतजतुल्यवपुः Bṛi. S. 30. 25. –2 Essence, nature; अष्टानां लोकपालानां वपुर्धारयते नृपः Ms. 5. 96. –3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance; ' वपुः क्लीबं तनौ शस्ताकृतावपि ' इति मेदिनी; श्रमेण च विवर्णानां वक्त्राणां विप्लुतं वपुः Mb. 11. 20. 34. –4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. –5 Ved. Water. **–Comp. –गुणः, –प्रकर्षः** excellence of form, personal beauty; संधुक्षयन्तीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. **–धर** *a.* 1 embodied. –2 beautiful. **–स्रवः** a humour of the body.

वपुष्मत् *a.* 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददृशे जगतीभुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. –2 Beautiful, handsome; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64. –3 Well-built and fat (हृष्टपुष्ट); अरोगप्रसवा नार्यो वपुष्मन्तो हि मानवाः Rām. 7. 41. 19. –4 Complete, whole, unbroken (अक्षत); शतं वाहसहस्राणां तण्डुलानां वपुष्मताम् Rām. 7. 91. 19 (com. अभग्नस्वरूपाणाम्). –5 Materialist (देहात्मवादी); ततस्त्रेतायुगं नाम मानवानां वपुष्मताम् Rām. 7. 74. 11. –*m.* N. of one of the Viśvedevas.

वप्तृ *m.* [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. –2 A father, procreator. –3 A poet, an inspired sage. –4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः, -प्रम् [उप्यते अत्र वप्-रन् Un. 2. 27] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयाम् (उर्वीम्) R. 1. 30; द्वितीयामिव मामत्र वप्रमालम्ब्य तिष्ठत Śiva B. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); शृङ्गाग्रलग्नाम्बुदवप्रपङ्कः R. 13. 47; see वप्रक्रीडा below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलावप्रघनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरन्ति वप्राः Śi. 4. 58; 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36; 6. 8. -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपाम् Ki. 6. 4; 7. 11; 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general; विकासि वप्राम्भसि गन्धसूचितम् Ki. 4. 26. -11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. -13 A multitude, a heap; L. D. B. **-प्रः** 1 A father. -2 A Prajāpati. **-प्रम्** 1 Lead. -2 Gold; L. D. B. **-प्रा** 1 A flat bank of earth. -2 Garden-bed. **-Comp. -अभिघातः** butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); वप्राभिघातपरिमण्डलितोरुदेहः Ki. 5. 42; cf. तटाघात. **-अवनी** cultivated land. **-क्रिया, -क्रीडा** the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2. **-क्षेत्रफलम्** the circumference of a sphere.

वप्रकः The circumference of a wheel.

वप्रिः 1 A field. -2 The ocean. -3 Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वप्री 1 A mound of earth, hillock. -2 Ant-hill.

वभ्र् 1 P. (वभ्रति) To go, move.

वम् 1 P. (वमति, वान्त; *caus.* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुखैः Bk. 15. 62; 9. 10; 14. 30. -2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमाग्नेयग्रावा निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; Ś. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20; अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधाराम् Vās. -3 To throw out or down; वान्तमाल्यः R. 7. 6. -4 To reject; अथैतद्वचः पणयो वमन्नित् Ṛv. 10. 108. 8.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out; तेषां श्रमं च ग्लानिं च वमथुं वेपथुं व्रणान् सर्वं व्यपानुदत् कृष्णः Mb. 7. 100. 14. -2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk. -3 A cough.

वमनम् [वम्-ल्युट्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 Drawing out, taking or getting out as in स्वर्गाभिष्यन्दवमनम् R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. -3 An emetic; also वमनद्रव्यम्. -4 Offering oblations. -5 Pain. **-नः** Hemp. **-नी** 1 A leech. -2 The cotton shrub.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम्-इन्] 1 Fire. -2 A cheat, rogue. **-मिः** *f.* 1 Sickness, nausea. -2 An emetic.

वमिन् *a.* Vomiting, being sick; P. III. 2. 157.

वमी Vomiting.

वम्भः A bamboo (वंश).

वम्भारवः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः, -म्री An ant. **-Comp. -कूटम्** an ant-hill.

वय् 1 Ā. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनम् Weaving.

वयस् *n.* [अज्-असुन् वीभावः] 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16; Bhāg. 10. 26. 4. -2 Youth, the prime of life; वयसि गते कः कामविकारः Charpaṭa. S. 10; Bhāg. 8. 15. 17; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः Subhās.; so अतिक्रान्तवयाः. -3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; मृगवयोगवयोपचितं वनम् R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Śi. 3. 55; 11. 47. -4 A crow; वयांसि किं न कुर्वन्ति चञ्च्वा स्वोदरपूरणम् Pt. 1. 23 (here it may mean 'a bird' also.). -5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. -6 Energy, strength. -7 Health, soundness of constitution. **-Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत** *a.* (**वयोतिग** &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. **-अधिक** *a.* (**वयोधिक**) older in age, senior. **-अवस्था** (**वयोवस्था**) stage or period of life, measure of age; वयोऽवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत Māl. 9. 29. **-कर** *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. **-गत** *a.* 1 come of age. -2 advanced in years; अयमितर आत्मा कृतकृत्यो वयोगतः प्रैति Ait. Up. 2. 4. (**-तम्**) the departure of youth. **-परिणतिः, -परिणामः** ripeness of age; advanced or old age. **-प्रमाणम्** 1 measure or length of life. -2 duration of life. **-बाल** *a.* young in years. **-वृद्ध** *a.* (**वयोवृद्ध**) old, advanced in years. **-संधिः** 1 transition from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंधयः. -2 puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). **-स्थ** *a.* (**वयःस्थ** or **वयस्थ**) 1 youthful; नानावर्णविभक्तानां वयःस्थानां तथैव च Rām. 1. 53. 20. -2 grown up, mature. -3 strong, powerful. (**-स्थः**) a friend; contemporary. (**-स्था**) 1 a female companion. -2 the yellow myrobalan tree. -3 small cardamoms. **-स्थानम्** firmness of youth. **-हानिः** *f.* (**वयोहानिः**) 1 loss or decline of youth. -2 loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य *a.* [वयसा तुल्यः यत्] 1 Being of the same age. -2 Contemporary. **-स्यः** A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). **-स्या** A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनम् [वय् उनन् Uṇ. 3. 60] (also used in adjectival sense) 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception; सर्वानाचष्ट वैकुण्ठं चक्षुषा वयुनेन सः Bhāg. 10. 13. 38 ; 4. 9. 8. –2 A temple (said to be *m*. also in this sense in Uṇādisūtras). –3 A rule, precept, order. –4 Manner, custom. –5 Clearness. –6 Action, act (कर्म); अग्ने नय सुपथा राये अस्मान् विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् Iśop. 18.

वयोधस् *m*. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा *a*. [वयसि धाञ: Uṇ. 4. 236] Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. –2 Giving strength or health. –3 Giving food. **–धाः** *f*. Strength, power.

वयोरङ्गम् Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वरयति-ते, strictly *caus*. of वृ, or वॄ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर *a*. [वृ-कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest, royal, princely; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23; 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; नृवरः, तरुवरः, सरिद्वरा &c. –2 Better than, preferable to; ग्रन्थिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. **–रः** 1 The act of choosing, selecting. –2 Choice, selection. –3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वरं वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon'; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). –4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. –5 A wish, desire in general. –6 Solicitation, entreaty. –7 Charity, alms. –8 Surrounding, enclosing. –9 Obstructing, checking. –10 A bridegroom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या; see under वधू (1) also. –11 A suitor, wooer. –12 A dowry. –13 A son-in-law; 'वरो जामातरि श्रेष्ठे' इति विश्वः; रथाङ्गभर्त्रेऽभिनवं वराय Śi. 3. 36. –14 A dissolute man, libertine. –15 A sparrow. –16 Bdellium. **–रम्** Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). **–Comp. –अङ्ग** *a*. having an excellent form. (**–ङ्गः**) 1 an elephant. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 N. of Cupid. –4 a Nakṣatra year consisting of 324 days. (**–ङ्गी**) turmeric. (**–ङ्गम्**) 1 the head; वराङ्गानि महार्हाणि धनुषा शातयामि वः Rām. 1. 66. 10; वराङ्गमुर्व्यामपतच्चमूमुखे Mb. 8. 91. 53. –2 the best part. –3 an elegant form. –4 pudendum muliebre. –5 green cinnamon. **–अङ्गना** a lovely woman; वराङ्गनासेवनमल्पभोजनम् Lakṣmīcharitra. **–अन्नम्** excellent dish; पक्वापक्वं दिवारात्रं वरान्नममृतोपमम् Mb. 7. 67. 2. **–अरणिः** a mother; ददर्श रावणस्तत्र गोवृषेन्द्रवरारणिम् Rām. 7. 23. 22. **–अर्ह** *a*. 1 worthy of a boon. –2 very worthy, highly esteemed; मत्कृतेऽद्य वरार्हायाः श्यामतां समुपागतम्(मुखम्) Mb.3. 144. 11. –3 very expensive. **–आनना** a lovely-faced woman. **–आजीविन्** *m*. an astrologer. **–आरुहः** an ox. **–आरोह** *a*. having fine hips. (**–हः**) 1 an excellent rider. –2 a rider on an elephant or horse. –3 mounting, riding. (**–हा**) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरम्भणम् Māl. 6. 11. **–आलिः** the moon. **–आसनम्** 1 an excellent seat. –2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. –3 the China rose. –4 a cistern, reservoir. (**–नः**) 1 a door-keeper. –2 a lover, paramour **–इन्द्रः** 1 a chief, sovereign. –2 Indra. –3 (also *n*.) N. of a part of Bengal. **–न्द्री** the ancient Gaura or Gauda country. **–ईश्वरः** N. of Śiva. **–उरुः, –रूः** *f*. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). **–क्रतुः** an epithet of Indra. **–गात्र** *a*. fair-limbed, beautiful. **–चन्दनम्** 1 a kind of sandal wood. –2 the pine tree. **–तनु** *a*. fair-limbed. (**–नुः** *f*.) a beautiful woman; वरतनुरथवासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. **–तन्तुः** N. of an ancient sage; कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतन्तुशिष्यः R. 5. 1. **–त्वचः** the *Nimba* tree. **–द** *a*. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon; आगच्छ वरदे देवि जपे मे संनिधौ भव Sandhyā. –2 propitious. (**–दः**) 1 a benefactor. –2 N. of a class of Manes. –3 fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °चतुर्थी N. of the 4th day in the bright half of माघ, °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (**–दा**) 1 N. of a river; वरद वरदारोधोवृक्षैः सहावनतो रिपुः M. 5. 1. –2 a maiden, girl. **–दक्षिणा** 1 a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. –2 a term for expense incurred in fruitless endeavours to recover a loss. **–दानम्** the granting of a boon. **–दानिक** *a*. arising from the bestowal of a favour or boon; चतुर्दश वने वासं वर्षाणि वरदानिकम् Rām. 2. 107. 7. **–द्रुमः** agallochum. **–धर्मः** a noble act of justice. **–निमन्त्रणम्** a journey undertaken by the parents of the bride to recall the bridegroom (who pretends to go to Kāśī.). **–निश्चयः** the choice of a bridegroom. **–पक्षः** the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding); प्रमुदितवरपक्षमेकतस्तत् R. 6. 86. **–पुरुषः** the best of men; अहं वरपुरुषमनुष्यो वासुदेवः कामयितव्यः Mk. 1. 30/31. **–प्रद** *a*. granting wishes. **–प्रदा** N. of Lopāmudrā. **–प्रस्थानम्, –यात्रा** the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. **–फलः** the cocoa-nut tree. **–बाह्लिकम्** saffron. **–युवतिः, –ती** *f*. a beautiful young woman. **–रुचिः** N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). **–लक्षणम्** the requisites of wedding. पाणिग्रहणमन्त्राश्च प्रथितं वरलक्षणम् Mb. 7. 55. 16. **–लब्ध** *a*. received as a boon. (**–ब्धः**) the *Champaka* tree. **–वत्सला** a mother-in-law. **–वर्णम्** gold. **–वर्णिनी** 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman; मया हीयं वृता पूर्वं भार्यार्थे वरवर्णिनी Mb. 1. 5. 23. –2 a woman in general. –3 turmeric. –4 lac. –5 N. of Lakṣmī. –6 of Durgā. –7 of Sarasvatī. –8 the creeper called *Priyaṅgu*. –9 a yellow pigment. **–वृद्धः** N. of Śiva. **–शीतम्** cinnamon. **–सुरत** *a*. 1 very wanton. –2 acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. **–स्रज्** *f*. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः [वृ-वुन् Uṇ. 5. 44] 1 A wish, request, boon. -2 A cloak. -3 A kind of wild bean. -4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. **-कम्** 1 The cover of a boat. -2 A towel, wiper.

वरणम् [वृ-ल्युट् ल्यु वा Uṇ. 2. 71] 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. -3 Surrounding, encircling. -4 Covering, screening, protecting. -5 The choice of a bride. -6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). -7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. **-णः** 1 A rampart, surrounding wall; वरणः कनकस्य मानिनीं दिवमङ्कादमराद्रिरागताम् ...... उवास N. 2. 86. -2 A bridge. -3 The tree called Varuṇa; Rām. 2. 94. 9; see वरुण (Mar. वायवर्णा). -4 A tree in general; इह सिन्धवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. -5 A camel. -6 A kind of ornament on a bow. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A particular magical formula recited over weapons. -Comp. **-माला, -स्रज्** See वरस्रज्.

वरटः [वृ-अटन् Uṇ. 4. 86] 1 Gander. -2 A kind of grain. -3 A kind of wasp. **-टा, -टी** 1 A goose; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135; कण्डूयमाना वरटा स्वचञ्चुपुटकोटिभिः। हंसं कामयमानं तु वारयेत् पक्षधूननैः ॥ Kāśikhaṇḍa. 3. 68. -2 A wasp or a variety of it; भो वयस्य, एते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्यवर्ता वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न खाद्यन्ते तत्र तत्र गच्छन्ति Mk. 1. **-टम्** A jasmine flower (कुन्दपुष्प).

वरणक *a.* Obstructing; गुरु वरणकमेव तमः Sāṁkhya K. 13.

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरण्डः [वृ-अण्डच् Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 A multitude, group. -2 A pimple or eruption on the face. -3 A veranda. -4 A heap of grass. -5 The string of a fish-hook. -6 Pocket. -7 The middle part of the sacrificial altar (वेदी); see वरण्डक. (The word वरण्डलम्बुक in यदिदानीमहं वरण्डलम्बुक इव दूरमुत्क्षिप्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which, if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed. वरण्ड may mean a contrivance for drawing water from a well (named आकती in Marathi) and लम्बुक is its handle.)

वरण्डक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. -2 Frightened. -3 Miserable, wretched. **-कः** 1 A mound of earth. -2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. -3 A wall. -4 An eruption on the face. -5 = वरण्डः (7); गताश्रुरन्तरा दन्ती वरण्डक इवाभवत् Śi. 19. 65 (Com. 'वरण्डकोऽन्तरावेदौ संदोहमुखरोगयोः' इति विश्वः).

वरण्डा 1 A dagger, knife. -2 A kind of bird (सारिका). -3 The wick of a lamp.

वरण्डालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरण्डी *f.* A sheaf of grass; Chārudatta 1.

वरत्रा, -त्रम् [वृ-अत्रन् Uṇ. 3. 104] 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather); वंशः प्रांशुरसौ घुणव्रणमयो जीर्णा वरत्रा इमाः Udb.; Bhāg. 8. 24. 45; विततपृथुवरत्रातुल्यरूपैर्मयूखैः Śi. 11. 44. -2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; समुन्नयन् भूतिमनार्यसंगमाद्वरं विरोधोऽपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरम् being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यदनृतं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनसुखम् H. 1. 116; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानामुपगमः *ibid;* वरं गर्भस्रावो वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनम्, वरं जातप्रेतो वरमपि च कन्यैव जनिता। वरं वन्ध्या भार्या वरमपि च गर्भेषु वसतिर्न चाविद्वान् रूपद्रविणगुणयुक्तोऽपि तनयः ॥ Pt.; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरयितृ *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. **-ला** 1 A goose. -2 A kind of wasp.

वरस् *m.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 Turmeric. -4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यत् स वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; तत् किमुज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नानुकम्पसे Māl. 10. -2 Low, vile. -3 Impure. **-कः** 1 N. of Śiva. -2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमल्पं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A *cowrie*. -2 A rope, cord. -3 The seed vessel; वराटकिञ्जल्कनिभोष्ठदन्तः Rām. ch. 1. 7. -Comp. **-राट्** the king of Vidarbha or Berar; वराटराट् चारुनितान्तचारुणोः N. 16. 111, 117.

वराटकः 1 A *cowrie*; a kind of measure 1/80 of a Paṇa; प्राप्तः काणवराटकोऽपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुञ्च माम् Bh. 3. 4. -2 The seed-vessed of the lotus-flower; औज्झि प्रियाङ्गैर्घृणयैव रूक्षा न वारिदुर्गात्तु वराटकस्य N. 7. 18; 11. 110. -3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). -Comp. **-रजस्** *m.* the tree called नागकेशर.

वराटिका 1 A *cowrie*; लोभाद्वराटिकानां विक्रेतुं तक्रमानिशमटन्त्या (लब्धो...नीलमणिः) Bv. 2. 42. -2 A trifling; प्रयागे मुच्यते येन तस्य गङ्गा वराटिका Udb.

वराटी-डी (In music) A kind of Rāga.

वराणः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 The वरुण tree.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकम् A diamond.

वरालः, वरालकः [वृ-आलच् Uṇ. 1. 110] 1 Cloves. (also *n.*). -2 A donor. **-ला** A female goose.

वरालिका An epithet of Durgā; L. D. B.

वराशिः -सिः A coarse cloth.

वरासिः A swordsman; L. D. B.

वरासी *f.* Bathing cloth or soiled cloth; L. D. B.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलाभाय आहन्ति भूमिम् आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले Ś. 2. 6. -2 A ram. -3 A bull. -4 A cloud. -5 A crocodile. -6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. -7 N. of Viṣṇu in the third or boar incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलङ्ककलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. -8 A particular measure. -9 N. of Varāhamihira. -10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -11 A mountain; L. D. B. -12 A coin; L. D. B. -13 A kind of grass; L. D. B. **-Comp. -अवतारः** the boar or third incarnation of Viṣṇu. **-कन्दः** a kind of esculent root. **-कर्णः** a kind of arrow; वराहकर्णैर्नालीकैविकर्णैश्चाभ्यवीवृषत् Mb. 7. 166. 24. **-कर्णिका** a kind of missile. **-कल्पः** the period of the boar incarnation, the period during which Viṣṇu assumed the form of a boar. **-क्रान्ता** the sensitive plant. **-द्वादशी** a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Māgha in honour of Viṣṇu. **-नामन्** *n.* an esculent root. **-पुराणम्** N. of one of the 18 major Purāṇas. **-मिहिरः** N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama). **-शृङ्गः** N. of Śiva.

वराहुः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence; न ह्यस्य वर्ष्मणः पुंसां वरिम्णः सर्वयोगिनाम् Bhāg 3. 25. 2; 4. 15. 26. -2 Ved. Circuit, compass. -3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. -2 Wealth. -3 Room, space. -4 Pleasure, happiness. -5 Ease.

वरिवसि(स्यि)त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवसितृ *a.* Worshipper; न तच्चित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि त्वच्चरणयोर्न कस्या उन्नत्यै भवति शिरसस्त्वय्यवनतिः Śiva-mahimna 13.

वरिवस्यति Den. P. To show favour; cherish; Bk.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. -2 Service, attendance; क्षितिपतेः प्रसितो वरिवस्यया Rām. ch. 4. 85. Hence वरिवस्यक *a.* engaged in worship; Chārudatta 1.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिषम् A year; L. D. B.

वरिषाः *f.* (pl.) The rainy season.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent; अयं च पार्थो बीभत्सुर्वरिष्ठो ज्याविकर्षणे Mb. 3. 35. 12. -2 Largest, greatest. -3 Widest. -4 Heaviest. -5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.). **-ष्ठः** 1 The francoline partridge. -2 The orange tree. **-ष्ठम्** 1 Copper. -2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the sun. -2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरीमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable; आरादुपकारकेभ्यः सामवायिकान्यङ्गानि वरीयांसि भवन्ति ŚB. on MS. 10. 1. 23. -2 Most excellent, very good, वरीयानन्योन्यप्रगुणगुणनिर्माणनिपुणः Māl. 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. *-m.* N. of one of the Yogas. *-n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी(ली)वर्दः An ox, a bull,

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वरु-(रू)कः [Uṇ. 4. 43] A species of inferior grain.

वरुटः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुडः N. of a low caste; one of the 7 low castes, whose occupation is splitting canes (Mar. बुरुड); cf. Ms. 4. 215 Kull. (वेणः— वेणोर्भेदनेन यो जीवति, बुरुड इति विश्वरूपः).

वरुणः [वृ-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 53] 1 N. of an *Āditya* (usually associated with Mitra); Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 11. -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादसामहम् Bg. 10. 29; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Ṛv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः Śi. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The Sun. -6 The Varuṇa tree. **-Comp. -अङ्गरुहः** an epithet of Agastya. **-आत्मजः** N. of the sage Jamadagni; ततः सुतास्ते वरुणात्मजोपमाः Mb. 7. 155. 45. **-आत्मजा** spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). **-आलयः, -आवासः** the ocean. **-ईशम्, -देवम्, -दैवतम्** the Nakṣatra Śatabhiṣaj. **-पाशः** 1 a shark. -2 the noose of Varuṇa. **-लोकः** 1 the world of Varuṇa. -2 water.

वरुणानी Varuṇa's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* N. of Lakṣmī.

वरुत्रम् A cloak, mantle.

वरूलम् [वृ-उलच् Uṇ. 5. 8] Best, preeminent.

वरूत्‌ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. -त्री A guardian deity.

वरूथम्‌ [वृ-ऊथन्‌ Uṇ. 2. 6) 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरूथो रथगुप्तिर्या तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्‌ ; चक्रैः षोडशभिर्युक्तं सवरूथं सकूबरम्‌ A. Rām. 6. 11. 2. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage ; मथ्यमानात्तथा सिन्धोर्देवासुरवरूथपैः Bhāg. 8. 7. 16 ; 3. 1. 28. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses) -थः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time. -Comp. -वती a host, army.

वरूथशस्‌ *ind.* In multitude or heaps ; खार्कारभसा मत्ताः पर्यधावन्‌ वरूथशः Bhāg. 3. 17. 11.

वरूथिन्‌ *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank ; अवनिमेकरथेन वरूथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भृतः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot ; वरूथिना विनिष्पत्य व्यचरत्‌ पृतनामुखे Mb. 7. 13. 23 ; Śi. 17. 23. -2 A guard, defender. -नी An army ; स्खलितसलिलामुल्लङ्घ्यैनां जगाम वरूथिनी Śi. 12. 77 ; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* [वृ-एन्य Uṇ. 3. 98] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible ; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पाणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distingushed, chief ; वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेन्दुबिम्बं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158 ; तत्‌ सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10 ; R. 6. 24, 84. Bk. 1. 4 ; Ku. 7. 90 ; A. Rām. 2. 6. 62. -ण्यः A particular class of deceased ancestors. -ण्यम्‌ Saffron.

वरेन्द्री N. of Gauḍa or North Bengal ; L. D. B. See वरेन्द्र under वर.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. -टम्‌ Its flower.

वरोल A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [वृक्‌-अरन्‌ Uṇ. 4. 3] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -Comp. -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्कर) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's fingernails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृज्‌-घञ्‌] 1 A class, division, group ; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things) ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4 ; 11. 7 ; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side ; वर्गावुभौ देवमहीधराणाम्‌ Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class of words grouped together ; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet ; (as कवर्ग, चवर्ग etc.). -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyāya in Ṛigveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (धर्म, अर्थ and काम).-Comp. -अन्त्यम्‌ , -उत्तमम्‌ the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants ; *i. e.* a nasal. -अष्टकम्‌ the eight groups of consonants *i. e.* the consonants collectively. -कर्मन्‌ N. of an operation relating to square numbers. -घनः the cube of a square. °घातः the fifth power. -पदम्‌ , -मूलम्‌ the square root. -प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. -वर्गः the square of a square. -स्थ *a.* devoted to a party ; partial.

वर्गणा 1 Multiplication. -2 Accumulation ; इति स्तुवन्‌ हुष्कृतिवर्गणाभिः N. 10. 65. -3 A division, class.

वर्गयति Den. P. To multiply.

वर्गशस्‌ *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन्‌ *a.* Belonging to a class or party. -*m.* A leader of a group ; परिचर्यावतो द्वारे ये च केचन वर्गिणः (अभिघातयेत्‌) Mb. 12. 100. 29.

वर्गीकृत 1 Classified. -2 Squared.

वर्गीण *a.* Belonging to a class or category ; P. IV. 3. 64.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -र्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1 ; उद्वाहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Śi. 5. 15.

वर्च्‌ 1 Ā. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस्‌ *n.* [वर्च्‌-असुन्‌] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour ; स्वरेण वर्चसा चैव प्रेक्षितेन च वानर...... व्यक्तिं वां नोपलक्षये Rām. 4. 12. 31. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन्‌ *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant. -*m.* The moon ; L. D. B.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जनम्‌ [वृज्‌-ल्युट्‌] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion ; P. I. 4. 88. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जम् *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); रसवर्जं रसोऽप्यस्य परं दृष्ट्वा निवर्तते Bg. 2. 59; गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रान्ताः Ś. 4.; प्रत्यग्रहीत् सर्वममन्त्र-वर्जम् Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. –2 Abandoned, relinquished. –3 Excluded. –4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. –2 To be excluded or left out. –3 With the exception of. **–र्ज्यम्** A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken (कुयोग).

वर्ण् 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयन्त्यात्मनस्तनुम् Subhāṣ. –2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gīt. 3; Ki. 5. 18. –3 To praise; extol. –4 To spread, extend. –5 To illuminate. –6 To exert oneself. –7 To send, cast. –8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण्-अच् Uṇ. 3. 10] 1 A colour, hue; अन्तः-शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 51. –2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण् (1). –3 Colour, complexion, beauty; विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः Ki. 14. 3; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे Me. 48; R. 8. 42. –4 Look, countenance; मध्यस्थवर्ण इव दृश्यते Madhyamavyāyoga 1; किं त्वं शङ्कितवर्ण इव Chārudatta 4; अवदातिका परशङ्कितवर्णेव दृश्यते Pratimā 1. –5 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र); वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण Vārt; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते Ś. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. –6 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सवर्णम् अक्षरम्; ब्रह्मणा पूर्वसृष्टं हि कर्मभिर्वर्णतां गतम् Mb. 12. 188. 10. –7 (*a*) A letter, character, sound; न मे वर्ण-विचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5; Ki. 14. 3. (*b*) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. –8 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा प्रजा-रञ्जनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. –9 A good quality, merit, virtue; त्रिवर्णा वर्णिताऽस्माभिः किं भूयः श्रोतुमिच्छसि Bhāg. 11. 3. 16. –10 Praise; स्वगुणोच्चगिरो मुनिव्रताः परवर्णग्रहणेष्वसाधवः Śi. 16. 29. –11 Dress, decoration. –12 Outward appearance, form, figure. –13 A cloak, mantle. –14 A covering, lid. –15 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गीतक्रम); अभिध्यायन्वर्णरतिप्रमोदानातिदीर्घे जीविते को रमेत Kaṭh. 1. 28; उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56 'celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' –16 The housings of an elephant. –17 A quality, property; जङ्गमानामसंख्येयाः स्थावराणां च जातयः । तेषां विविधवर्णानां कुतो वर्णविनिश्चयः ॥ Mb. 12. 188. 9. –18 A religious observance. –19 An unknown quantity. –20 The number 'one'. –21 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. –22 Gold. –23 A musical mode. **–र्णा** Cajanus Indicus (Mar. तूर). **–र्णम्** 1 Saffron. –2 A coloured unguent or perfume. **–Comp.** **–अङ्का** a pen. **–अधिपः** a planet presiding over a caste or class. **–अनुप्रासः** alliteration. **–अन्तरम्** 1 another caste. °गमनम् the passing into another caste. –2 change of sound. **–अपसदः** an outcast. **–अपेत** *a.* devoid of any cast, outcast, degraded; वर्णा-पेतमविज्ञातं...... कर्मभिः स्वैर्विभावयेत् Ms. 10. 57. **–अवकृष्टः** a Śūdra; अपि वर्णावकृष्टस्तु नारी वा धर्मकाङ्क्षिणी Mb. 12. 240. 34. **–अर्हः** a kind of bean. **–अवर** *a.* inferior in caste. **–आगमः** the addition of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. **–आत्मन्** *m.* a word. **–आश्रमाः** the (four) castes and stages of life; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. °गुरुः N. of Śiva. °धर्मः the duties of caste and order. **–उदकम्** coloured water; वर्णोदकैः काञ्चनशृङ्गमुक्तै-स्तमायताक्ष्यः प्रणयादसिञ्चन् R. 16. 70. **–कविः** N. of a son of Kubera. **–कूपिका** an ink-stand. **–क्रमः** 1 the order of castes or colours. –2 alphabetical order or arrangement. **–गत** *a.* 1 coloured. –2 algebraical. **–गुरुः** a king, prince. **–ग्रथना** a method (artificial) of writing verses. **–चारकः** a painter. **–ज्येष्ठः** a Brāhmaṇa. **–तर्णकम्, –तर्णिका** woollen cloth used as a mat. **–तालः** (in music) a kind of measure. **–तूलिः, –तूलिका, –तूली** *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. **–द** *a.* colouring. (**–दम्**) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. **–दात्री** turmeric. **–दूतः** a letter. **–दूषक** *a.* violating the distinctions of castes; यत्र त्वेते परिध्वंसा जायन्ते वर्णदूषकाः Ms. 10. 61. **–धर्मः** the peculiar duties of a caste. **–नाथः** the planetary regent of a caste. **–पत्रम्** a pallet. **–परिचयः** skill in song or music. **–पातः** the omission of a letter. **–पात्रम्** a paint-box. **–पुष्पम्** the flower of the globe-amaranth. **–पुष्पकः** the globe-amaranth. **–प्रकर्षः** excellence of colour. **–प्रसादनम्** aloe-wood. **–बुद्धिः** the notion connected with particular letters or sounds. **–भेदिनी** millet. **–मातृ** *f.* a pen, pencil. **–मातृका** N. of Sarasvatī. **–माला, –राशिः** the alphabet. **–रे(ले)खा, –लेखिका** chalk. **–वर्तिः, –वर्तिका** *f.* 1 a paint-brush; फलकमादाय मणिसमुद्गकाद्वर्णवर्तिकामुद्धृत्य Dk. 2. 2. –2 a pencil. **–वादिन्** *m.* a panegyrist. **–विक्रिया** enmity against the castes. **–विपर्ययः** the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. **–विलासिनी** turmeric. **–विलोडकः** 1 a house-breaker. –2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). **–वृत्तम्** a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). **–व्यवस्थितिः** *f.* the institution of caste, caste-system. **–शिक्षा** instruction in letters. **–श्रेष्ठः** a Brāhmaṇa; वर्णश्रेष्ठो द्विजः पूज्यः H. 4. 21. **–संयोगः** marriage between persons of the same caste. **–संसर्गः** confusion of castes, marriage with members of other castes; Ms. 8. 172. **–संहारः** an assemblage of different castes. **–संकरः** 1 confusion of castes through intermarriage; स्त्रीषु दुष्टासु वार्ष्णेय जायते वर्ण-संकरः Bg. 1. 41. –2 mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Śi. 14. 37. **–संघातः, –समाम्नायः** the alphabet. **–स्थानम्** an organ of utterance. **–हीन** *a.* outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. –2 A paint, colour for painting; नृपमौलिमरीचि-वर्णकैः खलु यस्याङ्घ्रियुगं विलिप्यते Śi. 16. 62; मया पुनरिह पर्वते सुलभाः पञ्चजातीया वर्णका आनीताः Nāg. 2. 24. –3 A paint,

or anything used as an unguent or pigment; कुचतटे वैवर्ण्यमुपैति वर्णकम् Dk. 2. 5; एतैः पिष्टतमालवर्णकनिभैरालिप्तमम्भोधरैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11; a fragrant ointment; Śi. 11. 29. –4 A bard, panegyrist. –5 Vermilion. –6 Sandal (the tree). –7 A letter, syllable. –8 A speaker; narrator (वक्ता); अपि रहसि कृतानां वाग्विहीनोऽपि जातः सुरतविलसितानां वर्णको वर्णकोऽसौ Śi. 11. 29. –9 A model or specimen. –का (also वार्णिका) 1 A mask. –2 A paint, colour for painting. –3 Fine gold. –4 Vermilion. –5 A cloak, mantle. –कम् 1 A paint, colour, pigment. –2 Sandal. –3 A chapter, division. –4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनम्–ना [वर्ण्–ल्युट्] 1 Painting. –2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिम्भादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनम् K. P. 10. –3 Writing. –4 A statement, an assertion. –5 Praise, commendation. (–ना only in this sense.)

वर्णनीय *a*. 1 To be painted or coloured. –2 To be delineated, described.

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः [Uṇ. 4. 118] 1 Water. –2 A lotus.

वर्णाटः 1 A painter. –2 A singer. –3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव). –4 A lover.

वर्णिः 1 Gold. –2 Fragrant ointment.

वर्णिकः = वार्णिकः q. v.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन सन्त्यस्याः ठन्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. –2 A colour, paint. –3 Ink. –4 A pen, pencil. –5 Chalk. –Comp. –परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथम् Māl. 1.

वर्णित *p. p.* [वर्ण्–क्त] 1 Painted. –2 Described, represented. –3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् *a*. [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] (at the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of; एतस्यास्तौ सुतौ देव्याः कुमारौ देववर्णिनौ Rām. 2. 92. 24. –2 Belonging to the caste of. –*m*. 1 A painter. –2 A scribe, writer; 'वर्णी स्याल्लेखके चित्रकारेऽपि ब्रह्मचारिणि' इति मेदिनी; Mb. 12. 69. 57. –3 A religious student, a Brahmachārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. –4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. –Comp. –लिङ्गिन् *a*. disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). –2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. –3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः [वृ–णुः नित् Uṇ. 3. 37] 1 The sun. –2 A river.

वर्ण्य *a*. 1 To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). –2 Relating to colour. –र्ण्यम् Saffron. –Comp. –समः a kind of sophism.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्यवर्त q. v. –Comp. –जन्मन् *m*. a cloud. –तीक्ष्णम्, –लोहम् bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक *a*. [वृत्–ण्वुल्] 1 Living, being, existing. –2 Devoted to; अभिगन्तुं स काकुत्स्थमियेष गुरुवर्तकम् Rām. 2. 98. 1. –कः 1 A quail; कौशिकं तु ततो हत्वा नरो जायति वर्तकः Mb. 13. 111. 104. –2 A horse's hoof; कर्तयन्त इवाश्वीयवर्तकैर्व्योममण्डलम् Śiva B. 13. 60. –कम् A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका, –की A kind of quail.

वर्तन *a*. [वृत्–ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. –2 Stationary. –नः A dwarf. –नी 1 A road, way. –2 Living, life. –3 Pounding, grinding. –4 Sending off, despatching. –5 A spindle. –नम् 1 Living, being. –2 Staying, abiding, residing. –3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपान्तेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). –4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). –5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence; तैरेवास्य कलेः कलेवरपुषो दैनंदिनं वर्तनम् Bv. 1. 103. –6 Turning round, revolving. –7 Rolling on, moving about. –8 Appointing. –9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. –10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. –11 Wages, salary, hire. –12 Commerce, traffic. –13 A spindle. –14 A globe, ball. –15 Application of; colouring; निहितमलक्तवर्तनाभिताम्रम् Ki. 10. 42. –16 An oftentold word. –17 Decoction. –Comp. –विनियोगः salary, wages.

वर्तनिः [वर्तन्तेऽस्यां जनाः वृत्–निः Uṇ. 2. 105] 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. –2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). –निः *f*. 1 A way, road; तस्मादेष एव यज्ञस्तस्य मनश्च वाक्च वर्तनी Ch. Up. 4. 16. 1. –2 The eyelashes; अधरयैनं वर्तन्या पृथिव्यन्वायत्ता द्यौः Bṛi. Up. 2. 2. 2. –3 Ved. A wheel. –4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान *a*. [वृत्–शानच्] 1 Being, existing. –2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबन्धानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. –3 Turning or moving round, revolving. –4 Dwelling in. –नः The present tense (in gram.); वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III.3. 131. –नम् 1 Presence. –2 The present time. –Comp. –आक्षेपः not agreeing with the present. –कालः 1 the present tense. –2 the present time.

वर्तरूकः 1 A pool, puddle. –2 An eddy, a whirlpool. –3 A crow's nest. –4 A door-keeper. –5 N. of a river.

वर्तस *n*. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः, –र्ती *f*. [वृत्–इन् वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 130, 135] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. –2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the

form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव चक्षुषोरानन्दमुत्पादयन्ती Mal. 1; इयममृतवर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहन्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. –3 The wick of a lamp; उज्ज्वलालोकया स्निग्धा त्वया त्यक्ता न राजते। मलीमसमुखी वर्तिः प्रदीपशिखया यथा ॥ Mal. 10. 4; a lamp. –4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. –5 A magical lamp. –6 The protuberance round a vessel. –7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). –8 A streak, line. –9 Swelling in the throat. –10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका [वृतेः तिकन् Uṇ. 3. 146] 1 A paint-brush; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Mal. 1; अङ्गुलीक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. –2 The wick of a lamp, a torch; तिलस्नेहसिक्तवस्त्रग्रथितवर्तिका Dk. 2. 7. –3 Colour, paint. –4 A quail; एकपक्षाक्षिचरणा वर्तिका घोरदर्शना Mb. 3. 180. 42; श्येनावपातचकिता वनवर्तिकेव Mal. 8. 8.–5 A stick (यष्टि); पलाशवर्तिकामेकां वहतः संहतान् पथि (अपश्यत्) Mb. 1. 31. 8.

वर्तित *a.* 1 Turned, rolled. –2 Caused to be or exist. –3 Brought about, accomplished. –4 Spent, passed (as time or life). –Comp. –जन्मन् begotten, procreated.

वर्तिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) [वृत्-णिनि] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. –2 Going, moving, turning. –3 Acting, behaving. –4 Performing, practising. –5 Obeying, executing (an order). –*m.* The meaning of an affix.

वर्तिष्णु *a.* 1 Revolving. –2 Being, abiding. –3 Circular. –4 Stationary, fixed. –5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् *n.* Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. –2 A way, path. –3 Abode, residence.

वर्ती (र्ति) रः A kind of quail.

वर्तुल *a.* [वृत्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] Round, circular, globular. –लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. –2 A ball. –लम् A circle. –ला *f.* The end-ball of a spindle (to assist its rotation).

वर्त्मन् *n.* [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 41; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; आकाशवर्त्मना 'through the air'. –2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; मम वर्त्मानुवर्तन्ते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परम्। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्तुर्नेमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्य पतङ्गवर्त्मना पुनरङ्काश्रयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth'. –4 Room, scope for action; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयताम् Ki. 14. 14. –5 An eye-lid; अस्मिन् सर्पिरुदकं वा सिञ्चन्ति वर्त्मनी एव गच्छति Ch. Up. 4. 15. 1. –6 An edge, a border. –Comp. –आयासः fatigue of the journey; वर्त्मायासविनिर्मुक्तं वसन्तं सुस्थिरासने Brav. P. ब्रह्मखण्ड 1. 4. –कर्मन् *n.* 'roadwork', engineering. –पातः 1 deviation from the road. –2 coming into the way. –पातनम् waylaying. –बन्धः, –बन्धकः an affection of the eye-lids. –रोगः a disease of the eyelids. –शर्करा hard excrescences on the eyelids.

वर्त्मनिः, –नी *f.* A road, way.

वर्त्र *a.* Ved. Protecting. –त्रम् A dam, dike.

वर्त्स्यत् *a.* 1 About to take place. –2 About to grow.

वर्ध् 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. –2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. –2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. –3 Increase, augmentation. –र्धम् 1 Lead. –2 Red lead. –3 A leathern strap or thong; see वर्ध्रम्. –Comp. –फलः Pongamia Glabra (Mar. करंज).

वर्धक *a.* [वृध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Increasing. –2 Cutting, dividing. –3 Filling. –कः 1 A carpenter. –2 N. of a tree (Mar. भारंग).

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् *m.* A carpenter; पुनरपि धृता कुन्दे किंवा न वर्धकिना दिवः N. 19. 54; Rām. 1. 13. 7; 7. 91. 24; त्रिदशानां च वर्धकिः (विश्वकर्मा) Mb. 1. 66. 28; वर्धकिहस्तः a carpenter's measure of 42 inches.

वर्धकी A harlot, an adulterous woman; Bhāg. 7; Gīrvāṇa.

वर्धन *a.* [वृध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing, growing. –2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. –नः A bestower of prosperity.–2 A tooth growing over another tooth. –3 N. of Śiva. –नी 1 A broom. –2 A bier. –3 A water-jar of a particular shape.–नम् 1 Growing, thriving. –2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. –4 Elevation. –5 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. –6 Educating, rearing. –7 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिवर्धनम्; प्राङ्नाभिवर्धनात् पुंसो जातकर्म विधीयते Mb. 3. 180. 34; annihilation; ततो राजन् महानासीत् संग्रामो भूरिवर्धनः Mb. 7. 153. 44. –8 A means of strengthening, restorative. –9 Filling.

वर्धनक *a.* Exhilarating, gladdening.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान *a.* [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. –नः 1 The castor-oil plant. –2 A kind of riddle. –3 N. of Viṣṇu. –4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Baradvāna). –5 Sweet citron. –6 A particular way of joining hands. –7 A particular attitude in dancing. –8 N. of the 24th Arhat or Jina. –9 N. of the elephant who supports the eastern quarter. –नः, –नम् 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape; स्वस्तिकान्

वर्धमानांश्च नन्द्यावर्तांश्च काञ्चनान् Mb. 7. 82. 20; lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door on the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Baradvāna). -Comp. -गृहम् a pleasure house (क्रीडागृह); Rām. 2. 17. 18. -पुरम् the city of Baradvāna.

वर्धमानकः 1 A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover; भ्रमयत्युचितं विदर्भजाननीराजनवर्धमानकम् N. 2. 20; Mb. 14. 65. 15. -2 N. of a class of persons who dance with lamps on their heads, hands etc.; नट-नर्तक-गन्धर्वैः पूर्णकैर्वर्धमानकैः Mb. 7. 57. 4 (com. वर्धमानकैः आरात्रिकहस्तैः).

वर्धापनम् [वर्धं छेदं करोति, वृध् णिच्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धापनिकम् 1 Congratulation. -2 Congratulatory gift.

वर्धापिका A nurse.

वर्धित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंगृह्य स्वयमन्नस्य वर्धितम् Ms. 3. 224.

वर्धिष्णु *a.* Growing, increasing, thriving; निराकरिष्णू वर्तिष्णू वर्धिष्णू परतो रणम् Bk. 5. 1; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रलेखेव वर्धिष्णुर्विश्ववन्दिता...शिवस्य...मुद्रा (Śivāji's royal seal).

वर्ध्मः Hernia.

वर्ध्रम् [वृध्-रन् Uṇ. 2. 27] 1 A leather strap or thong; संलक्ष्यपल्ययनवर्ध्रपदास्तुरङ्गाः Śi. 5. 53; 20. 50; 18. 5. -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्ध्रिका, वर्ध्री A leather strap or thong.

वर्पः [वृ-पुट् Uṇ. 4. 208] Form, figure.

वर्पन् *n.* Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ् 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् *n.* [आवृणोति अङ्गम् वृ-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 157] 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीदलजालम् Gīt. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8; Śi. 15. 76. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -4 N. of preservative mantras (esp. of हुम्). -*m.* An affix added to the names of Kṣatriyas; as चण्डवर्मन्, प्रहारवर्मन्; cf. दास. -Comp. -हर *a.* 1 wearing armour. -2 old enough to wear armour (*i. e.* to take part in battle); सम्यग्विनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारम् R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् *a.* Mailed, furnished with armour; also वर्मिन.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish (वामि).

वर्मुषः A kind of fish; (वामिरूष).

वर्य *a.* [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्वीतः स कतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. -र्यः The god of love. -र्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See बर्वट.

वर्वणा See बर्वणा.

वर्वर *a.* [वृ-अरच् बुट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -रम् 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -उत्थम् white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकम् A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्वरीकः [वृ-ईकन्, द्वे रुक् अभ्यासस्य Uṇ. 4. 19] 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्वा *f.* (= वर्वरी above); L. D. B.

वर्विः *m.* A glutton; L. D. B. -*a.* voracious, gluttonous.

वर्वू (र्बु) रः A kind of tree (Acacia Arabica).

वर्षः, -र्षम् [वृष् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; तपाम्यहमहं वर्षं निगृह्णाम्युत्सृजामि च Bg. 9. 19; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103; Me. 37. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A year (usually only *n.*); इयन्ति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारम् R. 13. 67; न ववर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दशशताक्षः Dk.; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated:— 1 कुरु; 2 हिरण्मय; 3 रम्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 भद्राश्व; 8 किंनर; and 9 भारत); यस्मिन् नव वर्षाणि Bhāg. 5. 16. 6. एतदूढगुरुभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे Śi. 14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -8 A day; अप्राप्तयौवनं बालं पञ्चवर्षसहस्रकम् Rām. 7. 73. 5 (com. वर्षशब्दोऽत्र दिनपरः). -9 A place of residence; वर्षमस्य गिरेर्मध्ये रामेण श्रीमता कृतम् Mb. 3. 130. 12. -Comp. -अंशः, -अंशकः, -अङ्गः a month. -अम्बु *n.* rain-water. -अयुतम् ten thousand years. -अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Mars. -अवसानम् the autumn or Śarat season. -आघोषः a frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलः 1 hail stone. -2 a kind of sweetmeat ball; घनैरमीषां परिवेषकैर्जनैरवर्षि वर्षोपलगोलकावली N. 16. 100. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कालः the rainy season. -केतुः a red-flowering Punar-navā. -कोशः, -षः 1 a

month. –2 an astrologer. –गणः (pl.) a long series of years; बहून् वर्षगणान् घोरान् Ms. 12. 54. –गिरिः, –पर्वतः 'a Varṣa mountain', *i. e.* one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven:—हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुरेव च। चैत्रः कर्णी च शृङ्गी च सप्तैते वर्षपर्वताः). –घ्न *a.* protecting from rain. –ज *a.* (वर्षेज also) 1 produced in the rainy season. –2 one year old. –त्रम् an umbrella; छायां ते दिनकरभाः प्रबाधमानं वर्षत्रं भरत करोतु मूर्ध्नि शीताम् Rām. 2. 107. 18. –धरः 1 a cloud. –2 a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; (वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). See वर्षवर. –3 the ruler of a Varṣa; वर्षधराभिवादिताभिवन्दितचरणः Bhāg. 5. 3. 16; also वर्षप-पति. –4 a mountain bounding a Varṣa. –पदम् a calendar. –पाकिन् *m.* the hog-plum. –पूगः a series or collection of years. –प्रतिबन्धः a drought. –प्रवेगः a heavy shower of rain; वर्षप्रवेगा विपुलाः पतन्ति Rām. 4. 28. 45. –प्रियः the Chātaka bird. –रात्रः the rainy season; वर्षरात्रे स्थितो रामः Rām. 4. 30. 1. –वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; वर्षवराभ्यागारिकैः Kau. A. 1. 21; ये स्वल्पसत्त्वाः प्रथममात्मीयाः स्त्रीस्वभाविनः। जात्या न दुष्टाः कार्येषु ते वै वर्षवराः स्मृताः॥ Ak.; M. 4. 4/5; Rām. 2. 65. 7; Mb. 9. 62. 5. –वृद्धिः *f.* birth-day. –शतम् a century, one hundred years. –सहस्रम् a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षणम् [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. –2 Sprinking, showering down (fig. also); द्रव्यवर्षणम् 'showering or bestowing wealth.'

वर्षणिः *f.* [वृष्-अनिः] 1 Raining. –2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. –3 An act, action. –4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f.* pl.) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रीष्मे पञ्चाग्निमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थण्डिलेशयः Y. 3. 52; Bk. 7. 1. –2 Rain (sing. in this sense). –Comp. –अवसायः the Śarad season. –आघोषः a large frog. –कालः the rains, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः –कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. –प्रभञ्जनः a high wind. –भवः a red flowering Punar-navā. –भू *m.* 1 a frog. –2 a kind of insect (इन्द्रगोप). –भूः, –भ्वी *f.* 1 a female frog or a little frog. –2 hogweed. –3 an earth-worm. –मदः a peacock. –रात्रः 1 a night in the rainy season. –2 the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. –कम् Aloe-wood.

वर्षितम् Rain.

वर्षीयस् *a.* (from वृष्) Showering; तपःकृशा देवमीढा आसीद् वर्षीयसी मही Bhāg. 10. 20. 7.

वर्षुक *a.* (–की *f.*) [वृष्-उकञ्] Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतोन्नतेरम्बुदस्य परिहार्यमूषरम् Śi. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. –Comp. –अब्दः, –अम्बुदः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old; नमो वर्षिष्ठाय त्रिनयन यविष्ठाय च नमो Śiva-mahimna 29. –2 Strongest. –3 Largest. –4 Most thriving, prosperous; एकं वनं तद्वर्षिष्ठं पक्वखर्जूरजम्बूमत् Bhāg. 10. 20. 25 (superl. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्षीयस् *a.* (–सी *f.*) 1 Older, very old. –2 Stronger. –3 Very great, important; नात्मावसीदत्यस्मिंस्ते वर्षीयान्मदनुग्रहः Bhāg. 3. 9. 34 (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्ष्मम् The body; see below.

वर्ष्मन् *n.* [वृष्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 164] 1 Body, form; पृथुवर्ष्मभिरश्मभिः Śiva B. 23. 64. –2 A measure, height; वर्ष्म द्विपानां विरुवन्त उच्चकैर्वनेचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचचक्षिरे Śi. 12. 64; गजवर्ष्म किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्देवदारवः R. 4. 76. –3 A handsome or lovely form. –4 Surface (as of a mountain); शकुनिशवलनीडानोकहस्निग्धवर्ष्मा Māl. 9 5. –Comp. –आभ *a.* resembling the form (of anything). –वीर्यम् vigour of body.

वर्ष्मवत् *a.* Having a body.

वर्ह्, वर्ह, वर्हण	See वर्ह्, वर्ह, वर्हण.
वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्	वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्.

वल् 1 Ā. (वलते; but sometimes वलति also; वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनः परिरब्धुमथाङ्गना ववलिरे वलिरेचितमध्यमाः Śi. 6. 38; 6.11; 19.42; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलन्ती पतति पदानि कियन्ति चलन्ती Gīt. 6. –2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकन्धर Māl. 1. 29; Mv. 6. 41; दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K. –3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gīt. 7; Nalod. 3.5.–4 To increase; वलन्नूपुरनिस्वना S. D. 116; अमन्दं कन्दर्पज्वरजनितचिन्ताकुलतया वलद्बाधां राधां सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी Gīt. 1. –5 To cover, enclose. –6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. –7 To return. –*With* वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति विवलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. –सम् 1 to mix, blend. –2 to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.*; see संवलित)

वलतम् [वल-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 109] A granary, store-room.

वलनम् [वल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. –2 Moving round in a circle. –3 (In astr.) Deflection. –4 Agitation, excitement. –ना *f.* 1 Moving, turning. –2 Making of pictorial designs; अनल्पवैदग्ध्यविवर्धिनीनां पत्रावलीनां वलनां समाप्तिम्। N. 3. 118.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. –2 Moved, turned round, bent round. –3 Surrounded, enclosed; समवलोक्य तमोवलितं जनम् Veda-Vyāsāṣṭaka 1. –4 Wrinkled; विशदभ्रूयुगच्छन्नवलितापाङ्गलोचनः Ki. 11. 4. –5 Cast, darted; वलितलोलकटाक्षपराहतम् Māl. 8. 11. –तः A particular position of the hands in dancing. –तम् Black pepper.

वल See बल.

वलकम् A procession.

वलक्ष See वलक्ष.

वलग्नः, -ग्नम् The waist; वलग्ने लग्नेयं सुगतमतसिद्धान्तसरणिः Lakṣmīlaharī 18.

वलजः A heap of grain; कर्षकेण वलजान् पुपूषता Śi. 14. 7. **-जम्** 1 A field. -2 Grain. -3 War. -4 A surrounding wall. **-जा** A beautiful woman. See Gīrvāṇa.

वलन्तिका A particular mode of gesticulation.

वलम्बः A perpendicular.

वलभिः, -भी *f.* [वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल्-अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently written वडभिः -भी) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि M. 2. 12; Bhāg. 9. 10. 17. -2 The topmost part (of a house); a turret; दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनवलभीतुङ्गवातायनस्था Māl. 1. 15; वास्तोष्पतीनां च गृहैर्वलभीभिश्च निर्मितम् Bhāg. 10. 50. 54; Me. 40; Śi. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurāṣṭra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk.; Bk. 22. 35. **-Comp. -निवेशः** an upper room.

वलम्ब See अवलम्ब.

वलयः, -यम् [वल्-अयन् Uṇ. 4. 109] 1 A bracelet, armlet; विहितविशदबिसकिसलयवलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Gīt. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2, 62; R. 13. 21, 43. -2 A ring, coil; क्रोडाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासङ्गसंजातपाशः Ś. 1. 32; 7. 11. -3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. -4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); भ्रान्तभूवलयः Dk.; वेलावप्रवलयाम् (उर्वीम्) R. 1. 30; दिग्वलय Śi. 9. 8. -5 An enclosure, a bower; as in लतावलयमण्डप. **-यः** 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch. -3 A sore throat. -4 A kind of circular military array. **-यम्** 1 N. of certain round bones. -2 Multitude, swarm. (वलयीकृ 'to form into a bracelet;' करेण शंभोर्वलयीकृताहिना सहिष्यते तत् प्रथमावलम्बनम् Ku. 5. 66; वलयीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; मृत्पिण्डो जलरेखया वलयितः सर्वोऽप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30. -2 Whirling round. -3 Curling; वात्यासंवेगविष्वग्विततवलयितस्फीतधूम्याप्रकाशम् Māl. 5. 6.

वलाकः See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. -2 A frog.

वलाहकः See बलाहक.

वलिः, -ली *f.* (Also written बलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रान्तम्. -2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. -5 A handle of the Chāmara; रत्नच्छायाखचितवलिभिश्चामरैः क्लान्तहस्ताः Me. 37. -6 Sulphur. **-Comp. -पलितम्** Wrinkles and grey hair; गृहस्थस्तु यदा पश्येद् वलीपलितमात्मनः Ms. 6. 2. **-भृत्** *a.* curled, having curls (as hair); कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतश्चलयन् भृङ्गरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. **-मुखः, -वदनः** a monkey; (वक्त्रम्) उन्नम्य चुम्बति वलीवदनः प्रियायाः Māl. 9. 31. **-मुखम्** the sixth change which takes place in warm milk when mixed with butter-milk (तक्र).

वलिकः, -कम् The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* [वलि-न भ वा] Wrinkled, shrivelled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid; प्रणयिनं रभसादुदरश्रिया वलिभयालिभयादिव सस्वजे Śi. 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिशम्, -शी A fish-hook.

वलिशानः A cloud; Naigh. 1. 10.

वलीकम् [वल्-ईकन् Uṇ. 4. 26] The edge of a thatched roof; यस्यामसेवन्त नमद्वलीकाः Śi. 3. 53.

वलूकः [वल्-ऊकः Uṇ. 4. 42] A kind of bird. **-कम्** The root of lotus.

वलूल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्क् 10 U. (वल्कयति-ते) To speak.

वल्कः, -ल्कम् [वल्-संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 3. 42] 1 The bark of a tree; स वल्कवासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्युं न कथं धनंजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. -2 The scales of a fish. -3 A part, fragment (खण्ड). -4 A garment; अथ स वल्क-दुकूल-कुथादिभिः Bk. 10. 1. **-Comp. -तरुः** the Areca palm (Mar. पोफळ). **-द्रुमः** the birch tree. **-पत्रः** Phoenix Paludosa (Mar. हिंताल). **-फलः** the pomegranate tree. **-लोध्रः** a variety of the Lodhra. **-वासस्** *n.* clothing made of bark.

वल्कवत् *m.* A fish (having scales).

वल्कलः, -लम् [वल्-कलच् कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 5] 1 The bark of a tree. -2 A garment made of bark, bark-garment; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी Ś. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हैमवल्कलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपरिग्रहाः in Ku. 6. 93). **-Comp. -संवीत** *a.* clad in bark.

वल्कलिन् *a.* 1 Yielding bark (as a branch). -2 Clothed in a bark-dress.

वल्कितः A thorn.

वल्कुटम् Bark, rind.

वल्ग् 1 U. (वल्गति-ते, वल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake; वल्गतः शत्रुमभितः Bhāg. 10. 44. 10; वल्गद्गरीयःस्तनकम्प्रकञ्चुकम्

Śi. 12. 20. –2 To leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); वल्गु वल्गन्ति सूक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. –2 To dance, prance; द्वारे हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गन्ति यद् दर्पिताः Bh. 3. 148; 2. 125; Śi. 18. 53. –4 To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. –5 To eat; निर्जिताखिलमहार्णवौषधिरयन्दसारममृतं ववल्गिरे Śi. 14. 29. –6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासद्मविनिर्गलत्कणमुषो वल्गन्ति चेत् पामराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्गकः A jumper, dancer.

वल्गनम् Leaping, jumping, galloping; तुरगवल्गनचञ्चलकुण्डलः R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50; also वल्गः (in the same sense); वल्गावलग्नैकसवल्गपाणयः Śi. 12. 6.

वल्गित *p. p.* 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. –2 Moved, made to dance; वल्गितभ्रु गलद्घर्मजलमालोहितेक्षणम् Kāv. 2. 73. **–तम्** 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse; सज्जोऽयं नियमितवल्गिताकुलाश्वः Ve. 2. 29. –2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; तद् वृथा च सभामध्ये वल्गितं ते वृकोदर Mb. 5. 160. 70; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितम् Śi. 2. 27.

वल्गु *a.* [वल् संवरणे उ गुक् च Uṇ. 1. 19] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive; तद्वल्गुना युगपदुन्मिषितेन तावत् R. 5. 68; जलमड्डुकवाद्यवल्गुवल्गत्... Śi. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. –2 Sweet; आनम्य वल्गुवचनैर्विनिवारितेऽपि Bv. 2. 136. –3 Precious. *–adv.* Beautifully, splendidly; हृदि वाचि तथान्येषां वल्गु वल्गन्ति सूक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. **–ल्गुः** A goat. **–Comp. –नाद** *a.* singing sweetly. **–पत्रः** a kind of wild pulse.

वल्गुक *a.* Handsome, lovely, beautiful. **–कम्** 1 Sandal. –2 Price. –3 A wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. –2 A chest.

वल्गूयति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. –2 To be mild or gentle. –3 Ved. To praise, honour; cf. बृहस्पतिं यः सुभृतं बिभर्ति वल्गूयति वन्दते पूर्वभाजम् Ṛv. 4. 50. 7.

वल्भ् 1 Ā. (वल्भते) To eat, devour.

वल्भनम् 1 Eating. –2 Food.

वल्मिक, वल्मिकि *m., n.* See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. **–Comp. –कूटम्** an ant-hill.

वल्मीकः, –कम् [वल्-ईक मुट् च Uṇ. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c.; धर्मं शनैः संचिनुयाद्वल्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhāṣ; Me. 15; Ś. 7. 11. **–कः** 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. –2 The poet Vālmīki. **–Comp. –भौमम्, –राशिः, –वपा** an ant-hill. **–शीर्षम्** a kind of antimony (used as collyrium).

वल्यू (ल्यु) ल् 1 P. (वल्यू–ल्यु–लयति) 1 To cut off. –2 To purify.

वल्ल् 1 Ā. (वल्लते) 1 To cover. –2 To be covered. –3 To go, move.

वल्लः [वल्ल् घञ्] 1 Covering. –2 A weight of three *Gunjās*. –3 Another weight of one *Gunja* and a half; or of two *Gunjās* (in medicine). –4 Prohibiting. –5 Winnowing corn. –6 A *Māṣa* of silver. –7 A kind of wheat.

वल्लकः 1 A bird. –2 A sea monster; also वल्लभक; Buddh.

वल्लकी [वल्ल्-क्वुन् गौरा० ङीष् Uṇ. 5. 44] The (Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्लकीगुणक्षतोज्ज्वलाङ्गुष्ठनखांशुभिन्नया Śi. 1. 9; 4. 57; Ṛs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41; 19. 13.

वल्लभ *a.* [वल्ल्-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 124] 1 Beloved, desired, dear. –2 Supreme. **–भः** A lover; husband; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8; Śi. 11. 33. –2 A favourite; करोति निर्विकल्पं यः स भवेद्राजवल्लभः Pt. 1. 53. –3 A superintendent, an overseer. –4 A chief herdsman. –5 A good horse (one with auspicious marks); मन्दुरापरिभ्रष्टवल्लभतुरङ्गमपर्याकुलीकृत... Ve. 2. 19/20. **–भा** A beloved female, mistress, wife; बहुवल्लभा राजानः श्रूयन्ते Ś. 3; Mu. 3. 9. **–Comp. –आचार्यः** N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaiṣṇava sect. **–गणिः** N. of a lexicographer. **–जनः** a mistress. **–पालः** a groom; स्तोकेन नाक्रमत वल्लभपालमुच्चैः Śi. 5. 56.

वल्लभायितम् A mode of sexual enjoyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

वल्लरम् [वल्ल्-अरन्] 1 Aloe wood. –2 A bower. –3 A thicket (गहन). –4 A branching foot-stalk (मञ्जरी).

वल्लरिः, –री *f.* [वल्ल्-अरि वा ङीप्] 1 A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; तमोवल्लरी Māl. 5. 7. –2 A branching foot-stalk; चित्रश्रीरलमलकाग्रवल्लरीभिः Śi. 8. 56. –3 Trigonella Foenum Graecum (Mar. मेथी).

वल्लवः (**–वी** *f.*) See बल्लव. A cowherd; विश्रम्भस्तु न गन्तव्यो वल्लवानामिति स्मरे Mb. 3. 239. 6 (v. l.); पश्यन्कृतार्थैरपि वल्लवीजनः Śi. 12. 39 (v. l.).

वल्लि *f.* [वल्ल्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 135] 1 A creeper, creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य भुजङ्गवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2. –2 The earth. **–Comp. –दूर्वा** a kind of grass. **–पाषाणसंभवम्** coral; also वल्लिकाग्रम्.

वल्ली *f.* A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. **–Comp. –कर्णः** a particular deformity of the ear, also वल्लूरकः. **–गडः** a kind of fish (भोला, वालिकडा). **–जम्** pepper. **–पदम्** a kind of cloth. **–वृक्षः** the *Śala* tree.

वल्लूरम् [वल्ल्-उरन्] 1 A bower, an arbour. –2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. –3 A branching foot-stalk. –4 An uncultivated field. –5 A desert, wild, wilderness. –6 Dried flesh.

वल्लूरः [वल्ल्-ऊरन् Un. 4. 96] 1 Dried flesh; Kau. A. 1. 4; Ms. 5. 13. -2 The flesh of the (wild) hog. **-रम्** 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्वजः, -जा See बल्वज.

वल्शः A branch, twig; अव्यक्तमूलं भुवनाङ्घ्रिपेन्द्रमहीन्द्रभोगैरधिवीतवल्शम् Bhāg. 3. 8. 29.

वल्ह् I. 1 Ā. (वल्हते) 1 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -2 To cover. -3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See बल्हिक, बल्हीक.

वश् 2 P. (वष्टि, उशित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतम् Śānti 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुशन्ति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; Ś. 7. 26; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (कान्तौ). -4 To aver, maintain, declare for; यत् सात्वताः पुरुषरूपमुशन्ति सत्त्वम् Bhāg. 12. 8. 46; 1. 5. 10.

वश *a.* [वश् कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the influence or control of, usually in comp; शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed, fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms. **-शः, -शम्** 1 Wish, desire, will; Ait. Up. 5. 2. -2 Power, influence, control, mastership, authority, subjection, submission; स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent; परवश 'under the influence of others'; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननन्तरान् R. 8. 19; वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; विषमालोक्य पास्यामि मा कीचकवशं गमम् Mb. 4. 21. 48; न शुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गन्तुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over; to fascinate, bewitch; वशात् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of'; दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. **-शः** The residence of harlots. **-Comp. -अनुग, -ग, -वर्तिन्** (so वशंगत) *a.* obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject; नमस्यामो देवान्नु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94. (*-m.*) a servant. **-आढ्यकः** a porpoise. **-इन्द्रिय** *a.* one who has the command of his senses. **-उपनयनम्** an instrument to bring people under control; न ह्येवंविधं वशोपनयनमस्ति भूतानां यथा दण्डः Kau. A. 1. 4. **-कारक** *a.* leading to subjection. **-क्रिया** winning over, subjection. **-ग** *a.* subject, obedient; नमस्यामो देवान्नु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (**-गा**) an obedient wife.

वशंवद *a.* Obedient to the will of, compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig.); कोपस्य किं नु करभोरु वशंवदाऽभूः By. 3. 9; 2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श गुरुहर्षवशंवदवदनमनङ्गनिवासम् Gīt. 11; अभिसारयते कान्तं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D; कन्यामिच्छुर्वशंवदाम् Bk. 4. 20.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश्-अच्] 1 A woman. -2 A wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren woman; वशाऽपुत्रासु चैवं स्याद्रक्षणं निष्कुलासु च Ms. 8. 28. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant; क्रीडत्सु मम्मोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. -9 A harlot; L. D. B. **-Comp. -पायिन्** *m.* a dog; L. D. B. **-लोभः** A method of catching elephants by seducing them with females; Mātaṅga L. 10. 7.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. *-n.* Subjection.

वशिक *a.* Void, empty. **-का** Aloe-wood.

वशिता, -त्वम् 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating. -3 The supernatural or magical power of subduing others to one's own will (one of the अष्टसिद्धि). -4 Self-command.

वशित्र *a.* Independent.

वशिन् *a.* (*-नी f.*) [वशः अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 8. 90; 19. 1; Ś. 5. 28. *-m.* Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी 1 The Śamī tree. -2 A parasite plant. -3 A mistress.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. **-रम्** Sea-salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणम् 1 Fascinating, attracting. -2 A cause of attraction or allurement; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Māl. 6. 17. -3 Subduing, subjugation.

वशीकृत *a.* 1 Subdued. -2 Bewitched, enchanted.

वशीभूत *a.* 1 Subject, obedient. -2 Become powerful.

वश्य *a.* [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. -2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; कृशपरिणति चेतः क्लेशवश्यं क्व चेदम् Śiva-mahimna 31; वश्यात्मना तु यतता शक्योऽवाप्तुमुपायतः Bg. 6. 36. -3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्वश्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यम् Ku. 3. 50. **-श्यः** A servant, dependant. **-श्या** An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्रह्माणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवानुवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). **-श्यम्** Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वशना A neck-ornament of ladies; सारसनं सारशनं वसना वशना तथा Śabdaratnāvalī.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् *ind.* An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वषट्, पूष्णे वषट् &c. –Comp. –कर्तृ *m.* the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. –कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्. –कृत offered in fire (with वषट्); प्राज्यमाज्यमसकृद्वषट्कृतम् Śi. 14. 25.

वष्क् 1 Ā. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वस् I. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वत्स्यति, वस्तुम्, उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc.; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gīt. 5. –2 To be, exist, be found in; वसन्ति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति; भूतिः श्रीर्ह्रीर्धृतिः कीर्तिर्दक्षे वसति नालसे Subhāṣ. –3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). –*Caus.* 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. –2 To receive hospitably. –3 To dwell, inhabit.–*Desid.* (विवत्सति) To wish to dwell.–II. 2 Ā. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना Ś. 7. 21; Śi. 9. 75; R. 12.8; Ku. 3. 54; 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. –*Caus.* (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on. –III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. –2 To be firm. –3 To fix. –IV. 10 P. (वसयति) To dwell; L. D. B. –V. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. –2 To love. –3 To take, accept. –4 To hurt, kill. –5 To offer. –VI. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः,–ती *f.* [वस्-अति वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 62] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्वृतिः Ś. 5. 1. –2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; Ś. 2. 15. –3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदाम् Ku. 6. 37; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः. –4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). –5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, *i. e.* night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11 (वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. –6 A Jaina monastery.

वसथम् An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनम् [वस्-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. –2 A house, residence. –3 Dressing, clothing, covering. –4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना Ś. 7. 21; उत्सङ्गे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणाम् Me. 88, 43. –5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना). –6 Siege. –7 A leaf of the cinnamon tree. –ना (in comp.) 1 Clothed in. –2 Surrounded by; समुद्रवसने देवि पर्वतस्तनमण्डले. –3 Engrossed by. –Comp. –पर्यायः change of clothes. –सद्मन् a tent.

वसन्तः [वस्-झच् Uṇ. 3. 128] 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); मधुमाधवौ वसन्तः Suśr.; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Ṛs. 6. 2; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसन्ते Gīt. 1. –2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहृदः पश्य वसन्त किं स्थितम् Ku. 4. 27. –3 Dysentery. –4 Smallpox. –5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidūṣaka or buffoon. –Comp. –अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसन्तावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितृकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य Ś. 1. –उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and identified with the *Holi* festival. –कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. –कुसुमः Cordia Latifolia (Mar. गोंधणी).–घोषिन् *m.* a cuckoo. –जा 1 the Vāsantī or Mādhavī creeper. –2 the spring festival; see वसन्तोत्सव. –तिलकः,–कम् the ornament of the spring; फुल्लं वसन्ततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्याः Chand. M. 5. (–कः –का –कम्) N. of a metre. –दूतः 1 the cuckoo. –2 the month called Chaitra. –3 the musical mode हिन्दोल. –4 the mango tree. –दूती 1 the trumpet-flower. –2 the female cuckoo. –3 Bignonia Suaveolens (Mar. पाटला). –द्रुः, द्रुमः the mango tree. –पञ्चमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. –बन्धुः, –योधः, –सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अच्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adept, suet; निर्वान्त्यद्यापि नैते स्रुतबहलवसावाहिनो हव्यवाहाः Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16; Ve. 1. 27; शुद्धमांसस्य यः स्नेहः सा वसा परिकीर्तिता Suśr. –2 Any oily or fatty exudation. –3 Brain. –Comp. –आढ्यः,–आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. –केतुः a particular comet. –छटा the mass of the brain. –पायिन् *m.* a dog. –मेहः a kind of diabetes. –रोहः a mushroom.

वसान *a.* Dwelling; वसानस्तत्र वै पुर्याभदितेर्विप्रियंकरम् Mb. 12. 339. 91.

वसिः [वस्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 151] 1 Clothes. –2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित *p. p.* 1 Worn, put on. –2 Dwelling. –3 Stored (as grain). –तम् Abode, residence.

वसिन् *m.* An otter.

वसिरम् Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rigveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the

efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. -2 N. of the author of a Smriti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself). -छम् Flesh.

वसु *a.* Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. *-n.* [वस्-उन् Uṇ. 1. 10] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्नुता वसूपमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी. Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31; 9. 6 वस्वीशाद् वसुनिकरं (लब्ध्वा) धृतानुरागा Rām. ch. 7. 58. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water; वसु काल उपादत्ते काले चायं विमुञ्चति Bhāg. 4. 16. 6. -5 A thing, substance; त्रात्वार्थितो जगति पुत्रपदं च लेभे दुग्धा वसूनि वसुधा सकलानि येन Bhāg. 2. 7. 9; Mb. 12. 98. 20. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. -9 The ghee (घृत); विधिना वेददृष्टेन वसोर्धारामिवाध्वरे Mb. 13. 2. 35. *-m.* 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्मुखे वर्तते Mal 5. 24; Ki. 1. 18; (the *Vasus* are eight in number :— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्यूष, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृताः). -2 The number 'eight'. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of Śiva. -5 Of Agni.-6 A tree. -7 A lake, pond. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Śi. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमगाधे मग्नमापत् पयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). -12 The sun. -13 The distance from the elbow to the closed fist. *-f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). **-Comp.** -उत्तमः N. of Bhīṣma; तान् समेतान् महाभागानुपलभ्य वसूत्तमः । पूजयामास ......Bhāg. 1. 9. 9. -उपमः Natron (Mar. सज्जीखार). -ओ (औ) कसारा 1 N. of Amarāvatī, the city of Indra. -2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera; 'वस्वौकसारा श्रीदस्य शक्रस्य नलिनी पुरी' इति हरिः; वस्वौकसारां नलिनीमतीत्यैवोत्तरान् कुरून् Rām. 2. 94. 26; व्यक्तं वस्वोकसारेयम् Mb. 7. 67. 16 (com. वस्वोकसारा सलोप आर्षः । कनकमयानि ओकांसि सारो यस्याः सा तथा ।). -3 of a river attached to Amarāvatī and Alakā. -कीटः, -कृमिः a beggar. -ता, -तातिः *f.* Ved. wealth. -दा the earth. -देवः N. of the father of Kriṣṇa and son of Sūra, a descendant of Yadu. °भूः, -सुतः &c. epithets of Kriṣṇa. -देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhaniṣṭhā. -देव्या the ninth day of a lunar fortnight. -द्रुमः the Udumbara tree. -धर्मिका crystal. -धा 1 the earth; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः Ś. 7. 33; 1. 25. -2 the heaven; धरान् धरित्रीं वसुधां भर्तुस्तिष्ठाम्यनन्तरम् Mb. 13. 93. 100 (com. वसून् देवान् धत्ते इति व्युत्पत्त्या वसुधां दिवम्). -3 the ground; वसुधालिङ्गनधूसरस्तनी Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; वसुधाधरकन्दराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेर्भिनत्ति नागान् V. 1. 18. °नगरम् the capital of Varuṇa. -धारा, -भारा the capital of Kubera. [वसोर्धारा 1 a stream of ghee prepared for *Vasus*; कुड्यलग्नां वसोर्धारां सप्त वारान् घृतेन तु । कारयेत् पञ्च वारान् वा नातिनीचां न चोच्छ्रिताम् Chhandogapaddhati. -2 N. of a vessel for pouring ghee into fire; त्वया द्वादशवर्षाणि वसोर्धाराहुतं हविः Mb. 1. 223. 72. -3 N. of the heavenly Ganges (मन्दाकिनी); Mb. 13. 80. 5.]. -धारिणी the earth. -पालः a king. -प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. -प्राणः an epithet of Agni. -भम् the constellation धनिष्ठा. -रण्व *a.* delighted with wealth; वसुरण्वो विभुरसि Mahānār. 17. 15. -रेतस् *m.* fire; संप्राप्ते यत्र सांनिध्यं सदासीद् वसुरेतसः Rām. 7. 31. 7; Mb. 1. 13. 3. -रोचिस् *m.* 1 sacrifice; religious ceremony. -2 Fire. -व्रतम् a kind of penance (eating only ground rice for twelve days). -श्रेष्ठम् 1 wrought gold. -2 silver. -षेणः N. of Karṇa; वसुवर्मधरं दृष्ट्वा तं बालं हेमकुण्डलम् । नामास्य वसुषेणेति ततश्चक्रुर्द्विजातयः ॥ Mb. 3. 309. 13-14. -स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु (सू) कः The plant called Arka. -कम् 1 Sea-salt. -2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R. 4. 7; वसुंधरा काल इवोप्तबीजा Ś. 6. 24.

वसुमत् *a.* Wealthy, rich. -ती 1 The earth; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83. -2 A wealthy woman. -3 A country.

वसुकः 1 N. of various plants. -2 A kind of measure (in music). -कम् A kind of salt.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

वस्क् 1 Ā. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. -2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वष्कय.

वस्कयणी See वष्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त् 1 U. (वस्तयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To ask, beg, solicit. -3 To go, move. -4 To torment.

वस्तम् 1 An abode. -2 A house. -स्तः A goat; see बस्त. **-Comp.** -अन्त्री benzoin.

वस्तकम् An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्तव्यता Abode, residence; ये त्वया कीर्तिता दोषा वने वस्तव्यतां प्रति Rām. 2. 29. 2.

वस्तिः *m., f.* [वस्-तिः, Uṇ. 4. 188] 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. -2 The abdomen, the lower belly. -3 The pelvis. -4 The bladder. -5 A syringe, clyster. **-Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.* the application of an enema, injection. -कर्माढ्यः the soap-berry (Mar. रिठा). -कोशः a bladder, bag. -पीडा spasm in the bladder. -बिलम्, -मूलम् aperture of the bladder. -मलम् urine. -शिरस् *n.* 1 the pipe of a clyster. -2 the neck of the bladder. -शोधनम् a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु *n.* [वस्-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 71] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते कृतान्तकः R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयम् 5. 18; 3. 5; वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. -3 Wealth, property, possessions. -4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff (of which a thing in made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1. -6 The plot (of a drama), the subjet-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुन्तलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः Ś. 1; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1. 2; आशीर्नमस्क्रियावस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखम् S. D. 6; Ve. 1; Rām. 1. 3. 1. -7 The pith of a thing. -8 A plan, design. -9 (In music) A kind of composition. -*f.* Ved. A day (?). -**Comp.** -**अभावः** 1 absence of reality. -2 loss of property or possessions. -**उत्थापनम्** the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. -**उपमा** a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it :— राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पले इव। इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तूपमैव सा॥ Kāv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamā where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). -**उपहित** *a.* applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -**कृत** *a.* practised, cherished; Buddh. -**कोशः** N. of a dictionary. -**क्षणात्** *ind.* at the right moment. -**जातम्** the aggregate of things. -**तन्त्र** *a.* objective. -**निर्देशः** table of contents, register. -**पतित** *a.* being real. -**पुरुषः** the hero (नायक); सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1. 2. -**बलम्** the power of things. -**भावः** reality, truth. -**भूत** *a.* substantial. -**मात्रम्** the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). -**रचना** style, arrangement of matter. -**विनिमयः** barter. -**विवर्तः** (in phil.) the developing of the one real essence. -**वृत्तम्** 1 the real matter, fact. -2 a beautiful creature. -**शक्तितस्** *ind.* through the force of circumstances. -**शासनम्** a genuine edict. -**शून्य** *a.* unreal. -**स्थितिः** reality.

वस्तुतस् *ind.* 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

वस्तुकम् Chenopodium Album (Mar. चाकवत, चन्दनबटवा).

वस्त्यम् [= पस्त्यम् q. v.] A house, an abode, a residence; ददर्श सः क्षितिपस्य वस्त्यमथ तत्र संसदि Śi. 13. 63; वस्त्यम् v. l. for पस्त्यम्

वस्त्रम् [वस्-ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 172] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment; स्नातस्यानन्तरं सम्यग् वस्त्रेण तनुमार्जनम्। कान्तिप्रदं शरीरस्य कण्डूयादोषनाशनम्॥ कौषेयं चित्रवस्त्रं च रक्तवस्त्रं तथैव च। वातश्लेष्महरं तत्तु शीतकाले विधारयेत्॥ मेध्यं सुशीतं पित्तघ्नं काषायं वस्त्रमुच्यते। तद्धारयेदुष्णकाले तच्चापि लघु शस्यते॥ शुक्लं तु शुभदं वस्त्रं शीतातपनिवारणम्। न चोष्णं न च वा शीतं तत्तु वर्षासु धारयेत्॥ Bhāva P. -2 Dress, apparel. -3 A leaf of the cinnamon tree. -**Comp.** -**अगारः**, -**रम्**, -**गृहम्** a tent. -**अञ्चलः**, -**अन्तः** the hem of a garment. -**आगारम्** 1 a clothier's shop. -2 a tent. -**आधारकः** a layer of cloth (placed underneath); Suśr. -**उत्कर्षणम्** the act of taking off clothes. -**कुट्टिमम्** 1 a tent. -2 an umbrella. -**ग्रन्थिः** the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -**घर्घरी** a cloth for straining, sieve. -**धारणी** a thing to hang clothes upon. -**धाविन्** *a.* washing clothes. -**निर्णेजकः** a washerman. -**परिधानम्** putting on garments, dressing. -**पुत्रिका** a doll, puppet. -**पूत** *a.* filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलम् Ms. 6. 46. -**पेशी** a fringe. -**भेदकः**, -**भेदिन्** *m.* a tailor. -**योनिः** the material of cloth (as cotton). -**रञ्जकम्**, -**रञ्जनम्** safflower. -**विलासः** foppery in dress. -**वेशः**, -**वेश्मन्** a tent. -**वेष्टित** *a.* well-clad.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्थः A house.

वस्था =अवस्था q. v.; कुम्भोऽप्येतां पितुरुपनतां वीक्ष्य वस्थां वपुष्मान् Mv. 6. 44.

वस्नम् [वस्-मन् Uṇ. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense *m.* also). -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

वस्नसम् A girdle, zone.

वस्नसा A tendon, nerve.

वास्निक *a.* Mercenary, hireling. -**का** A valuable deposit.

वस्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A garment. -2 An abode.

वस्यस् 1 Better. -2 Wealthier, richer; श्रेयान् वस्यसोऽसानि स्वाहा T. Up. 1. 4. 3.

वंह् 10 U. (वंहयति-ते) To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवाक्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति-ते, वोढुम्, ऊढ; *pass.* उह्यते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.); अजां ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः Ś. 1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीम् R. 13. 61; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठाम् Ś. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमियम् Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति Mk. 4. 17; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति भुवनश्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थिताम् Bh. 2. 35; Ś. 7. 17; Me. 17. -5 To carry off; take away; अद्रेः शृङ्गं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि

धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरम् Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. –8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशाङ्कमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59; 9. 2. –9 To look to, attend to, take care of; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम् Bg. 9. 22. –10 To suffer, feel, experience; घर्मव्यथां वहति शीतभवां रुजं च Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. –11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहतं बलीवर्दौ वहतम् Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.; Pt. 1. 43, 291. –12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगूहुर्महानद्यः Mb.; परोपकाराय वहन्ति नद्यः Subhāṣ. –13 To blow (as wind); मन्दं वहति मारुतः Rām.; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Gīt. 5. –16 To breathe. *–Caus.* (वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. –2 To drive, impel, direct. –3 To traverse, pass or go over; स वाह्यते राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान् वाहयेदध्वशेषम् Me. 40. –4 To use, carry; अर्सीश्च वाहयांचक्रुः Bk. 14. 23. –5 To place in a boat. –6 To proceed, go. –7 To carry out, complete, finish. –8 To go to, visit. *–Desid.* (विवक्षति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ *p. p.* 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. –2 Taken –3 Married; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडम्बना यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5.70. –4 Stolen, robbed; सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेदविचारयन् Ms. 9. 270. –5 Washed away (by water); चौरैर्हृतं जलेनोढम् Ms. 8. 189. –6 Exhibited, betrayed; Bhāg. **–ढः** A married man. **–ढा** A girl who is married. **–ढम्** marriage; ऊढात् प्रभृति दुःखानि श्वशुराणामरिन्दम Mb. 5. 83. 42. **–Comp. –कङ्कट** *a.* mailed. **–भार्य** *a.* one who has married a wife. **–वयसः** a youngman.

ऊढिः *f.* 1 Marriage. –2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. –2 The shoulder of an ox. –3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. –4 Particularly, a horse; दर्शनस्पर्शनवहो घ्राणश्रवणवाहनः Mb. 12. 236. 10. –5 Air, wind. –6 A way, road. –7 A male river (नद). –8 A measure of four *Droṇas*. –9 A current, stream. –10 The breathing of a cow. **–हा** a river, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. –2 An ox.

वहतिः [वह्-अतिः Uṇ. 4. 62] 1 An ox. –2 Air, wind. –3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. –2 Ved. A treaveller. –3 A marriage (Ved.). –4 A bride's dowry.

वहनम् [वह्-ल्युट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. –2 Supporting. –3 Flowing. –4 A vehicle, conveyance. –5 A boat, raft. –6 The undermost part of a column. **–Comp. –भङ्गः** shipwreck; Ratn.

वहनीकृ To turn into a vehicle.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. –2 Known, celebrated. –3 Obtained, got.

वहन्तः [वह्-झच् Uṇ. 3. 128] 1 Wind. –2 An infant. –3 A chariot.

वहल *a.* See बहल. **–लः** A raft, boat.

वहालः Wind; Gīrvāṇa.

वहित्रम्, वहित्रकम्, वहिनी [वह्-इत्र Uṇ. 4. 181] 1 A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्यूषस्यदृश्यत किमपि वहित्रम् Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gīt. 1. –2 A square chariot with a pole.

वहित्रकर्णः N. of a particular Yoga posture (in which the two legs are stretched out together in front on the ground).

वहिस् See बहिस्.

वहिष्क *a.* Outer, external.

वहेटकः, –वहेडुकः, –वहेडुकः The Bibhītaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-निः Uṇ. 4. 53] 1 Fire; अतृणे पतितो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhāṣ. –2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. –3 Digestion, appetite. –4 A vehicle. –5 The marking-nut plant. –6 Lead-wort. –7 A sacrificer, priest. –8 A god in general. –9 An epithet of the Maruts. –10 Of Soma. –11 A horse. –12 A draught animal. –13 The number 'three'. –14 The mystical N. of the letter र्; रकार. **–Comp. –उत्पातः** an igneous meteor. **–कर** *a.* 1 igniting. –2 stimulating digestion, stomachic. **–करी** Grislea Tomentosa (Mar. धायटी). **–काष्ठम्** a kind of agallochum. **–कोणः** the south-east quarter. **–कोपः** a conflagration. **–गन्धः** 1 incense. –2 resin. **–गर्भः** 1 a bamboo. –2 the Śamī tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. **–दीपकः** safflower. (**–का**) =अजमोदा q. v. **–धौत** *a.* pure like fire. **–नामन्** *m.* 1 the marking nut plant. –2 lead-wort. **–पतनम्** self-immolation. **–बीजम्** 1 gold. –2 a citron tree. –3 N. of the mystical syllable रम्. **–भोग्यम्** clarified butter. **–मन्थः, –मन्थनः** Premna Spinosa (Mar. नरवेल). **–मारकम्** water. **–मित्रः** air, wind. **–रेतस्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 gold. **–लोह, –लोहक** copper. **–वधू** *f.* 1 Svāhā, the wife of Agni. –2 The Svāhā Mantra. **–वर्णम्** the red water-lily. **–वल्लभः** resin. **–वीजम्** 1 gold. –2 the common lime. **–शिखम्** 1 saffron. –2 saffower; स्यात् कुसुम्भं वह्निशिखं वस्त्ररञ्जकमित्यपि Bhāva P. **–शेखरम्** saffron. **–संस्कारः** the religious rite of cremation. **–सखः** the wind. **–संज्ञकः** the *Chitraka* tree. **–साक्षिकम्** *ind.* fire being the witness. **–सुतः** chyle.

वह्निकः Heat. *–a.* Hot.

वह्निसात् कृ To consume with fire, burn.

वह्यम् 1 A carriage. –2 A vehicle or conveyance in general; तेन वह्येन हन्तासि त्वमर्यं पुरुषाशिनाम् Bk. 6. 51. **–ह्या** The wife of a Muni.

वहिक, -वह्लीक See वहिक, बहीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(*a*) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G.M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातम् U. 4. (*b*) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपाम् Me. 85 (v. l.); मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लम्बेते Sk.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्त्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Śi. 3. 63; 4. 35; 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (*c*) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules as of Pāṇini); दोषो णौ वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4. 90, 91. (*d*) possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वान्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यम् K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (*e*) sometimes used merely as an expletive. (*f*) indeed, truly. (*g*) only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तदत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उदात्तकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ve. 1; एक एव खगो मानी सुखं जीवति चातकः । म्रियते वा पिपासार्तो याचते वा पुरंदरम् ॥ Subhāṣ. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether, possibly &c.; किं वा शकुन्तलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. 20/21; को वा or के वा followed by a negative means 'everyone, all'; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारम्भयत्नाः Me. 56.

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 44; Bk. 7. 1; 8. 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To emit an odour, be diffused. -5 To smell. -*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -*With* आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशङ्कामुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहन्ति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -प्र, वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नराणाम् Ṛs. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (-शी *f.*) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकम् A flight of cranes. -कः [वच्-घञ्] 1 Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; सूक्तवाकेनातितरामुदितगुणगणाब्रतारसुजयः Bhāg. 5. 1. 10. -2 Voice (वाणी). सर्वमिदमभ्यात्तोऽवाक्यनादरः Ch. Up. 3. 14. 2. -3 Text (संहिता); a Vedic portion containing mantras; यं वाकेष्वनुवाकेषु निषत्सूपनिषत्सु च (गृणन्ति) Mb. 12. 49. 26. -Comp. -उपवाकम् speech and reply, dialogue.

वाकुची, वागुजी Vernonia Anthelmintica (Mar. बावची).

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाकोवाक्यम् = तर्कशास्त्रम् q. v.; Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2.

वाक्यम् [वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यम् 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः Śi. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकाङ्क्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यम् Tarka K.; श्रौत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -6 An assertion, statement. -7 Command. -8 (In law) Declaration, legal evidence. -9 Betrothment. -Comp. -आडम्बरः bombastic language. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a sentence. -2 (in Mīmāṁsā) the sense of a sentence derived on the strength of वाक्यप्रमाण as distinguished from श्रुति, लिङ्ग and other प्रमाण. This is weaker than and hence sublated by the श्रुत्यर्थ or श्रुति; यत्र श्रुत्यर्थो न संभवति तत्र वाक्यार्थो गृह्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 14; वाक्यार्थः श्रुत्या बाध्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 14. According to Mīmāṁsā view the अर्थ's of पद's are सामान्य and when these form a sentence to yield the वाक्यार्थ, they get restricted or modified. Hence वाक्यार्थ means the पदार्थ's modified or restricted; सामान्येनाभिप्रवृत्तानां पदार्थानां यद्विशेषेऽवस्थानं स वाक्यार्थः ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12. °उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin; वाक्यार्थेनैव वाक्यार्थः कोऽपि यद्युपमीयते । एकानेकेवशब्दत्वात् सा वाक्यार्थोपमा द्विधा ॥ Kāv. 2.43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -उपचारः speaking; Rām. -खण्डनम् refutation of an assertion or argument. -ग्रहः paralysis of speech. -पदम् a word in a sentence. -पदीयम् N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -परिसमाप्तिः *f.* Completion of a sentence (*i. e.* the application of the sense expressed by a sentence). This occurs in two ways: (i) the sense of the sentence as a whole may be predicated of the things or persons mentioned in the उद्देशपद severally; or (ii) it may be predicated of them all combined together. The former is known as प्रत्येकं वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः and is illustrated by देवदत्तयज्ञदत्तविष्णुमित्रा भोज्यन्ताम्; while the latter is known as समुदाये वाक्यपरिसमाप्तिः and illustrated by गर्गाः शतं दण्ड्यन्ताम्; see ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12. -प्रबन्धः 1 a treatise, connected composition. -2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; संदिग्धे तु व्यवायाद् वाक्यभेदः स्यात् MS. 3. 1. 21; वाक्यभेदान् बहूनगमत् Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -विलेखः An officer in charge of writing of accounts, orders etc.; ततो

वाक्यविलेखाख्यैर्दत्तोपन्तैः स्वशक्तितः Parnal. 4. 55. –विशारद *a*. eloquent, skilled in speech. –शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. –2 an elliptical sentence. –सारथिः Spokesman. –स्थ *a*. Obsequious; attentive.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. –2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. –3 A brave man, hero. –4 A touchstone, whet-stone. –5 An impediment, obstacle. –6 Certainty, determination. –7 Submarine fire. –8 A wolf. –9 A water-vessel; L. D. B. –10 A horse of the sun; L. D. B.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a*. Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशनिः A Buddha.

वागुरा [वा-हिंसने उरच् गन् च Uṇ. 1. 40] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पतितः क्षेमेण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. –Comp. –वृत्तिः *f*. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (–त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; श्वगणिवागुरिकैः प्रथमास्थितम् R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a*. [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे ग्मिनिः चस्य कः तस्य लोपः; cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Eloquent, oratorical. –2 Talkative. –3 Verbose, wordy. –*m*. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Śi. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 87. –2 N. of Bṛihaspati. –3 N. of Viṣṇu. –4 A parrot.

वाग्य *a*. [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. –2 Speaking truly. –ग्यः 1 Modesty, humility. –2 Doubt, alternative.

वाग्यतस् *ind*. Silently.

वाङ्कः The ocean.

वाङ्क्ष् 1 P. (वाङ्क्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् *f*. [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारणं च Uṇ. 2. 67] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. –2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49; Śi. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. –3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वागुदचरत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33. –4 An assertion, a statement. –5 An assurance, a promise. –6 A phrase, proverb, saying. –7 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. –Comp. –अपहारकः (वागपहारकः) 1 a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts; Ms. 11. 51. –2 a liar (मिथ्यावादी). –अपेत (वागपेत) *a*. dumb. –अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1; see above. –असिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरन्नसाधोर्विवृणोति वागसिः Ki. 14. 12. –आडम्बरः (वागाडम्बरः) verbosity, bombast. –आत्मन् *a*. (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; श्रेष प्रबुद्धोऽसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. –ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. –2 an epithet of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; वागीशाद्याः सुमनसः Nyāyamāla. –3 an epithet of Brahman; वागीशं (धातारं) वाग्भिरर्थ्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. –4 the lunar mansion called Puṣya. (–शा) N. of Sarasvatī. –ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. –2 an epithet of Brahman. (–री) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. –उत्तरम् (वागुत्तरम्) end of a speech. –ऋषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. –कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. –कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. –केलिः, –ली (वाक्केलिः –ली) witty conversation. –गुदः (वाग्गुदः) a kind of bird; Ms. 12. 64. –गुणः (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra). –गुम्फः (pl.) artificial language. –गुलिः, –गुलिकः (वाग्गुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. ताम्बूलकरङ्कवाहिन्. –चपल *a*. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. –चापल्यम् (वाक्चापल्यम्) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. –छलम् (वाक्छलम्) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलम् Mu. 2; केनेदमसृतं मे वाक्छलाद् ब्रह्म K. 330. –जालम् (वाग्जालम्) bombast, empty talk; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Śi. 2. 27. –जीवनः (वाग्जीवनः) a buffoon; Kau. A. 2. 1. –डम्बरः (वाग्डम्बरः) 1 bombast. –2 eloquent language. –दण्डः (वाग्दण्डः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. –2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. त्रिदण्ड Ms. 12. 10. –दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a*. promised, affianced, betrothed. (–त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin; Kull. on Ms. 5. 72. –दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) *a*. 'poor in words', *i. e*. speaking little. –दलम् (वाग्दलम्) a lip. –दानम् (वाग्दानम्) betrothal; Ms. 5. 72 (Kull.). –दुष्ट *a*. (वाग्दुष्ट) 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words; Ms. 8. 345. –2 using ungrammatical language. (–ष्टः) 1 a defamer. –2 a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. –देवता, –देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. –कुलम् science, learning. –दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. –2 abuse, defamation. –3 an ungrammatical speech. –निबन्धन (वाङ्निबन्धन) *a*. depending on words. –निमित्तम् (वाङ्निमित्तम्) Prognostications; तच्चाकर्ण्य वाङ्निमित्तज्ञः पितरि सुतरां जीविताशां शिथिलीचकार Hch. V. –निश्चयः (वाङ्निश्चयः) affiance by word of mouth, marriage contract. –निष्ठा (वाङ्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). –पटु *a*. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. –पति *a*. (वाक्पति) eloquent; oratorical.

(–तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसांपतिः is also used). –2 the constellation Puṣya. –पथः (वाक्पथः) 1 a moment fit for speech. –2 the range of speech. –पाटवम् (वाक्पाटवम्) eloquence. –पारीणः (वाक्पारीणः) beyond the range of speech; वाक्पारीणरुचिः स चेन्मुखमयं पद्मः प्रिये तावकम् N. 22. 140. –पारुष्यम् (वाक्पारुष्यम्) 1 severity of language. –2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation; एवं दण्डविधिः प्रोक्तो वाक्पारुष्यस्य तत्वतः Ms. 8. 278. –प्रचोदनम् (वाक्प्रचोदनम्) an order expressed in words. –प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. –प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. –बन्धनम् (वाग्बन्धनम्) stopping the speech, silencing; व्रीडार्ता प्रकरोति दाडिमफलव्याजेन वाग्बन्धनम् Amaru. 16. –भट (वाग्भटः) N. of a writer on medicine. –मनस n. (the dual वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind; अथैनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगोचरम् R. 10. 15; अतीतः पन्थानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः Śiva-mahimna 2. –मात्रम् (वाङ्मात्रम्) mere words. –मुखम् (वाङ्मुखम्) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. –यत a. (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. –यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. –यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. –युद्धम् (वाग्युद्धम्) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. –रोधः (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. –वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1 adamantine words; अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1. –2 harsh or severe language. –विद् a. (वाग्विद्) eloquent. –विदग्ध a. (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (–ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. –विनिःसृत a. (वाग्विनिःसृत) put forth by speech; वाच्यर्था नियताः सर्वे वाङ्मूला वाग्विनिःसृताः। तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचं स सर्वस्तेयकृन्नरः॥ Ms. 4. 256. –विभवः (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुम् V. 3; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; Mal. 1. 26. –विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. –विलासिन् m. (वाग्विलासिन्) pigeon, dove. –विस्तरः (वाग्विस्तरः) prolixity. –वीरः (वाग्वीरः) master of speech. –व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of breath. –व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. –व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. –2 the style or habit of speaking. –3 customary phraseology or mode of talking. –शलाका (वाक्शलाका) injurious speech. –शल्यम् (वाक्शल्यम्) = वाक्शलाका. –शस्त्रम् (वाक्शस्त्रम्) a curse; वाक्शस्त्रं वै ब्राह्मणस्य तेन हन्यादरीन् द्विजः Ms. 11. 33. –संतक्षणम् sarcastic remarks; असारस्य वाक्संतक्षणैः ... अपवाहनम् Dk. 2. 2. –संयमः (वाक्संयमः), –संवरः (वाक्संवरः) restraint or control of speech. –संगः (वाक्संगः) 1 impeded or slow speech. –2 paralysis of speech. –सारः (वाक्सारः) eloquence. –सिद्धम् (वाक्सिद्धम्) supernatural perfection of speech. –स्तम्भः (वाक्स्तम्भः) paralysis of speech.

वाङ्मय a. (–यी f.) 1 Consisting of words; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; इत्येषा वाङ्मयी पूजा श्रीमच्छंकरपादयोः Śiva-mahimna 40. –2 Relating to speech or words; Ms. 12. 6; स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं चैव वाङ्मयं तप उच्यते Bg. 17. 15. –3 Endowed with speech; अयमात्मा वाङ्मयो मनोमयः प्राणमयः Bri. Up. 1. 5. 3. –4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. –यम् 1 Speech, language; म्यरस्तजभ्नगैर्लान्तैरेभिर्दशभिरक्षरैः। समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1. 7; द्विधाप्रयुक्तेन च वाङ्मयेन सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नुनाव Ku. 7. 90; Śi. 2. 72. –2 Eloquence. –3 Rhetoric. –यी The goddess Sarasvatī.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. –2 The plant मदन.

वाचंयम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3; विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाचंयमाः Bv. 4. 42; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. –मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. [वच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory; उत्तीय मे दर्शय वल्गुवाचकं यद्व्रीडया नाभिमुखं शुचिस्मिते Bhāg. 4. 25. 31. –2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यञ्जक); साक्षात् संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. –3 Verbal. –कः 1 A speaker. –2 A reader. –3 A significant word. –4 A messenger. –Comp. –पदम् a significant word.

वाचक्नवी N. of a preceptress (गार्गी).

वाचनम् [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. –2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in स्वस्तिवाचनम्, पुण्याहवाचनम् q. q. v. v. –ना 1 A lesson. –2 A chapter.

वाचनकम् 1 A riddle. –2 A kind of sweetmeat.

वाचनिक a. (–की f.) [वचनेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Verbal, expressed by words. –2 As expressed by the text (वचन); तस्माद् वाचनिक एषां क्रमः ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 4.

वाचयितृ a. The director of a recitation.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods; अविज्ञातप्रबन्धस्य वचो वाचस्पतेरपि। व्रजत्यफलताम् Ki. 11. 43; also वाचसांपतिः. –2 The constellation Puṣya. –3 An orator. –4 The Veda; ततो वाचस्पतिर्जज्ञे तं मनः पर्यवेक्षते Mb. 14. 21. 9. –5 N. of a lexicographer.

वाचस्पत्यम् An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्दूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 89 (= Śi. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. –2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. –3 An oath. –Comp. –विरुद्ध a. not describable with words. –सहायः a sociable companion.

वाचाट a. [वाच्-आटच् चस्य न कः] 1 Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23. –2 Boastful.

वाचाल *a.* [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; तथापि वाचालतया युनक्ति मां मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः Śi. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचालना The act of making talkative.

वाचिक *a.* (-का, -की *f.*) [वाचा कृतं वाच्-ठक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कः A declamatory speech. -कम् 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितम् Mu. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकम् Śi. 2. 70; तत्र क्रीतसुतोऽस्मीति वाचिकेन व्यजिज्ञपत् Śiva B. 31. 32. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्रम् 1 A letter. -2 A newspaper. -3 A written agreement, contract. -हारकः 1 a letter. -2 a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति *a.* Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः *f.* 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mal. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य *a.* [वच्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्त्वया मद्वचनात् स राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'; न वाच्यमित्थं पुरुषोत्तम त्वया Śi. 1. 31. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); cf. लक्ष्य and व्यङ्ग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; अप्रदाता पिता वाच्यो वाच्यश्चानुपयन् पतिः। मृते भर्तरि पुत्रश्च वाच्यो मातुररक्षिता॥ Mb. 3. 293. 35; Śi. 20. 34; एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यताम् H. 3. 129; 4. 17. -च्यम् 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः Ś. 5. 15; Śi. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यङ्ग्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -5 A subject for expounding (प्रतिपाद्य-विषय); पुराणसंख्यासंभूतिमस्य वाच्यप्रयोजने Bhag. 12. 13. 3. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रम् one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अधम) division of *Kavya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र); see चित्र also. -लिङ्ग *a.* adjectival. -वज्रम् severe or harsh language. -वर्जितम् an elliptical expression. -वाचकभाव the state of the signified and the signifier.

वाच्यता, -त्वम् 1 Blame, censure, reproach; सत्यं शौर्यं दया त्यागो नृपस्यैते महागुणाः। एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यताम्॥ H. 3. 122. -2 Ill-repute, infamy. -3 Conjugation. -4 The being expressed or predicated.

वाजः [वज्-घञ्] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow; विचित्रवाजैर्निशितैः शिलीमुखैः Bhag. 10. 59. 16. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -6 Gain, reward. -7 N. of the month of चैत्र. -जम् 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. -पेयः, -यम् N. of a particular sacrifice; Bhag. 3. 12. 40. -भोजिन् *m.* (= -पेयः). -वालः an emerald. -सनः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 of Śiva. -सनिः 1 the sun. -2 the food-giver (अन्नदाता); वरिष्ठ उग्रसेनानीः सत्यो वाजसनिर्गुहः Mb. 12. 43. 9.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā or the Śukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् *m.* 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Śukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājasaneyins. -संहिता the text of the शुक्लयजुर्वेद, ascribed to the Ṛiṣi Yājñavalkya.

वाजित *a.* Feathered (as an arrow).

वाजिन् *a.* [वाज-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. -3 Winged; having anything for wings; सुपर्णस्तेज उपानीतस्तार्क्ष्येण स्तोत्रवाजिना Bhag. 4. 7. 19. -*m.* 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Śi. 18. 31. -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vājasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda; एतावदित्याह च वाजिनां श्रुतिः A. Rām. 7. 5. 21. -4 The sun; ऊर्ध्वपवित्रो वाजिनीव स्वमृतमस्मि T. Up. 1. 10. -5 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. -6 A bird; शुल्व्यालसमाकीर्णां प्राणिवाजिनिषेविताम् Mb. 7. 14. 16. -7 The number 'seven'. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Uṣas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. -गन्धः Name of a tree, Physalis Flexuosa. (Mar. आसंध); Mātaṅga L. 11. 31. -दन्तः, -दन्तकः Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुळसा). -पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea (Mar. चणा, हरभरा). -भूः, -भूमिः a place abounding in horses. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean (Mar. मूग). -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -योजकः a driver, groom. -राजः N. of Viṣṇu. -विष्ठा the Indian fig-tree (Mar. वड). -शाला a stable.

वाजिनम् 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk. -Comp. -न्यायः (Mīmāṁsā) The rule that of the various matters resulting from something, only the most important one is प्रयोजक while the rest are not प्रयोजक. This rule is established by जैमिनि and शबर discussing the text, MS. 4. 1. 22-24.

वाजीकर *a.* Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणम् Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs; यद् द्रव्यं पुरुषं कुर्याद् वाजिवत्सुरतक्षमम्। तद्वाजीकरणं ख्यातम् Suśr.

वाजेभिस् *ind.* (Ved.) Mightily, greatly; Rv. 1. 3. 10.

वाञ्छ् 1 P. (वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित) 1 To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यसुभिः समीहितुम् Ki.1.19. –2 To seek for, pursue. –*With* अभि,–सम् to wish, desire or long for; समवाञ्छनथाऽऽशिषः Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छनम् Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.); वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित *p p.* Wished, desired. –**तम्** A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् *a.* 1 Wishing. –2 Lustful. –**नी** 1 A libidinous woman. –2 A wanton.

वाद् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाट *a.* Made or consisting of the वट (Indian figtree) or its wood; क्षत्रियो वाटखादिरौ ... दण्डानर्हन्ति धर्मतः Ms. 2. 45.

वाटः, –टम् [वट्-घञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयहृष्टः Dk.; नीत्वा स्ववाटं कृतवत्यथोदयम् Bhāg. 10. 11. 20; विवेश......मेघवाटम् Bhāg. so वेश°, श्मशान° &c. –2 A garden, park, an orchard; Bhāg. 5. 5. 30. –3 A road. –4 The groin. –5 A sort of grain. –6 A district. –**Comp.** –**धानः** 1 the descendant of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a Brāhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21. –2 an officer who knows the disposition of his army. –3 a land-lord; Mb. 2. 49. 24 (com. वाटधानाः सस्यादिसंपन्नक्षेत्रादिवृत्तिमन्तः). –**शृङ्खला** a railing, fence.

वाटकः, वाटिका 1 The site of a house. –2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते Ś.1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c. –3 A hut.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. –2 A house, dwelling. –3 A court, an enclosure. –4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजाम् Āśval. 5; Bhāg. 1. 6. 11. –5 A road. –6 The groin. –7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य *a.* Belonging to a park or garden. –2 Made of वट tree. –**ट्यः** Fried barley; also वाट्कः Mb. 8.44.11. –**Comp.** –**पुष्पम्** 1 sandal. –2 saffron. (–**ष्पी**) the plant अतिबला. –**मण्डः** scum of fried barley.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिबला.

वाड् 1 Ā. (वाडते) To bathe, dive; cf. वाह्.

वाडः An enclosure; L. D. B.

वाडवः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. –2 A Brāhmaṇa; तस्मै वाडवाय प्रचुरतरं धनं दत्त्वा Dk. 1. 5. –3 A stud-horse. –4 N. of a grammarian. –**वः, –वम्** The lower world. –**वम्** 1 A stud or collection of mares. –2 A particular मुहूर्त. –3 A kind of coitus. –**Comp.** –**अग्निः, –अनलः** the submarine fire. –**हरणम्** the fodder given to a stud-horse; P. VI. 2. 65 com. –**हारकः** a sea-monster.

वाडवेयः [वडवा-ढक्] 1 A bull. –2 A stud-horse. –3 A Brāhmaṇa. –**यौ** (*m.* dual) The two Aśvins.

वाडव्यम् A collection of Brāhmaṇas; P. IV. 2. 42.

वाढ See बाढ.

वाणः 1 Sounding, sound; वाणैर्बाणैः समासक्तम् Ki. 15. 10. –2 An arrow; see बाण. –3 Music. –4 A harp with 100 strings. –**Comp.** –**शब्दः** the sound of a lute; नीहारे वाणशब्दे च Ms. 4. 113 (v. l.).

वाणिः *f.* 1 Weaving. –2 A weaver's loom. –3 Speech, words. –4 N. of Sarasvatī. –5 A cloud. –6 Price, value.

वाणिजः 1 A merchant. –2 The submarine fire. –3 The Libra sign of the zodiac.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant; Mb. 13. 126. 24; also वाणिजकः Ms. 3. 181. –2 A cheat, rogue. –3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्या, वाणिज्यम् Trade, traffic; धनमस्तीति वाणिज्यं किंचिदस्तीति कर्षणम्। सेवा न किंचिदस्तीति नाहमस्मीति साहसम्॥ Subhāṣ.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. –2 A dancing girl, an actress. –3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; यस्मिन् महीं शासति वाणिनीनां निद्रां विहारार्धपथे गतानाम्। वातोऽपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. –2 Power of speech. –3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. –4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमग्नमनसां सहसा खलानाम् Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 20. –5 Praise. –6 Sarasavatī, the goddess of learning; तव करकमलस्थां स्फाटिकीमक्षमालां, नखकिरणविभिन्नां दाडिमीबीजबुद्ध्या। अनुलवमनुकर्षन् येन कीरो निषिद्धः, स भवतु मम भूत्यै वाणि ते मन्दहासः॥. –7 Eloquent speech. –8 Music. –9 N. of a metre consisting only of long syllables. –**Comp.** –**वादः** a kind of bird.

वात् 10 P. 1 To blow. –2 To serve. –3 To go. –4 To make happy.

वात *p. p.* [वा-क्त] 1 Blown. –2 Desired or wished for, solicited. –**तः** 1 Air, wind. –2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. –3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. –4 Gout, rheumatism. –5 Inflammation of the joints. –6 A faithless lover (धृष्ट). –7 Wind emitted from the body; Mb. –8 Morbid

affection of the windy humour, flatulence. **-Comp.** **-अटः** 1 an antelope (वातमृग). -2 a horse of the sun. **-अण्डः** a disease of the testicles; वृषणौ दूषयेद्वायुः श्लेष्मणा यस्य संवृतः । तस्य मुष्कश्वलयेको रोगो वाताण्डसंज्ञकः ॥ Mādhavakara. **-अतिसारः** dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. **-अदः** the almond tree. **-अध्वन्** *m.* an air hole, window; वाताध्वरोमाविवरस्य च ते महित्वम् Bhāg. 10. 14. 11. **-अयम्** a leaf. **-अयनः** a horse. (**-नम्**) 1 a window, an air-hole; कटाक्षैर्नारीणां कुवलयितवातायनमिव Māl. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24; 13. 21. -2 a porch, portico. -3 a pavilion. **-अयुः** an antelope. **-अरिः** 1 the castor-oil tree. -2 N. of several plants :—शतमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, स्नुही, विडंग, सूरण, जतुका &c. **-अश्वः** a very fleet or swift horse. **-अष्ठीला** a hard globular swelling in the lower belly. **-आख्यम्** a house with two halls (one looking south and the other east). **-आत्मजः** 1 N. of Hanumat; वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं श्रीरामदूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये Rāma-rakṣā 33. -2 N. of Bhīmasena. **-आप्यम्** 1 fermentation. -2 Soma. -3 water. **-आमोदा** musk. **-आलिः, -ली** *f.* a whirl-wind; एतेन वातालीपुञ्जितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. **-आहत** *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. -2 affected by gout. **-आहतिः** *f.* a violent gust of wind. **-आहार** *a.* one who feeds only on air. **-उपसृष्ट** *a.* rheumatic, gouty. **-ऋद्धिः** *f.* 1 excess of wind. -2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. **-कण्टकः** a particular pain in the ankle. **-कर्मन्** *n.* breaking wind. **-कुण्डलिका** scanty and painful flow of urine. **-कुम्भः** the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. **-केतुः** 1 dust. -2 cloud. **-केलिः** 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. **-कोपन** *a.* exciting wind (in the body). **-क्षोभः** disturbance of wind in the body. **-गामिन्** *m.* a bird. **-गुल्मः** 1 a high wind, strong gale. -2 rheumatism. **-घ्नी** N. of some plants (Mar. सालवण, आस्कंध). **-चक्रम्** the circular markings of a compass. **-चटकः** the तित्तिर bird. **-जम्** a kind of colic. **-ज्वरः** fever arising from vitiated wind. **-तूलम्** cottony seeds floating in the air. **-थुडा** (also वातखुडा, वातहुडा) 1 a high wind. -2 acute gout. -3 a kind of smallpox. -4 a lovely woman. **-ध्वजः** 1 a cloud. -2 dust. **-पटः** a sail. **-पण्डः** a kind of impotent man. **-पातः** a gust of wind. **-पित्तम्** a form of gout. **-पुत्रः** 1 a cheat. -2 N. of Bhīma or Hanumat. **-पोथः, -पोथकः** the tree called पलाश. **-प्रकोपः** excess of wind. **-प्रमी** *m., f.* a swift antelope. **-प्रमेहः** a kind of urinary disease. **-प्रवाहिका** a kind of अतिसार disease. **-फुल्लान्त्रम्** flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). **-मण्डली** a whirl-wind; रजसा सहसावर्तं वितेने वातमण्डली Śiva B. 11. 42. **-मार्गः** the sky. **-मृगः** a swift antelope. **-रक्तम्, -शोणितम्** acute gout; कृत्स्नं रक्तं विदहत्याशु तच्च, दुष्टं स्रस्तं पादयोश्चीयते तु । तत्संपृक्तं वायुना दूषितेन तत्प्राबल्यादुच्यते वातरक्तम् ॥. **-रङ्गः** the fig-tree. **-रथः** a cloud. **-रूषः** 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2 the rainbow. -3 a bribe. **-रेचकः** 1 a gust of wind. -2 a braggart. **-रोगः, -व्याधिः** 1 gout or rheumatism. -2 (वातव्याधिः) N. of an ancient authority on अर्थशास्त्र referred to by Kauṭilya. **-वस्तिः** *f.* suppression of urine. **-वृद्धिः** *f.* swelled testicle. **-वैरिन्** *m.* the castor-oil tree. **-शीर्षम्** the lower belly. **-शूलम्** colic with flatulence. **-संचारः** hiccough. **-सह** *a.* gouty. **-सारथिः** fire. **-स्कन्धः** the quarter from which the wind blows.

वातंधम *a.* Wind-blowing.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant. **-Comp.** **-पिण्डकः** an impotent.

वातकिन् *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) Gouty; जिन त्वदाज्ञामवमन्यते यः स वातकी नाथ पिशाचकी वा Mahāvīrswāmistotra; ध्रुवञ्शिरो जरावातकी N. 18. 12.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bowshot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल *a.* (**-ली** *f.*) [वातं रोगभेदं लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. **-लः** 1 Wind. -2 The chickpea (चणक). **-Comp.** **-मण्डली** A whirl-wind. **-योनिः** (वातलायोनिः) a morbid state of the uterus.

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. **-Comp.** **-द्विष्** *m.*, **-सूदनः**, **-हन्** *m.* epithets of Agastya.

वातायमान *a.* Running like wind; वातायमानैस्तैरश्वैर्नीतो वृष्णिशरार्दितैः Mb. 7. 117. 34.

वातासह *a.* Rheumatic, gouty.

वातिः [वा-क्तिच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. **-Comp.** **-गः, गमः** 1 a mineralogist. -2 the egg-plant; (वार्तिंगणः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) [वातादागतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. **-कः** 1 Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind. -2 A person affected by flatulence. -3 A flatterer; एवं तत्राब्रुवन् केचिद्वातिकास्तं जनेश्वरम् Mb. 3. 257. 4. -4 A class of deities (देवयोनिविशेष); वातिकाश्चारणा ये तु दृष्ट्वा ते हर्षमागताः Mb. 9. 55. 14 (com. वातिकाः वातेन सह गच्छन्ति आकाशचारिणः). -5 A juggler. -6 A dealer in antidotes. -7 The Chātaka bird.

वातीय *a.* Windy. **-यम्** Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed; मौनान्मूर्खः प्रवचनपटुर्वातुलो जल्पको वा

H. 2. 26. -3 Babbler; see द्वादशपञ्जरिकास्तोत्रम् 11. -लः A whirl-wind. See वातलः.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातूल *a.* See वातुल.

वातूली-भ्रमः A whirl-wind.

वात् *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः परुषीकृता दश दिशश्चण्डातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21; Māl. 5. 6; 10. 3; (वात्याचक्रम् in the same sense).

वात्सकम् A herd of calves; P. IV. 2. 39.

वात्सल्यम् [वत्सलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणागत°, etc. -2 Fond affection or partiality. -Comp. -बन्धिन् *a.* displaying affection.

वात्सशाल *a.* Born in a cow-shed; P. IV. 3. 36.

वात्सिः, -त्सी *f.* The daughter of a Śūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa. -Comp. -पुत्रः a barber; L. D. B.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasutras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः [वद्-घञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk; वेदवादरताः पार्थ नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः Bg. 2. 42; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Śi. 2. 55; so कैतववादः Gīt. 8; सान्त्ववादः &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यन्ति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account; शाकुन्तलादीनितिहासवादान् Māl. 3.3. -5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादयुद्धप्रधानाश्च मध्यमा राजसी गतिः Ms. 12. 46; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhāṣ; सीमा°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation; अध्यात्मविद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम् Bg. 10. 32. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति Ś. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -12 Advice, counsel. -13 Agreement. -Comp. -अनुवादौ (*m.* du.) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. -2 dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -कर्तृ a player on a musical instrument. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute; वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -चञ्चु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -द *a.* emulating, vying with. -नक्षत्रमाला (मालिका) a defence of the Vedānta against the Mīmāṁsā doctrine. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धम् a dispute, controversy; Ms. 12. 46. -रत *a.* disputatious. -वादिन् *m.* a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discusssion, debate. -साधनम् establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician; वादयामासुरव्यग्रा वादका राजशासनात् Mb. 5. 156. 27. -2 A speaker.

वादनम् [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music. -नः A player on a musical intrument; गायनैश्च विराविण्यो वादनैश्च तथापरैः विरेजुर्विपुलास्तत्र Rām. 1. 18. 19.

वादनीयः A sounding reed.

वादि *a.* 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादिक *a.* Talking, asserting. -कः 1 A magician. -2 A bard; प्रहीयमानः प्रवरैश्च वादिकैरभिष्टुतो वैश्रवणो यथा ययौ Rām. 2. 16. 46.

वादित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded. -तम् An instrumental music.

वादित्रम् [वद् णित्रन् Uṇ. 4. 179] 1 A musical instrument; वादित्रशक्तिर्घटते भटस्य N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music; काण्डवीणादिभिर्वादित्रमुपगानं भवति, भवति च तन्त्रीगाने गानशब्दः। तस्माद् वादित्रमुपगानम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 9. -Comp. -गणः a band of music. -लगुडः a drum stick.

वादिन् *a.* [वद्-णिनि] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -4 Designating, designated as; यत्र यत्र वनोद्देशे सत्त्वाः पुरुषवादिनः। वृक्षाः पुरुषनामानस्ते सर्वे स्त्रीजनाभवन्॥ Rām. 7. 87. 13. -5 Talking pleasantly; Rām. 2. 36. 3 (com. वादिन्यः परचित्ताकर्षकवचनचतुराः). -*m.* 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist; तस्याङ्गीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात् स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note. -6 An alchemist.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यम् [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument; ततं वाद्यं तु देवानां गन्धर्वाणां च शौषिरम्। आनद्धं राक्षसानां तु किंनराणां घनं विदुः॥ Saṅgītadāmodara. -2 The sound of a musical instrument; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्च्छति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदङ्गवाद्यम् R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -द्यः, -द्यम् An instrumental music. -Comp. -करः, -धरः a musician. -भाण्डम् 1 a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2 a musical instrument.

वाद्यकम्, वाद्यमानम् Instrumental music.

वादर *a.* (-री *f.*) Made or consising of cotton. -रा The cotton shrub. -रम् Cotton cloth.

वादरङ्गः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See बादरायण.

वादलः 1 Liquorice. -2 A dark day.

वाद (दा) लः The sheat-fish.

वादामम् The Almond tree (बादाम).

वाद्दलम् The lip.

वाध्, वाध, वाधक, वाधन-ना, वाधा See बाधू, बाध, बाधक, बाधन-ना, बाधा.

वाधु (धू) क्यम् Marriage.

वाधू A vessel, boat.

वाधलम् N. of a Śrautasutra belonging to the Taittirīya Saṃhitā.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros; वाध्रीणसस्य मांसेन तृप्तिर्द्वादशवार्षिकी Mb. 13. 88. 9.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. (निपपात) अवानमशुकादष्टमेकमाम्रफलं किल Mb. 2. 17. 28. -3 Belonging to a forest. **-नम्** 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving, (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house. **-Comp. -चित्रम्** a variety of blanket of variegated texture; Kau. A. 2. 11. **-दण्डः** a weaver's loom.

वानः An intelligent man.

वानकम् The state of a ब्रह्मचारिन्.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life; तपसा कर्षितोऽत्यर्थं यस्तु ध्यानपरो भवेत्। संन्यासीह स विज्ञेयो वानप्रस्थाश्रमे स्थितः॥ -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhuka tree. -4 The Palāśa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबन्धि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णाति रा-क; वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] 1 A monkey, an ape. -2 A kind of incense. **-री** A female monkey. *-a.* Belonging or relating to monkey; अन्यां योनिं समापन्नौ शार्गालीं वानरीं तथा Mb. 13. 9. 9. **-Comp. -अक्षः** a wild goat. **-आघातः** the tree called Lodhra. **-इन्द्रः** N. of Sugrīva or of Hanumat. **-प्रियः** the tree called क्षीरिन् (Mar. खिरणी).

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower; *e. g.* the mango. *-a.* 1 Wooden; यचापि द्रव्यमुपयुज्यते ह वानस्पत्यमायसं पार्थिवं वा Mb. 3. 186. 25. -2 Performed under trees (a sacrifice).

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः 1 N. of a country to the north-west of India. -2 An antelope. **-Comp. -जः** a Vānāyu horse *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः [वन्-ईरन् Uṇ. 4. 36] A sort of cane or ratan; वानीरमालिनी रम्या नदी पुलिनशोभिता Mb. 3. 95. 10; स्मरामि वानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35; Me. 43; Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30; 16. 21; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुञ्जे मन्दमास्थितम् Gīt. **-Comp. -जः** 1 the *Munja* grass -2 Costus Speciosus (कुष्ठ).

वानीरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेय *a.* 1 Living or growing in a wood; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायुं सर्वं वानेयमाश्रयेत् Mb. 14. 46. 12. -2 Relating or belonging to water; रक्तं शिरसि धार्यं तु तथा वानेयमित्यपि Mb. 13. 104. 84.

वानेयम् N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्ता).

वान्त *p. p.* [वम्-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out; मलयभुजगवान्ता वान्ति वाताः कृतान्ताः Bv. 2.28. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -3 Dropped; कयाचिदुद्वेष्टनवान्तमाल्यः R. 7. 6. -4 One who has vomited; वान्तो विरिक्तः स्नात्वा तु घृतप्राशनमाचरेत् Ms. 5. 144. **-Comp. -अदः** a dog. **-अ-आशिन्** *m.* 1 a foul-feeding demon. -2 a person who tells his गोत्र for obtaining food; न भोजनार्थं स्वे विप्रः कुलगोत्रे निवेदयेन्। भोजनार्थं हि ते शंसन्वान्ताशीत्युच्यते बुधैः॥ Ms. 3. 109.

वान्ति *f.* 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting, emitting. **-Comp. -कृत्, -द** *a.* emetic.

वान्तीकृ To reject, give up.

वान्य *a.* Sylvan; Buddh.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वप्-घञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; कृतवापो वसेद् गोष्ठे चर्मणा तेन संवृतः Ms. 11. 108. -4 A sower. -5 Seed. **-Comp. -दण्डः** a weaver's loom.

वापनम् 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving; कृतवापनो निवसेद् ग्रामान्ते गोव्रजेऽपि वा Ms. 11. 78.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven. **-तम्** A kind of corn; L. D. B.

वापिः, -पी *f.* [वप्-इञ् वा ङीप्; Uṇ. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; कूपवापीजलानां च (हरणे) शुद्धिश्चान्द्रायणं स्मृतम् Ms. 11. 163; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 78. **-Comp. -जलम्** (**वापीजलम्**) lake-water. **-विस्तीर्णम्** a hole resembling a pond; Mk. **-हः** the *Chātaka* bird.

वांपिका = वापी.

वाप्यम् The Kuṣṭha tree.

वाम *a.* Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमञ्जनेन संभाव्य तद्वञ्चितवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8; Me. 80, 98. -2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगन्धः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense; *e. g.* वामेनात्र वटस्तमध्वगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तदहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gīt. 12; Māl. 9. 8; Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; यान्त्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः Ś. 4. 18. (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory; Ś. 6. (*d*) Coy (in love). (*e*)

Hard, cruel. -4 Vile, wicked, base low, bad; उवाच वामं चक्षुर्भ्यामभिवीक्ष्य दहन्निव Bhāg. 4. 2. 8; आसक्तास्तास्वमी मूढा वामशीला हि जन्तवः Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना; वामोरु; वामभ्रू; वामस्वभाव q. v. -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). -7 The left hand. -मम् 1 Wealth, possessions. -2 Any lovely or desirable thing. -3 Adversity, misfortune. -Comp. -अङ्गी *f.* a beautiful woman; वामाङ्गीकृतवामाङ्गि कुण्डलीकृतकुण्डलि Udb. -आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras*; the doctrine of resorting to मांस, मद्य, मत्स्य, मैथुन and मुद्रा. -आपीडनः the *Pilu* tree. -आवर्तः 1 a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -इतर *a.* right. -ऊरु, -ऊरू *f.* a woman with handsome thighs; तदिदं विषहिष्यते कथं वद वामोरु चिताधिरोहणम् R. 8. 57. -कुक्षिः left side of the abdomen. -दृश् *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. -2 N. of Śiva; नाहं न यूयं यदृतां गतिं विदुर्न वामदेवः किमुतापरे सुराः Bhāg. 2. 6. 36. -नयना a fair-eyed woman. -नी *a.* bringing wealth; Ch. Up. -नेत्रम् a mystical N. of the vowel ई. -भ्रूः *f.* a beautiful-eyebrowed woman; केनेत्थं परमार्थतोऽर्थवदिव प्रेमास्ति वामभ्रुवाम् Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature; cross-tempered; तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्त्सयामः Māl. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love. -स्वभाव *a.* of noble character; निरीक्ष्य कृष्णाऽपकृतं गुरोः सुतं वामस्वभावा कृपया ननाम च Bhāg. 1. 7. 42. -हस्तः the dew-lap of a goat.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 8 (where both senses are intended). -कः A particular mixed tribe; मागधो वामकश्चैव द्वौ वैदयस्योपलक्षितौ। ब्राह्मण्यां क्षत्रियायां च क्षत्रियस्यैक एव तु॥ Mb. 13. 49. 10. -कम् A kind of gesture; Vikr.

वामतस् *ind.* From or on the left.

वामदेव्यम् (वामदेवेन दृष्टं साम इति वामदेवाड्ड्यौ P. IV. 2. 9) The name of a Sāma or Vedic chant, the cult of which involved promiscuous relations with women; एतद्वामदेव्यं मिथुने प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 13. 1-2; कस्त्रं तत्रोपनम्राया विश्वस्या वीक्ष्य तुष्टवान्। स मम्लौ तं विभाव्याथ वामदेव्याभ्युपासकम्॥ N. 17. 194. The Vāmadeva cult is personified by Ānandarāyamakhin in his allegorical play Vidyāpariṇayam Act 5—" इष्टाङ्गलक्षितरतिक्रमशोभितैषा, शृङ्गारिणी विजयते धुरि वामदेव्या। हृद्यां च कीर्तिमियमातनुते हि विद्या। "

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनम् Śi. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिरिव दीपभाजनम् R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति मुरारिबन्धने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Śi. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -4 Venerable; मध्ये वामनमासीनं विश्वेदेवा उपासते Kaṭh. 5. 3. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3; 10. 60; सहस्रं वामनान् कुब्जान्...... दृष्ट्वा ततोऽस्मयत वै तदा Mb. 7. 56. 8. -2 N. of Viṣṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन। केशव धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे। Gīt. 1; Śi. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kāsikāvṛitti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -5 The tree called अङ्कोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -द्वादशी the 12th day in the light half of चैत्र. -निघण्टुः N. of a dictionary. -पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf; वादित्ररवसंघुष्टं कुब्जावामनिकायुतम् Rām. 2. 10. 13.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामनीकृत 1 Turned into a dwarf. -2 Pressed down, flattened.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill; वामलूरान्तरोद्गच्छद्दंदशूकजिघांसया Śiva B. 26. 76.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; मधु द्राक्षा साक्षादमृतमथ वामाधरसुधा Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurī. -4 Of Lakṣmī. -5 Of Sarasvatī.

वामिः [वम्-इञ् Uṇ. 4. 136] *f.* A woman.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोग्रवामीशतवाहितार्थम् R. 5. 32; महाभारसहैर्वाहैर्वामीभिर्वृषभैस्तथा Śiva B. 30. 22. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वाम्यम् Perverseness, refractoriness.

वायः [वे-घञ्] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -दण्डः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver; धर्मराजपुरुषा वायका इव सर्वतोऽङ्गेषु सूत्रैः परिवयन्ति Bhāg. 5. 26. 36. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनम्,-वायनकम् 1 A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions; observance of fasts &c. -2 A kind of perfume.

वायव *n.* (-वी *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -वी The north-west quarter (presided over by Vāyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial; वायव्यस्तु गुणः स्पर्शः Mb. 12. 184. 36 -वायव्या the north-west. -Comp. (-वायव्य) पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः [वयोऽसच् णित् Uṇ. 3. 118] 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयन्ति Mk. 10. 3. –2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. –3 Turpentine. –4 A house facing the north-east. –सम् a multitude of crows.–Comp. –अरातिः, –अरिः an owl. –आह्वा A kind of esculent vegetable. –इक्षुः a kind of long grass. –विद्या the science of (augury from observing) crows; Bṛi. S.

वायुः [वा उण् युक् च Uṇ 1. 1] 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधूनयति चम्पकपुष्परेणून् K. R.; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात् सर्वगन्धवहः शुचिः। बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other :–आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्वहस्तथा। विवहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्॥). –2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter). –3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :— प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान. –4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. –5 Breathing, breath. –6 A mystical N. of the letter य. –Comp. –अधिक *a.* gouty; Buddh. –आस्पदम् the sky, atmosphere. –कुम्भः a part of the elephant's face in the middle of Pratimāna; Mātaṅga L. 10. 1. –केतुः dust. –कोणः the north-west. –गण्डः flatulence (caused by indigestion). –गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet.–गीत *a.* ('sung by the wind') universally known; अत्र गाथा वायुगीताः कीर्तयन्ति पुराविदः Ms. 9. 42. –गुल्मः 1 a hurricane, storm. –2 a whirl-pool. –गोचरः 1 the range of the wind. –2 the north-west. –ग्रन्थिः a swelling caused by the disturbance of the air in the body. –ग्रस्त *a.* 1 affected by wind, flatulent. –2 gouty. –जातः, –तनयः, –नन्दनः, –पुत्रः, –सुतः, –सूनुः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. –दारः, –दारुः a cloud. –दिश् the north-west. –देवम् the lunar mansion स्वाति. –निघ्न *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. –निवृत्तिः *f.* 1 a lull, calm. –2 cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). –परमाणुः a primary aerial atom. –पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. –फलम् 1 hail. –2 the rain-bow. –भक्षः, –भक्षणः, –भुज् *m.* 1 one who feeds only on air (as an ascetic). –2 a snake; cf. पवनाशन. –भूत *a.* going everywhere at will. –मण्डलम् a whirl-wind. –मरुल्लिपिः (मरुत् + लिपिः) a particular mode of writing. –मार्गः the atmosphere. –रुग्ण *a.* broken down by wind; फुल्लसनाप्रविटपानिव वायुरुग्णान् R. 9. 63. –रोषा night. –वर्त्मन् *m.*, *n.* the sky, atmosphere. –वाहः smoke. –वाहनः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 of Śiva. –वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. –वेग, –सम *a.* swift as wind. –सखः, –सखिः *m.* fire. –स्कन्धः the region of the wind.

वायुषः A kind of fish.

वार् *n.* Water; प्रवाहो वारां यः पृषतलघुदृष्टः शिरसि ते Śivamahimna 17; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिह प्रावृषेण्येन वाराम् (धारासारान् विकिरता वारिदेन) Bv. 1. 30. –Comp. –आसनम् a reservoir of water. –किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. –गरः a wife's brother. –घटीयन्त्रचक्रम् a wheel for drawing water. –चरः 1 a goose, gander. –दः a cloud. –दरम् 1 water. –2 silk. –3 speech. –4 the seed of the mango. –5 a curl on a horse's neck. –6 a conch-shell. –धनी a water-jar. –धिः the ocean. °भवम् a kind of salt. –पुष्पम् (वाःपुष्पम्) cloves. –भटः an alligator. –मुच्, –वाहः *m.* a cloud; तं तात वयमन्येव वार्मुचां पतिमीश्वरम् Bhāg. 10. 24. 9; (कालवर्षाः) वार्वाहाः सन्तु Mv. 7. 42. –राशिः the ocean. –वटः a ship, boat. –सदनम् (वाःसदनम्) a reservoir of water, a cistern. –स्थ *a.* (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [वृ-घञ्] 1 That which covers, a cover. –2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति; ते स्ववारं समास्थाय वर्त्मकर्मणि कोविदाः Rām. 2. 80. 5. –3 A heap, quantity. –4 A herd, flock; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानाम् Śi. 18. 56. –5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. –6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times', कतिवारान् 'how many times'. –7 An occasion, opportunity. –8 A door, gate. –9 The opposite bank of a river. –10 N. of Śiva. –11 Ved. A tail. –रम् 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. –2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). –Comp. –अङ्गना, –नारी, –युवति *f.*, योषित् *f.*, –वधू, –वनिता, विलासिनी, –सुन्दरी, –स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtezan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; Ś. Til. 16. –कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik. Medinī spells with व). –2 the submarine fire. –3 a hair-dresser or comb. –4 a louse. –5 a courser. –6 a carrier, porter; (these meanings are given in Medinī) –बु(बू)षा the plantain tree. –मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. –बा (वा) णः, –णम् 1 Armour, a coat of mail; अगमत् कैतकं रजः। तद्योधवारबाणानामयत्नपटवासताम् R. 4. 55; Śi. 15. 118; धुन्वाना जग्गृहुर्बाणान् वारबाणविदारणान् Parṇal. 5. 68. –2 a variety of blanket; Kau. A. 2. 11. –योगः powder. –वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. –2 a musician. –3 a year. –4 a judge. (–णिः *f.*) a harlot. –वाणी a harlot. –वृषा 1 corn. –2 the plantain tree. –वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed; कृतमुनियमशरमङ्गलरामर्तुषु भास्करादियामार्धे। प्रभवति हि वारवेला न शुभा शुभकार्यचरणाय॥ Jyotistattvam. –सेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. –2 a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [वृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] Obstructing, opposing. –कः 1 A kind of horse. –2 A horse in general. –3 One of the paces of a horse. –4 A kind of vessel; Hch. –5 A person's turn. –कम् 1 The seat of pain. –2 A kind of perfume (वाल or हीवेर).

वारकिन् *m.* 1 An opposer, enemy. –2 The ocean. –3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. –4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारङ्गः A bird.

वारङ्गः [वृ-अङ्गच् णित् Un. 1. 114] 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटम् 1 A field. -2 A number of fields.-**टा** A goose.

वारण *a.* (-**णी** *f.*) [वृ-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing; मत्तवारणताम्राक्षो मत्तवारणवारणः Mb. 3. 146. 29. -**णम्** 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति बिसतन्तुर्वारणं वारणानाम् Bh. 2. 17. --2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition; अलं युद्धेन राजेन्द्र सुहृदां शृणु वारणम् Mb. 5. 138. 20. -4 A door, gate (कवाट); बिडालोलूकचरितामालीननरवारणाम् । तिमिराभ्याहतां कालीमप्रकाशां निशामिव ॥ Ram. 2. 114. 2. -5 Defending, guarding, protecting. -**णः** 1 An elephant; न भवति बिसन्ततुर्वारणं वारणानाम् Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानाम् Śi. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -3 The trunk of an elephant; बाहूत्तमैर्वारणवारणाभैर्निवारयन्तौ परवारणाभौ Ram. 6. 40. 21. -4 An elephant-hook; निशितेन वारणेन वारणं मुहुर्मुहुरभिन्नन् Dk. 2. 4. -**Comp.** -**कृच्छ्रः** a penance consisting in drinking only rice-water. -**केसरः** see नागकेसर. -**पुष्पः** a species of plant; श्यामान् वारणपुष्पांश्च तथाऽष्टपदिका लताः Mb. 13. 54. 6. -**बुषा, -बुसा -वल्लभा** the plantain tree. -**साह्वयम्** N. of Hastināpura. -**हस्तः** a particular stringed instrument.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावतः, -तम् N. of a town.

वारत्रम् A leather thong.

वारंवारम् *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. -2 A goose; cf. वरण्टा.

वारलीकः Eleusine Indica (Mar. नाचणी ?).

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh.

वारांनिधिः The ocean; पाथोधिर्जलधिः पयोधिरुदधिर्वारांनिधिर्वारिधिः Udb.

वाराशिः (वार्+राशिः) An ocean; वाराशिगभीराम्भसि कारामवनेऽभिग्रस्तामिह मुस्तामिव यस्तामुदहार्षीत् Viś. Guṇa. 387.

वाराह *a.* (-**ही** *f.*) [वराहस्येदं प्रियत्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वाराहीमात्मयोनेस्तनुमवनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपाम् Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259; शक्तिः साप्याययौ तत्र वाराहीं बिभ्रती तनुम् Devīmāhātmya. -**हः** 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -**Comp.** -**कर्णी** Physalis Flexuosa (अश्वगन्धा). -**कल्पः** N. of the present *Kalpa* (that in which we are at present living). -**पुराणम्** N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Śakti of Viṣṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -**Comp.** -**कन्दः** N. of a bulbous plant (Mar. डुकरकंद).

वारि *n.* [वृ-इञ् Uṇ. 4. 124] 1 Water; यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhāṣ. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीबेर). -**रिः, -री** *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानाम् Śi. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. °कर्मन् *n.* method of catching elephants with traps; Mātaṅga L. 10. 1. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water-pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatī. -7 Speech. -**Comp.** -**अयनम्** a reservoir of water, pond; दूरे वार्ययनं तीर्थं लावण्यं केशधारणम् Bhāg. 12. 2. 6. -**ईशः** 1 the ocean; (चरणः) चिरं चेतश्चारी मम भवतु वारीशदुहितुः Lakṣmīlaharī S. 6. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -**उद्भवम्** a lotus. -**ओकः** a leech; यथाल्पाल्पमदन्त्याद्यं वार्योकोवत्सषट्पदाः Ms. 7. 129. -**गर्भः** a cloud. -**गृहम्** a pond. -**कर्पूरः** a kind of fish (इलीश). -**कुब्जकः** the plant शृङ्गाटक. -**कूटः** a turret protecting the access to the gate of a town. -**क्रिमिः** a leech. -**चत्वरः** a piece of water. -**चर** *a.* aquatic. (-**रः**) 1 a fish. -2 any aquatic animal; अनृणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर मोदते Mb. 3. 313. 15. -**चामरम्** moss. -**ज** *a.* produced in water. (-**जः**) 1 a conchshell; प्रणनाद सांनहनिकोऽस्य वारिजः Śi. 15. 72. -2 any bivalve shell. (-**जम्**) 1 a lotus; दधद्भिरभितस्तटौ विकचवारिजाम्बू नदैः Śi. 4. 66. -2 a kind of salt. -3 a kind of plant (गौरसुवर्ण). -4 cloves. -**तस्करः** 1 a cloud. -2 the sun. -**त्रा** an umbrella. -**दः** 1 a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhāṣ; Bv. 1. 30; विद्युद्वारिदगर्जितैः सचकिता Mk. (-**दम्**) 1 a kind of perfume; रास्नारग्वधवर्षाभूकटुकोशीरवारिदैः Suśr..-2 an offerer of water to ancestors; पितुर्भव वारिदः Ve. 6. 24. -**द्रः** the *Chataka* bird. -**धरः** a cloud; नववारिधरोदयादहोभिर्भवितव्यं च निरातपत्वरम्यैः V. 4. 10. -**धारा** a shower of rain. -**धिः** 1 the ocean; वारिधिसुतामक्ष्णां दिदृक्षुः शतैः Gīt. 12. -2 a jar or pot. -**नाथः** 1 the ocean. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 a cloud. -4 the habitation of the serpent-race. -**निधिः** the ocean. -**पथः, -थम्** 'journey by sea', a voyage. -**पिण्डः** a frog in the middle of a stone. -**प्रवाहः** a cascade, water-fall -**भवः** a conch. (-**वम्**) antimony. -**मसिः, -मुच्** *m.*, -**रः** a cloud. -**यन्त्रम्** a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; बिन्दूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रम् M. 2. 13. -**रथः** a raft, boat, float. -**राशिः** 1 the ocean. -2 a lake. -**रुहम्** a lotus. -**लोमन्** *m.* 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 collyrium. -**वरः** Carissa Carandas (Mar. करवंद). -**वल्लभा** Batatas Paniculata (Mar. भुईकोहाळी). -**वासः** a dealer in spirituous liquors. -**वाहः, -वाहनः** a cloud; अथ दीपितवारिवाहवर्त्मा Ki. 13. 20; कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिमा नोपभुज्यते। चातकः को वराकोऽयं यस्येन्द्रो वारिवाहकः Pt. 2. 142. -**शः** N. of Viṣṇu. -**संभवः** 1 cloves. -2 a kind of antimony. -3 the fragrant root called उशीर q. v. -**साम्यम्** milk.

वारी See वारि (*f.*).

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुञ्जर).

वारुठः A bier.

वारुण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [वरुणस्येदम् अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्भृशम् Ms. 8. 82; Bhāg. 10. 50. 32. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3 Given to Varuṇa. -4 Watery, marine; जानामि वारुणाँल्लोकान् Rām. 4. 58. 13; पृथिवी पर्वता मेघा मूर्तिमन्तश्च ये परे। सर्वं तद्वारुणं ज्ञेयमापस्तस्तम्भिरे यतः ॥ Mb. 12. 183. 4. -5 Western. -णः 1 N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarṣa -2 An aquatic animal. -णम् 1 Water.-2 The शतभिषज् constellation; नक्षत्रे वारुणे कुर्वन् भिषक्सिद्धिमवाप्नुयात् Mb. 13. 89. 12. -णः, -णम् The west. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* any work connected with the supply of water. -पाशकः a sea-monster. -व्रतम् summary or immediate action; cf. तथा पापान्निगृह्णीयाद् व्रतमेतद्धि वारुणम् Ms. 9. 308.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya; अद्यापि दक्षिणोद्देशाद्वारुणिर्न निवर्तते Mb. 3. 104. 14. -2 Of Bhrigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). -2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोऽपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3.11; करस्पन्दोऽम्बरत्यागस्तेजोहानिः सरागता। वारुणीसंगजावस्था भानुनाप्यनुभूयते ॥ Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12; Bhāg. 10. 65. 19. -3 The asterism शतभिषज्. -4 Dūrvā grass. -5 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of Dūrvā. -7 A kind of liquor; वारुणीं मदिरां पीत्वा मदोन्मथितचेतसाम् Bhāg. 1.15. 23. -Comp. -वल्लभः an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुण्य *a.* Relating to वारुणी (liquor); भवनं पश्य वारुण्यं यदेतत् सर्वकाञ्चनम् यत् प्राप्य सुरतां प्राप्ताः सुराः सुरपतेः सखे॥ Mb. 5. 98. 14.

वारुण्डः The chief of the serpent-race. -ण्डः, -ण्डम् 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. -4 A bucket for watering trees; L. D. B. -ण्डी A door-step.

वारूढः, -ढा 1 Bank, shore. -2 The hem of a garment. -3 Fire. -4 Panel of a door.

वारेन्द्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्ष *a.* (-र्क्षी *f.*) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree; वार्क्षाश्च यूपा यावन्त अश्वमेधे महामखे Mb. 7. 65. 9; Ms. 7. 70. -3 Made of bark. -क्षम् A forest.

वार्क्ष्य *a.* Made of trees. -क्ष्यम् An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्तकः, **वार्ताकः**, **वार्तीकः** A kind of quail.

वार्ताकः, **वार्ताकिः** *f.*, **वार्ताकिन्** *m.*, **वार्ताकी** *f.*, **वार्ताकुः** *m.*, *f.* The egg-plant.

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त *a.* [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). -3 Following a profession. -र्त्तम् 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्राज्ञे न संततिम् 15. 41; Śi. 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. -3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता [written also as वार्ता] 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्ता Ratn. 4; अस्मिन् महामोहमये कटाहे सूर्याग्निना रात्रिदिनेन्धनेन। मासर्तुदर्वीपरिघट्टनेन भूतानि कालः पचतीति वार्ता ॥ Mb. -3 Livelihood, profession. -4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaiśya; कृषिपाशुपाल्ये वाणिज्या च वार्ता Kau. A. 1. 4; यथा वार्तादयो ह्यर्था योगस्यार्थं न बिभ्रति Bhāg 7. 15. 29; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. -5 The egg-plant. -6 N. of Durgā. -7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. -Comp. -अनुकर्षकः, -अयनः 1 a spy. -2 an emissary. -3 a news-bearer. -अवशेष *a.* dead, gone. -आरम्भः a commercial undertaking or business; Ms. 7. 43. -कर्मन् *n.* the practice of agriculture and keeping cattle; वार्ताकर्मैव वैश्यस्य Ms. 10. 80. -पतिः an employer. -मात्रम् 1 mere report. -2 superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. -वहः, हरः 1 a messenger. -2 a chandler. -वृत्तिः 1 one who lives on agriculture. -2 a house-holder. -3 a Vaiśya. -व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [वृत्ति-ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. -कः 1 An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). -3 A mineralogist; L. D. B. -4 A trader, businessman. -5 A physician. -का 1 Business, trade. -2 News; कः पन्थाः का च वार्त्तिका Mb. 3. 313. 114. -कम् [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रन्थः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -Comp. -कारः N. of Kātyāyana.

वार्त्रघ्नः N. of Arjuna; अथ भूतानि वार्त्रघ्नशरेभ्यस्तत्र तत्रसुः Ki. 15. 1.

वार्त्रघ्नीन्यायः (Mīmāṃsā) A rule of interpretation according to which a detail that cannot properly find connection with the primary or main matter should be understood as belonging to a subsidiary thereof. This is an exception to the मिथोऽसम्बन्धन्याय (q. v.). This is discussed by Jaimini and Śabara at MS. 3. 1. 23.

वार्दरम् 1 Silk. -2 Water. -3 The दक्षिणावर्त conch-shell.

वार्दलम् (Medinī spells with ब) A rainy day; **-लः** An inkpot.

वार्द्धकम् [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वुञ्] 1 Old age; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलम् Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वार्द्धक्यम् 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age. Also वार्द्धषम्.

वार्ध्दुकम् = वार्द्धकम्.

वार्ध्दुषि(ष)ः, वार्ध्दुषिकः, वार्ध्दुषिन् *m.* A usurer; नष्टं देवलके दत्तमप्रतिष्ठं च वार्ध्दुषे Mb. 13. 90. 14.

वार्ध्दुष्यम् Usury, high or exorbitant interest; Ms. 11. 61.

वार्धेयम् A kind of salt.

वार्ध्रम्, वार्ध्री *f.* A leather thong.

वार्ध्राणसः 1 A kind of bird. -2 An old goat; वार्ध्राणसो जरच्छागः Medhātithi (नीलग्रीवो रक्तशीर्षः कृष्णपादः सितच्छदः).

वार्ध्रीणसः 1 A rhinoceros; see वाध्रीणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears; also a white old goat; वार्ध्रीणसस्य मांसेन तृप्तिर्द्वादशवार्षिकी Ms. 3. 271 (com. वार्ध्रीणसश्च निगमे व्याख्यातः — 'त्रिपिबं त्विन्द्रियक्षीणं श्वेतं वृद्धमजापतिम्। वार्ध्रीणसं तु तं प्राहुर्याज्ञिकाः पितृकर्मणि' ॥).

वार्व (र्वा) टः A ship, boat.

वार्मणम् A collection of coats of mail.

वार्मिणम् A collection of men in armour.

वार्य *a.* 1 To be chosen. -2 Precious, valuable. **-र्यः** A fencing wall, rampart; वार्याफलकपर्यन्तां पिबन्निक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 1. 70. 3. **-र्यम्** A blessing, boon. -(pl.) Possessions.

वार्वणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ष *a.* (**-र्षी** *f.*) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) [वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; पूर्वोऽयं वार्षिको मासः श्रावणः सलिलागमः। प्रवृत्ताः सौम्य चत्वारो मासा वार्षिकसंज्ञिताः॥ Rām. 4. 26. 14; वार्षिकं संजहारेन्द्रो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्याद् भुक्तिर्वै दशवार्षिकी; so वार्षिकमन्नम् Y. 1. 124; Mb. 12. 168. 32. **-कम्** N. of a medicinal plant (त्रायमाणा). **-की** A river, the water of which lasts the whole year; नदी भविष्यसि...वार्षिकी नाष्टमासिकी Mb. 5. 186. 36.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षुक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्ष्णेय 1 A descendant of Vriṣṇi. -2 Particularly Kriṣṇa; स्त्रीषु दुष्टासु वार्ष्णेय जायते वर्णसंकरः Bg. 1. 41. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्ह, वार्हद्रथ, वार्हद्रथि, वार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य, वार्हिण, वाल, वालक } See बार्ह, बार्हद्रथ, बार्हद्रथि, बार्हस्पत, बार्हस्पत्य, बार्हिण, बाल, बालक.

वालखिल्यः 1 See बालखिल्य; Rām. 3. 6. 2. **-ल्यम्** N. of a collection of 11 hymns of the ऋग्वेद.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkeychief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugrīva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Rāvaṇa when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kiṣkindhā to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugrīva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vāli returned, he had to run away to Riṣyamūka. Tārā, wife of Sugrīva, was seized by Vāli, but she was restored to her husband when Rāma slew him.]

वालिनी The constellation अश्विनी.

वालुका [Uṇ. 2. 29] 1 Sand, gravel; भूमि-पाषाण-सिकता-शर्करा-वालुका-भस्मशायिनः Mb. 12. 192. 1; अकृतज्ञस्योपकृतं वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्. -2 Powder -3 Camphor in general. **-का, -की** A kind of cucumber. **-Comp. -आत्मिका** sugar. **-चैत्यक्रीडा** a kind of child's game. **-यन्त्रम्** a sand-bath.

वालेय See बालेय.

वाल्क *a.* (**-ल्की** *f.*) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. **-ल्कम्** A bark-garment.

वाल्कल *a.* (**-ली** *f.*) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. **-लम्** A bark-garment. **-ली** Spirituous liquor.

वाल्मिकिः, -वाल्मीकः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण् इञ् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyaṇa; कवीन्दुं नौमि वाल्मीकिं यस्य रामायणीं कथाम्। चन्द्रिकामिव चिन्वन्ति चकोरा इव साधवः॥ Udb. [He was a Brāhmaṇa by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *mara* (which is *Rāma* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for

years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the '*valmika*' he was called *Vālmīki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Rāmāyaṇa. When Sītā was abandoned by Rāma, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rāma.]

वाल्लभ्यम् Being beloved or favourite.

वाव *ind.* A particle laying stress on the preceding word; त उपनिषद्ब्राह्मीं वाव त उपनिषदमब्रूमेति Ken. 4. 7; यतोऽभवद्विश्वमिदं विचित्रं संस्थास्यते यत्र च वाव तिष्ठते Bhāg. 3. 22. 20.

वावदूक *a.* [वद् यङ् लुक्-ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वावयः A kind of basil.

वावात *a.* Dear, favourite (from वन्); इन्द्रस्य प्रिया जाया वावाता प्रासहा नाम Ait. Br. 3. 22. -ता A king's favourite wife from Śudra class; Rām. 1. 14. 35 (com. राज्ञां हि त्रिविधाः स्त्रियः...... मध्यमजातेर्वैश्याया वावातेति नाम).

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 Ā. (वावृत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावृत्यमानासौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश् I. 4 Ā. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61; Śi. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनम् 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितम् 1 The cry of birds; दुर्भक्षस्य ज्वालिना वाशितेन Śi. 18. 76. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता, वासिता 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; वाशितायूथसहितः करीव हिमवत्तटम् Bu. Ch. 4. 27; शुष्मिणो यूथपस्येव वासितामनु धावतः Bhāg. 8. 12. 32. -2 A woman; वासितासंगमे यत्तौ सिंहाविव महावने Mb. 6. 116. 20. -3 A wife; यो भर्ता वासितातुष्टो भर्तुस्तुष्टा च वासिता Mb. 13. 122. 17.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.); also written वासी; सकीलकवचाः सर्वे वासीवृक्षादनान्विताः Mb. 5. 155. 8. -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* [वाश्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] Ved. Roaring, bellowing. -श्रः 1 A day. -2 A bull. -श्रा 1 A cow with a calf; वाश्रेव वत्सकमनुग्रहकातरोऽस्मान् Bhāg. 4. 9. 17; 10. 46. 9. -2 A mother. -श्रम् 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. -लः A warrior.

वाष्पः, -ष्पम् See बाष्प.

वास् I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिताननविशेषितगन्धा Ki. 9. 60; प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Gīt. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Ṛs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4 Ā. See वाश्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा घञ्] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling; वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2; नरके नियतं वासो भवतीत्यनुशुश्रुम Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house; एष शाकुनिकः शेते तव वासं समाश्रितः Mb. 12. 145. 7. -4 Site, situation; अवाप्य वासं नरदेवपुत्राः Mb. 3. 176. 4. -5 A day's journey. -6 Imagination. (वासना). -7 Semblance. -8 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ (आ) -गारः, -रम्, -गृहम्, -वेश्मन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7; समयः खलु ते वासगृहप्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णी 1 a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2 a sacrificial hall. -गृहम् 1 the inner part of a house. -2 bed-chamber; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7. -ताम्बूलम् betel mixed with other fragrant spices; वासताम्बूलवीटिकां...उपयुज्य Dk. 2. 2. -पर्ययः a change of residence; नोत्सीदेम महाराज क्रियतां वासपर्ययः Mb. 3. 258. 5. -प्रासादः a palace. -भवनम्, -मन्दिरम्, -सदनम् a dwelling-place, house. -यष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; Me. 81. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा =वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (-का or -सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्वुल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कः Scent. -का (also वासिका) 1 An abode, habitation -2 A bed-chamber. -कम् Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā; S. D. thus defines her:— कुरुते मण्डनं यस्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि। सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा॥

120; भवति विलम्बिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gīt. 6.

वासनम् [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. –2 Infusing. –3 Dwelling, abiding –4 An abode, a dwelling. –5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; वासनस्थमनाख्याय हस्तेऽन्यस्य यदर्प्यते Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारभूतं संपुटादिकं ससुद्रं ग्रन्थ्यादियुतम्). –6 Knowledge. –7 Clothes, dress. –8 A cover, an envelope. –9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. –2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. –3 Fancy, imagination, idea. –4 False idea, ignorance. –5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धशृङ्खला Gīt. 3. –6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. –7 Perfuming, scenting. –8 (In math) Proof, demonstration.

वासनामय *a.* Consisting in notions, ideas or impressions.

वासनीय *a.* Intelligible only by much reflection.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-क्त] 1 Perfumed, scented; चन्दनवासिता दिक् N. 8. 77. –2 Steeped, infused. –3 Seasoned, spiced. –4 Dressed, clothed. –5 Peopled, populous. –6 Possessing, having. –7 Famous, celebrated. –8 Purified, edified; इत्युदीर्य स हरिं प्रति संप्रज्ञातवासिततमः समपादि N. 21. 119. –तम् 1 The cry or hum of birds. –2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासतः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (–यी *f.*) [वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ्] Habitable. –यी 1 Night. –2 A house; याते तस्मिन्नथ नरपतौ वासतेयीं स्वकीयाम् Rām. ch. 5. 95.

वासन्त *a.* (–न्ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. –2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. –3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). –न्तः 1 A camel. –2 A young elephant. –3 Any young animal. –4 A cuckoo. –5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. –6 A kind of bean. –7 A dissolute man. –न्ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसन्ते वासन्तीकुसुमसुकुमारैरवयवैः Gīt. 1. –2 Long pepper. –3 The trumpet-flower. –4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसन्तोत्सव. –5 The spring creeper.

वासन्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Vernal; द्रुमान् वासन्तिकान् दृष्ट्वा बभूवुर्भयशङ्किताः Rām. 4. 53. 4; वासन्तिकैस्तरुभिः Ś. 6. –कः 1 The Vidūṣaka or buffoon in a drama. –2 An actor.

वासर *a.* Matutinal, early.

वासरः, –रम् [सुखं वासयति जनान्, बासरः Uṇ. 3. 133] A day (of the week). –रः 1 Time, turn. –2 N. of a Nāga. –Comp. –कन्यका night. –कृत् *m.* the sun. –मणिः the sun; वासरमणिरिव तमसां राशिं नाशयति विघ्नानाम् Maṅgalācharaṇa S. 1. –सङ्गः morning.

वासव *a.* (–वी *f.*) [वसुरेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि सन्त्यस्य अण् वा] 1 Relating to the Vasus. –2 Belonging to Indra; पाण्डुतां वासवी दिगयासीत् K.; वासवीनां चमूनाम् Me. 45. –वः N. of Indra; स वासवेनासनसंनिकृष्टमितो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku. 3. 2; R. 5. 5. –वम् The constellation Dhaniṣṭhā. –Comp. –अनुजः Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa; स्मितपूर्वमुवाचेदं भगवान् वासवानुजः Mb. 12. 46. 10. –चापः a rainbow. –दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. –2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathāsaritsāgara she was the daughter of king Chaṇḍamahāsena of Ujjayinī and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Śrīharṣa represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10.), and, according to Mallinātha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे she was the daughter of Pradyota, king of Ujjayinī. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sañjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2). But the Vāsavadattā of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Puṣpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vāsavadattā.] –दिश् *f.* the east.

वासविः 1 Indra's son Jayanta. –2 N. of Arjuna; ददर्श वासविर्धीमान् विहीनां वृष्णिपुङ्गवैः (द्वारकां) Mb. 16. 5. 11. –3 N. of the monkey वालि; तत्रापि संध्यामन्वास्य वासविः स हरीश्वरः Rām. 7. 34. 32.

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa; जातः पराशराद्योगी वासव्यां कलया हरेः Bhāg. 1. 4. 14.

वासवेयः N. of Vyāsa; परिवृत्यासनाभ्याशे वासवेयः स्थितोऽभवत् Mb. 1. 1. 59.

वासस् [वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच्च] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22; Ku. 7. 9; Me. 61. –2 A pall. –3 A curtain. –Comp. –कुटी (वासःकुटी.) a tent. –खण्डः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter. –वृक्षः a shelter-tree; वयांसि वासोवृक्षं संप्रतिष्ठन्ते Praśna Up. 4. 7.

वासिः *m., f.* [वस्-इञ् Uṇ. 4. 136] An adze, a small hatchet, chisel; जीवितं मरणं चैव नाभिनन्दन्न च द्विषन्। वास्यैकं तक्षतो बाहुं चन्दनेनैकमुक्षतः॥ Mb. 12. 9. 25; 1. 119. 15. –*m.* Dwelling, abiding.

वासिष्ठम् Blood.

वासि(शि)ष्ठ *a.* (-ष्ठी *f.*) [वसि-शिष्ठ-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasiṣṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the Ṛigveda. -ष्ठः A descendant of Vasiṣṭha. -ष्ठी 1 The Gomatī river. -2 The north; काष्ठां चासाद्य वासिष्ठीम् Mb. 5. 109. 16.

वासी *f.* See वाशी.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, Supreme Being. -3 N. of Viṣṇu. -4 The constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kaśyapa); सर्पाणामास्मि वासुकिः Bg. 10. 28; Ku. 2. 38; (hence वासुकेयस्वसा means 'the sister of the snake-god', an epithet of the deity Manasā; L. D. B.).

वासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Kriṣṇa. -3 The sage Kapila; वासुदेवेति यं प्राहुः कपिलं मुनिपुङ्गवम् Mb. 3. 107. 32. -वी Asparagus Racemosus (Mar. शतावरी).

वासुभद्रः Name of Kriṣṇa.

वासुरा also वाशुरा [वस्-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासूः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एषासि वासु शिरसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

वास्त See बास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [वस्त्वेव-अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial; वेद्यं वास्तवमत्र वस्तु शिवदं तापत्रयोन्मूलनम् Bhāg. 1. 1. 2. -2 Determined, fixed. -वम् Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (-की *f.*) [वस्तुतो निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established. -कः 1 A realist. -2 A gardener.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुम्बितां ययुः Śi. 1. 66; इहैवास्मि महाराज वास्तव्यो नगरे द्विजः Ks. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; वास्तव्यैराक्रान्ते देशे आगन्तुजनोऽसम्भववादन्ते निविशते ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 4; नानादिगन्तवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -व्यम् 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकम् A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m.*, *n.* [वस्-तुण् Uṇ. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place; रवेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāṣ. -3 A chamber. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* house-building, architecture; वास्तुकर्मनिवेशम् Rām. 1. 3. 16. -कालः the time suited for building a house. -ज्ञानम् architecture. -देवता, -पालः the tutelary deity of a house. -यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house. -विद्या architecture. -विधानम् house-building. -शमनम्, -संशमनम्, -शान्तिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it. -संपादनम् the preparation of a house; Ms. 3. 255. -स्थापनम् the erection of a house.

वास्तुक *a.* Left remaining on the sacrificial ground; उवाचोत्तरतोऽभ्येत्य ममेदं वास्तुकं वसु Bhāg. 9. 4. 6.

वास्तु(स्तू)कम् Chenopodium Album (Mar. चाकवत).

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house); Ṛv. 7. 54; वास्तोष्पतीनां च गृहैर्वलभीभिश्च निर्मितम् Bhāg. 10. 50. 51. -2 N. of Indra.

वास्तेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. -स्त्रः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See बाष्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वास्य *a.* 1 To be covered. -2 To be caused to dwell. -स्यः, -स्यम् An axe; see वासि.

वास्रः A day. -स्रा a cow. See वाश्र-श्रा.

वाह् 1 Ā. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह्-घञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अम्बुवाह, तोयवाह &c -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse; अभ्यभूयत वाहानां चरतां गात्रशिञ्जितैः R. 4. 56; 5. 73; 14. 52. -5 A bull: शतं वाहसहस्राणां तण्डुलानां वपुष्मताम् Rām. 7. 91. 19; खे खेलगामी तमुवाह वाहः Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 Obtainment (प्रापण); बहुकारं च सस्यानां वाह्ये वाहो गवां तथा Mb. 12. 193. 21. -11 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; वाहो भारचतुष्टयम्. -Comp. -द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. -वारः a horse-rider; बहूनां वाहवाराणां व्यूहाभ्यन्तरवर्तिनम् Śiva B. 29. 17. -रिपुः a buffalo. -वारणः Bos Gavaeus. -वाहः riding; चलचलक्कृत्य महारयं हयं स्ववाहवाहोचितवेषपेशलः N. 1. 66. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः [वह्-ण्वुल्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach-driver. -3 A horseman. -4 A water-channel, a vehicle.

वाहनम् [वाहयति वह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; निजानुजेनातिथितामुपेतः प्राचीपतेर्वाहनवारणेन N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; सैं दुष्प्रापयशाः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रान्त-

वाहनः R. 1. 48; 9. 25, 60. –5 An elephant. –6 An oar; अस्य वाहनसंयुक्तां...नावमुपाहर Rām. 2. 52. 6. –ना An army; वाहनाजनि Śi. 19. 33. –Comp. –पः a groom. –श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहयान *a.* One who drives (a horse); दृश्यते पाण्डवरथे वाहयानस्य वाजिनः Mb. 8. 79. 23.

वाहलः, –ला 1 A water-channel. –2 A vehicle.

वाहस् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. –2 A hymn.

वाहिन् *a.* [वह्-णिनि] Bearing, carrying; स्पर्शं वेत्ति च वाहिना Mb. 12. 184. 26. –*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीम् R. 11. 6; 13. 66. –2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot; वाहिनी तु गणास्त्रयः Mb. 1. 2. 21. See अक्षौहिणी. –3 A river; नावः समुपकर्षध्वं तारयिष्यामि वाहिनीम् Rām. 2. 89. 9. –4 A body of escorts, a convoy; त्वदर्थं प्रेषयिष्यामि वाहिनीमित्यभाषत Bm. 1. 256. –Comp. –निवेशः the camp of an army. –पतिः 1 a general, a commanding officer. –2 the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः [न वहति न गच्छति; वह्-असच् Uṇ. 3. 119] 1 A water-course. –2 A large serpent, the boa. –3 Fire. –4 A species of plant (Mar. करह).

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. –2 A car drawn by oxen. –3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितम् A heavy burden.

वाहित्थम् The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes; Mātaṅga L. 6. 7, 8.

वाहीक See बाहीक. One behaving irreligiously; मलं पृथिव्या वाहीकाः Mb. 12. 328. 20; 8. 44. 25.

वाहुक See बाहुक.

वाहेयिक 1 Connected with वाहीक people. –2 Relating to the bull (वहः); कदा वाहेयिका गाथाः पुनर्गास्यामि शाकले Mb. 8. 44. 26 (com. वहो वृषभः तस्येदं वधपत्रं वाहं तत्रोचिताः वाहेयिकाः गाथाः).

वाह्य 1 See बाह्य. –2 *a.* Drawn, driven, conveyed; Mb. 12. 193. 21. –ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. –ह्यम् A carriage.

वाह्लिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). –Comp. –जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्लि (ह्ली) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). –2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. –3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. –कम् 1 Saffron. –2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as वियुज्, विहृ, विचल् &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy'; विक्री, 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभज्, विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिष्, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination; व्यवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement; as विधा, विरच्; (*g*) opposition; as विरुध्, विरोध; (*h*) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर्, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विध्वंस. –2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots, वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर्, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp.; विधवा, व्यसुः &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विचित्र; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m., f.* [वे-डित् Uṇ. 4. 145] 1 A bird; विकुल-(= पक्षिकुल)माकुल्यायत-लीनताम् Rām. ch. 4. 43; आपततो विरलं (विः + अलम्) घनतोऽयात् ibid. 4. 97. –2 A horse. –3 A goer. –4 A rein. –5 An epithet of the Soma. –6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses). –Comp. –राज् king of birds, eagle; अथ तार्क्ष्यसुतो ज्ञात्वा विराट्प्रभुचिकीर्षितम् Bhāg. 8. 21. 26. –ग *a.* riding on a bird; Śi. 19. 86.

विंश *a.* (–शी *f.*) Twentieth. –शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (–की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* 1 Twenty, a score. –2 A particular form of military array (व्यूह); ते विंशतिपदे यत्ताः संप्रहारं प्रचक्रिरे Mb. 7. 36. 13. –Comp. –ईशः, –ईशिन्, –पः *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (–मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन् *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. –2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विक *a.* 1 Waterless. –2 Unhappy.

विकम् The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकङ्कटः, –तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made, Mar. वेहेकळ); संभ्रमोऽभवदपोढकर्मणामृत्विजां च्युतविकङ्कतस्रुचाम् R. 11 25.

विकच *a.* [विकच्-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिंशुकसंहतिरुच्चकैः Śi. 6. 21; R. 9. 37; हैमैः स्फीता विकचकमलैर्दीर्घवैडूर्यनालैः Me. 78. –2 Spread about, scattered over; पुरा सरसि मानसे विकचसारसालिस्खलत् Bv. 1. 3. –3 Destitute of hair. –4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुमुदैः Mu. 3. 7. –5 Brilliant, radiant; चन्द्रांशुविकचप्रख्यम् Rām. 2. 15. 9; मरीचिविकचः श्रीमान्नारायण उरोगतः Mb. 1. 18. 36. –चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. –2 N of Ketu. –3 A flag, banner. –Comp. –श्री *a.* having radiant beauty.

विकचित *a.* Opened, bloomed.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; पृथुललाटतटघटितविकटभ्रुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुन्तुददन्तदलनगलितामृतधारम् Gīt. 4. (*b*) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; जृम्भाविडम्बि विकटोदरमस्तु चापम् U. 4. 30; आवरिष्ट विकटेन विवोढुर्वक्षसैव कुचमण्डलमन्या Śi. 10. 42; 13. 10; Māl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -5 Beautiful; Mk. 2; किन्नरीविकटगीतिझङ्कृतिः N. 18. 19; cf. 'विकटः सुन्दरे प्रोक्तो विशालविकरालयोः'—Viśwakośa. -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure. -8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed. **-टः** N. of Gaṇeśa; लम्बोदरश्च विकटो विघ्ननाशो विनायकः Gaṇeśa S. **-टम्** 1 A boil, tumour. -2 Sandal. -3 White arsenic.

विकटायितम् A flash, a charming display; कटाक्षरुचिरच्छटानामन्वेतु तत्र विकटायितमायताक्षि N. 11. 40.

विकत्थ् 1 Ā. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकत्थन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोऽप्यविकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. **-नम्** 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकत्था 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast; Mb. 12. 158. 10. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकथा Useless or irrelevant talk.

विकम्प् 1 Ā. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकम्पमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुर्मुहुश्च विकम्पते 9. 13; स्वधर्ममपि चावेक्ष्य न विकम्पितुमर्हसि Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. *-Caus.* To shake; रावणश्रियमपि व्यकम्पयत् R. 11. 19; Ṛs. 2. 17.

विकम्प *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकम्पनम् 1 Motion (of the sun). -2 Trembling.

विकम्पित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady. **-तम्** A faulty pronunciation of the vowels.

विकरः 1 Sickness, disease. -2 A particular mode of fighting.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations. **-णम्** Change, modification.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; धृतप्रेमा बाहुर्विकचविकरालोल्बणरसः U. 5. 26.

विकरालिन् *a.* Hot. *-m.* Heat.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्णिकः The Sārasvata country; L. D. B.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्तृ *a.* Causing any obstacle (विघ्नकर्तृ); राक्षसा ये विकर्तारः Rām. 1. 19. 10.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. *-n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226; Bhāg. 11. 3. 43. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. **-कृत्** *a.* following unlawful occupation; Ms. 8. 66. **-क्रिया** an illegal act, irreligious conduct; (प्रच्छन्नतस्कराः) विकर्मक्रियया नित्यं बाधन्ते भद्रिकाः प्रजाः Ms. 9. 226. **-स्थ** *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various businesses. **-कः** A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल् 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कुटकृद्विकलेन्द्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; नादस्तावद्विकलकुररीकूजितस्निग्धतारः Māl 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति° Ś 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41; न तु कुलविकलानां वर्तते वृत्तशुद्धिः Avimārakam 2. 5. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gīt. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164; श्रुतियुगले पिकरुतविकले Gīt. 12; वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुञ्चति चेतनाम् U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1; 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; विकलमिह पूर्वसुकृतम् Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. **-ला, -ली** A woman during her courses; (L. D. B. however says 'A woman who has passed child-bearing', ऋतुहीना). -Comp. **-अङ्ग** *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. **-इन्द्रिय** *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. **-करण** *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. **-करुण** *a.* helpless, piteous; विकलकरुणैर्मर्मच्छेदव्यथाविधुरैरिव (v. l. विकलकरणैः) Māl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. **-पाणिकः** a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. 1 To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति मां मूर्छयति च U. 2. 26. -2 To injure, ill-treat.

विकलीकृ 8. U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणम् 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kala*, q. v.

विकल्मष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकवच *a.* Armourless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतङ्गस्योदये पुण्डरीकम् Mal. 1. 28; Śi 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसन्तः Bh. 2. 78. –2 To burst, become divided. –*Caus.* To open, cause to expand; चन्द्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालम् Bh. 2. 73; Śi. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेऽपि Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः 1 Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. –2 Increase, growth; पुरा रूढे स्नेहे परिचयविकासादुपचिते U. 6. 28; see विकाश also.

विकासनम् Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व (स्व) र *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुशेशयैरत्र जलाशयोषिता मुदा रमन्ते कलभा विकस्वरैः Śi. 4. 33. –2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उदडीयत वैकृतात् करग्रहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5; Dk. 1. 1.

विकाङ्क्षा 1 False assertion (विसंवाद); दुःखोपायस्य मे वीर विकाङ्क्षा परिवर्तते Mb. 7. 80. 16. –2 To be desireless. –3 Hesitation; न मे विकाङ्क्षा जायेत त्यक्तुं त्वां पापनिश्चयाम् Rām. 2. 73. 18.

विकालः, –विकालकः 1 Evening, evening twilight, the close of day. –2 Improper time, unseasonable hour; (अवेला); अभिज्ञातकृतः पन्था विकाले गन्तुमिच्छता Rām. 2. 99. 10; Mb. 3. 297. 83; Pt. 5. 88/89.

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरन्ध्रा.

विकाश् 1 Ā. 1 To appear, become visible. –2 To bloom, open. –3 To shine. –*Caus.* 1 To display, manifest. –2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. –2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); बालेन्दुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद्बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29; विकाशः केषांचिन्नयनसुभगैर्वेणुदुदयैः Raj. T. –3 An open or direct course; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः Ki. 15. 52. –4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. –5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. –6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. –7 Eagerness, ardent desire; युगपद्विकाससमुदयाद्रमिते शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Śi. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). –8 Retreat, solitude, privacy. –9 Brightness, radiance.

विकाशक *a.* (–शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. –2 Opening.

विकाशनम् 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. –2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि (षि–सि) न् *a.* (–नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. –2 Expanding, opening, blowing. –3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकिष्कुः A carpenter's measure of 42 inches.

विकुक्षि, विकुक्षिक *a.* Having a prominent belly; वसाश्चैवापरे पीत्वा पर्यधावन् विकुक्षिकाः Mb. 10. 8. 140.

विकुण्ठम् N. of Viṣṇu's heaven; प्रतिनन्द्य जगादेदं विकुण्ठनिलयो विभुः Bhāg. 3. 16. 1; 7. 9. 39. –ण्ठा N. of the mother of Viṣṇu.

विकुण्ठ *a.* 1 Sharp, penetrating. –2 Very blunt.

विकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. –2 Weak.

विकुस्रः The moon.

विकूजनम् 1 Cooing, humming. –2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकूणनम् 1 A side-glance, leer. –2 Contraction.

विकूणिका The nose.

विकूबर *a.* Deprived of the shaft or pole.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियन्ते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. –2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. –3 To create, produce, effect; मनः सृष्टिं विकुरुते चोद्यमानं सिसृक्षया Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विघ्नं विकुर्वन्ति दानवाः Mb. –4 To disturb, harm, injure (Ā.); हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. –5 To utter (a sound); विकुर्वाणः स्वरानथ Bk. 8. 20. –6 To be faithless (as a wife.). –7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. –8 To display. –9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (Ā.). –10 To rejoice (Ā.). –11 To feel aversion (Ā.). –12 To act in various ways (Ā.); विकुर्वन्तश्च तैः साकम् Bhāg. 10. 12. 9. –13 To decorate in various ways; प्रासादैः रत्नविकृतैः Rām. 1. 5. 15. –14 To exercise. –15 To distribute. –16 To destroy, ruin. –17 To spread, extend. –18 To become restless, move to and fro. –19 To act in a hostile manner. –20 To contend together. –21 To blame, revile; अनार्य इति मामार्याः ...विकरिष्यन्ति रथ्यासु Rām. 2. 12. 78.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. –2 A change, alteration, a modification; प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढम् Ku. 7. 95; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Pt. 1. 44; Ś. 7. –3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारस्य Ś. 4; Ku. 2. 48. –4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छन्त्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु Ś. 5. 18. –5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35; 3. 25, 36; Mal. 1. 30. –6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; कुतः परस्मिन् पुरुषे विकारः Ki. 17. 23. –7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face); प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढम् Ku. 7. 95. –8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved

from a previous source or Prakriti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियन्ते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारण *a.* Causeless; तस्मात् स्यात् कलहो यत्र गृहे नित्यं विकारणः Pt. 5. 75.

विकारित *a.* Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् *a.* 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति भुवने कन्दर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनम् Mal. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकार्यः The sense of individuality (अहंकार); मनोमयं देवमयं विकार्यम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 30.

विकुर्वाण *a.* 1 Undergoing or causing a change; वायोरपि विकुर्वाणाद्विरोचिष्णु तमोनुदम् Ms. 1. 77. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत *p. p.* 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured; दृष्ट्वा तथैव विकृतं रथं मृत्युसमन्वितम् Rām. 7. 22. 9; Ms. 9. 291. -4 Incomplete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled. -11 Estranged, disloyal; Rām. 2. 39. 22; see विकृ above. -तम् 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust. -4 Harm, misdeed; तच्छ्रुत्वा पार्थिवेन्द्रस्य रक्षसा विकृतं च तत् Rām. 7. 65. 34. -5 Abortion; बालाश्च न प्रमीयन्ते विकृतं न च जायते Ms. 9. 247.

विकृतिः *f.* 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); चित्तविकृतिः; अङ्गुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c.; प्रकृतिविकृतिभिरनुसवनम् Bhāg. 5. 7. 5. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; सावलेपमुपलिप्सिते परैरभ्युपैति विकृतिं रजस्यपि Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Śi. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; सत्त्वानामपि लक्ष्यते विकृतिमच्चित्तं भयक्रोधयोः Ś. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also. -8 Hostility. -9 A phantom, spectre. -10 Abortion. -11 (In gram.) A derivative.

विकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदम् Ś. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin. -5 To lead (an army). -6 To plough.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णम् 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 A cross throw. -3 Abstinence from food. -4 Searching.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; (see कृष् with वि). -Comp. -सीमान्त *a.* having extended boundaries; ग्रामान् विकृष्टसीमान्तान् Rām. 2. 49. 3.

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; व्यकीर्यत त्र्यम्बकपादमूले पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभङ्गभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; असिर्गात्रं गात्रं सपदि लवशस्ते विकिरतु Mal. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve; एतद्यो वेद निहितं गुहायां सोऽविद्याग्रन्थिं विकिरतीह Muṇḍa. 2. 1. 10. -5 To pour out. -6 To heave (a sigh).

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कङ्कोलीफलजग्धिमुग्धविकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागाः Mal. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree. -5 A scattered portion of rice (offered to hostile beings in a sacrifice); उच्छिष्टं भागधेयं स्याद्दर्भेषु विकिरश्च यः Ms. 3. 245. -6 Water trickled through; Suśr.

विकिरणम् 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिंसन). -5 Knowledge. -णः The *Arka* tree.

विकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -4 Dishevelled (as hair). -र्णम् A particular fault in pronouncing vowels. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धज *a.* tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. -रुम् a kind of perfume.

विकॢप् 1 Ā. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; कथंचित्र विकल्पन्ते विद्वद्भिश्चिन्तिता नयाः Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -*Caus.* 1 To doubt, question; एवं कृष्णसखः कृष्णो भ्रात्रा राज्ञा विकल्पितः Bhāg. 1. 15. 1. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि विकल्प्यते Ś. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional. -8 To state a dilemma. -9 To reflect upon.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तत् सिषेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; मायाविकल्परचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.); तुल्यार्थयोर्हि तुल्यविषययोर्विकल्पो भवति न नानार्थयोः ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 33. -5 Sort, variety; दण्डविकल्पः Ms. 9. 228; भूषणानां विकल्पम् Me. 76. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction; एवं सुरासुरगणाः समदेशकालहेतुकर्ममतयोऽपि फलेऽविकल्पाः Bhāg. 8. 9. 28. -8 A division of Kalpa; यावान् कल्पो विकल्पो वा यथा कालोऽनुमीयते Bhāg. 2. 8. 12. -9 A god; वैकारिको विकल्पानाम् Bhāg. 10. 85. 11. -10 Origin (उत्पत्ति); आत्मा केवल आत्मस्थो विकल्पापायलक्षणः Bhāg. 11. 25. 27. -11 Admission, statement. -12 Fancy, imagination. -13 Mental occupation. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालम् a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पक *a.* A distributor, apportioner; Mb. 3.

विकल्पनम् 1 Admitting of a doubt. –2 Allowing an option. –3 Indecision. –4 Inconsideration.

विकल्पित *a.* 1 Prepared, arranged. –2 Divided, manifold.

विकल्पिन् *a.* 1 Possessing doubt. –2 Versed in the Mīmāṁsā.

विकेश *a.* (–शी *f.*) 1 Having loose hair. –2 Having no hair, bald (as head). **–शी** 1 A woman with loose hair. –2 A woman without hair. –3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veṇi.* –4 N. of the wife of Śiva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Śiva; cf. यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः Ś. 1. 1.). **–Comp. –तारका** a comet.

विकेशिका Lint; Suśr.

विकोश, –ष *a.* 1 Without husk. –2 Unsheathed, uncovered; विकोशनिर्धौततनोर्महासेः Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्कः A young elephant (in the *tenth* (?) year). M. W. gives twenty years old; विक्को विंशतिवर्षः स्यात् Abh. Chin. 1220; Mātaṅga L. 5. 11; विक्कैरिव महागजः Dharmābhyudaya-mahākāvya 2. 25.

विक्रम् 1 Ā. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुस्त्रेधा विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps'; जले विक्रममाणाया हनूमान् शतयोजनम् Bk. 8. 24. –2 To assail, overcome, conquer. –3 To cleave; split open (P.) –4 To advance, proceed. –5 To show prowess or valour; तत्प्रहरणान्याच्छिद्य विक्रामतः Māl. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; Ś. 7. 6; निष्पेषवन्त्यायतविक्रमाणि (सप्तपदानि) Bu. Ch. 1. 33; Mb. 7. 49. 5; cf. त्रिविक्रम. –2 Stepping over, walking; going, gait; ततः सुमन्त्रस्त्वरितं गत्वा त्वरितविक्रमः Rām. 1. 8. 5; गतैः सहावैः कलहंसविक्रमम् Ki. 8. 29. –3 Overcoming, overpowering. –4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. –5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayinī. –6 N. of Viṣṇu. –7 Strength, power. –8 Intensity. –9 Stability. –10 A kind of grave accent. –11 Non-change of the विसर्ग into an उष्मन्. –12 The third astrological house. **–Comp. –अर्कः, –आदित्यः** see विक्रम. **–कर्मन्** *n.* a heroic deed, feat of valour. **–शीलः** N. of a monastery; Buddh. **–स्थानम्** a promenade.

विक्रमणम् A stride (of Viṣṇu); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gīt. 1. –2 Heroism. –3 (With Pāśupatas) Supernatural power.

विक्रमितम् Prowess; निष्पेततुः परमविक्रमितातिवेपस्कन्धप्रवालविटपौ कृतचण्डशब्दौ Bhāg. 10. 10. 27.

विक्रमिन् *a.* 1 Chivalrous, heroic. –2 Powerful, strong. *–m.* 1 A lion. –2 A hero. –3 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

विक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Stepped or passed beyond. –2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous; युधामन्युश्च विक्रान्तः Bg. 1. 6; Ki. 16. 2. –3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). **–न्तः** 1 A hero, warrior. –2 A lion. –3 N. of a kind of संधि which leaves विसर्ग unchanged. **–न्तम्** 1 A pace, stride; तद्विक्रान्तैर्विजितानीह त्रीणि Mb. 13. 158. 20. –2 Heroism, valour, prowess. –3 The jewel called वैक्रान्त. –4 A kind of intoxicating drink.

विक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. –2 A horse's gallop or canter. –3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तृ *a.* Valiant, victorious. *–m.* 1 A lion. –2 A hero, victor.

विक्रस्नः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; श्मश्रुप्रवृद्धिजनिताननविक्रियान् R. 13. 71; 10. 17. –2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियामभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41; 3. 34. –3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhāṣ; लिङ्गैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; किमकारणमस्मासु गतवानसि विक्रियाम् Bm. 1. 911. –4 Reverse, evil; विक्रियायै न कल्पन्ते संबन्धाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 (विक्रियायै=वैकल्योत्पादनाय Malli.) –5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. –6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. –7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. –8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); इत्याप्तवचनाद्रामो विनेष्यन् वर्णविक्रियाम् R. 15. 48. –9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. –10 Injury, harm. –11 Extinction (of a lamp). **–Comp. –उपमा** a kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; see चन्द्रबिम्बादिवोत्कीर्णं पद्मगर्भादिवोद्धृतम्। तव तन्वङ्गि वदनमित्यसौ विक्रियोपमा ॥ Kāv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 Ā. 1 To sell (Ātm. in this sense); गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणिषे सुतं यदि Rām.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्शुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Śānti. 1. 12. –2 To barter, exchange; नाकस्माच्छाण्डिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः 1 Sale, selling; यासां नाददते शुल्कं ज्ञातयो न स विक्रयः Ms. 3. 54. –2 The selling price; Ms. 7. 127. –3 The market; विक्रयाद्यो धनं किंचिद् गृह्णीयात् कुलसंनिधौ Ms. 8. 201. **–Comp. –अनुशयः** rescission of a sale; Ms. 8. 5. **–पत्रम्** a bill of sale, sale-deed. **–वीथिः** market.

विक्र (क्रा) यिकः, –विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रायक *a.* Selling; पुत्रविक्रायकं ध्रुवम् Rām. 2. 12. 78.

विक्रीत *p. p.* Sold; विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः Subhāṣ. **–तम्** Sale; योगाधमनविक्रीतम् Ms. 8. 165

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article); Y. 2. 246.

विक्रीडः 1 A playing ground. –2 A plaything, toy.

विक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपाधिचण्डम् Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -3 Offensive; (परित्यजेत्) धर्मं चाप्यसुखोदर्कं लोकविक्रुष्टमेव च Ms. 4. 176. -ष्टम् 1 A cry for help; विक्रुष्टे नाभिधावकः Y. 2. 234. -2 Abuse.

विक्रोशः, -विक्रोशनम् 1 Calling out, exclaiming; पृष्ठतो द्रौपदी...सविक्रोशम् Mb. 14. 66. 13. -2 Abusing.

विक्रोष्टृ *m.* 1 One who calls out for help; अकारणे च विक्रोष्टा Y. 2. 234. -2 A reviler.

विक्लव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आचकाङ्क्ष घनशब्दविक्लवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मा च भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 39. -3 Affected by, overcome with; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जन्तवः Ki. 1. 6. -4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; प्रतिषेधाक्षरविक्लवाभिरामम् Ś. 3. 24. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved; निराकरणविक्लवायाः प्रियायाः Ś. 6; Śi. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39; सुतविक्लवाय राज्ञे Bu. Ch. 1. 86. -6 Disgusted with, averse from; मृगयाविक्लवं चेतः Ś. 2. -7 Faltering; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलम्बनार्थम् Ś. 5. 3. -वम् 1 Agitation, bewilderment; किमिदं देवि करोषि हृदि विक्लवम् Rām. 2. 44. 25. -2 Fear; गतविक्लवः Rām. 7. 32. 45.

विक्लवता Timidity; भवति हि विक्लवता गुणोऽङ्गनानाम् Śi.7.43.

विक्लवितम् Despondent language.

विक्लिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

विक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -ष्टम् A fault in pronunciation.

विक्लेदः 1 Wetting thoroughly; पुरीषमूत्रविक्लेदम् (गर्भवासम्) Mb. 12. 213. 6. -2 Wetness, moisture. -3 Dissolution.

विक्लेदनम् The act of softening (by cooking or boiling).

विक्लेशः An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck; विक्षतं चायसैर्बाणैर्मत्प्रयुक्तैरजिह्मगैः Mb. 3. 173. 30. -2 Beaten, stamped; महीं महाककुत्कायः कम्पयन् खुरविक्षताम् Bhāg. 10. 36. 1. -3 Affected, seized; स राजा शापविक्षतः Rām. 7. 54. 4. -तम् Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound; विक्षावैस्तोयविश्रावं तर्जयन्तो महोदधेः Bk. 7. 36.

विक्षित *a.* Miserable, wretched.

विक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract. -5 To extend, stretch out. -6 To reject, discard. -7 To press against. -8 To toss about. -9 To prepare, make up. -10 To bend (a bow); all these last four meanings can be seen in the following verse:—रक्षांसि वक्षांसि च विक्षिपन्ति गात्राणि कान्तासु च विक्षिपन्ति । रूपाणि चित्राणि च विक्षिपन्ति दृढानि चापानि च विक्षिपन्ति ॥ Rām. 5. 5. 12.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Discarded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated; प्रविक्षिप्तं चेतः प्रविशति च मोहान्धतमसम् Māl. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि). -6 Extended, spread out; विक्षिप्तौ राक्षसेन्द्रस्य भुजाविन्द्रध्वजोपमौ Rām. 5. 10. 15, 18. -प्तम् One of the चित्तभूमिs in the Yogaśāstra; क्षिप्तं मूढं विक्षिप्तमेकाग्रं निरुद्धमिति चित्तभूमयः । Yogasūtrabhāṣya.

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार); संहारविक्षेपसहस्रकोटीस्तिष्ठन्ति जीवाः Mb. 12. 280. 30; संहारविक्षेपलघुक्रियेण R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; बाहुविक्षेपकरणां समुद्यम्य महागदाम् Rām. 7. 32. 41. लाङ्गूल° Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity; Māl. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -10 Neglecting (time). -11 Extension, projection. -12 A kind of weapon. -Comp. -ध्रुवः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. -शक्तिः *f.* (in Vedānta phil.) the power of Māyā (अविद्या).

विक्षेपणम् 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispersing. -4 Confusion, perplexity.

विक्षिणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Śiva. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The *Arka* tree.

विक्षुभ् 1 Ā., 4, 9 P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. -*Caus.* To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, movement; वीचि° R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Conflict, struggle. -4 Tearing open; सुरारिवक्षोविक्षोभजासृक् Śi. 3. 7.

विख, विखु, विख्य, विख्र, विख्रु, विग्र *a.* Noseless. -Comp. -नस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman; विखनसार्थितो विश्वगुप्तये सख उदेयिवान् सात्वतां कुले Bhāg. 10. 31. 4.

विखण्डित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divided. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured, mutilated; शस्त्रैरपि विखण्डिताः (न वशं योषितो यान्ति) Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A thief.

विखेद *a.* Fresh, alert.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To make visible, illuminate. -*Caus.* To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. -2 Called, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विख्यापनम् 1 Publishing, proclaiming. -2 Explanation. -3 Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण् 10 P. 1 To number, compute; वायवीयैर्विगण्यन्ते विभक्ताः परमाणवः Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider; नन्वात्मानं बहु विगणयन्नात्मनैवावलम्बे Me. 111; R. 1. 87. -3 To disregard, not to mind. -4 To reflect, think; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणम् Ki. 6. 37; किमपि विगणयन्तो बुद्धिमन्तः सहन्ते Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनम् 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. -2 Considering, deliberating. -3 Paying off a debt; P. I. 3. 36.

विगद *a.* Healthy, well.

विगन्ध *a.* 1 Having a bad smell. -2 Odourless.

विगन्धकः The tree called इङ्गुदी.

विगम् 1 P. To pass away (as time &c.); संध्ययापि सपदि व्यगमि Śi. 9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं मृगदृशः Gīt. 11; मोहोऽयं विगतो मम Bg. 11. 1. -4 To die. -*Caus.* To spend, pass; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः Ś. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. -2 Parted, separated. -3 Dead; विगतं तु विदेशस्थं शृणुयायो ह्यनिर्दशम् Ms. 5. 75. -4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विगतमदः. -5 Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. **-ता** A girl in love with another (hence unfit for marriage). **-तम्** The flight of birds. **-Comp.** **-असु** *a.* dead. **-आर्तवा** a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). **-कल्मष** *a.* sinless, pure. **-क्लम** *a.* relieved from fatigue; Ms. 7. 151. **-भी** *a.* fearless, intrepid. **-लक्षण** *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. **-श्रीक** *a.* unfortunate. **-स्पृह** *a.* indifferent, void of desire.

विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुनृत्यविगमे च तन्मुखम् R. 19. 15; ईतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; करणाविगमात् Me. 57 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation; यथा क्रीडोपस्कराणां संयोगविगमाविह Bhag. 1. 13. 43.

विगरः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगर्ह् 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हन्ति साधवः Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53. -2 To despise, contemn.

विगर्हणम्, -णा, विगर्हा Censure blame, reproach, abuse; यदि भीष्मः स्त्रियं हन्यात् सन्तः कुर्युर्विगर्हणम् Mb. 5. 192. 69; प्राप्ता नाम विगर्हणा स्थितिमतां मध्येऽनुजानामपि Ve. 1. 12.

विगर्हित *p. p.* 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. **-तम्** Censure. **-Comp.** **-आचार** *a.* of reprehensible conduct; एतान् विगर्हिताचारानपाङ्क्तेयान् द्विजाधमान् Ms. 3. 167.

विगल् 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितबन्धे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित *p. p.* 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away; मयि विगलितप्रत्याशत्वाद्विवाहविधेः पुरा Mal. 9. 11. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह् 1 Ā. To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) स व्यगाहत विगाढमन्मथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1; Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाह्यमानां सरयूं च नौभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तया मुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाढ *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed; पुगे विगाढाः सखिभिर्मरुत्वतः Ki. 8. 30, 31. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving; विगाहं तूर्णि तविषीभिरावृतम् Ṛv. 3. 3. 5.

विगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; श्रेयान् स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात् स्वनुष्ठितात् Bg. 3. 35; Śi. 9. 12; Mu. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; विगुणीकृतकार्मुकोऽपि जेतुं भुवि जेतव्यमसौ समर्थ एव Mu. 7. 11. -4 Unfruitful; विगुणानि च पश्यन्ति Mb. 12. 269. 37.

विगूढ *p. p.* 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured. **-Comp.** **-चारिन्** *a.* proceeding or acting secretly; Ms. 9. 260.

विगै 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79; विगायति च यो लोके यवनानां विलोकनम् Śiva B. 19. 30. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगानम् 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यत् पुनः कारणविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तत् परिहर्तव्यम् Ś. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत *p. p.* 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् विगीतान्नावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. -3 Sung badly.

विगीतिः *f.* 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह् 9 P. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विजगृहे तिसृणां जयिनं पुराम् Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Śi 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23; Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To preceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह् above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. -2 Form, figure, shape; यथा लोहस्य निःस्यन्दो निषिक्तो बिम्बविग्रहम् Mb. 14. 18. 9. -3 The body; त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; गूढविग्रहः R. 3. 39; 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11; 12. 43. -4 Resolution, dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थ-(समासार्थ)-बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often, love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह); विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38; 9. 47; Śi. 11. 35; शत्रौ मित्रे पुत्रे बन्धौ मा कुरु यत्नं विग्रहसन्धौ Śaṁkarāchārya. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि); उग्राय विग्रहायास्मै त्वया प्रेषयता ह्यमुम् Śiva B. 17. 35; one of the six Guṇas or modes of policy; Ms. 7. 160; see गुण. -7 Disfavour; अनुग्रहं विग्रहं वा मन्यसे तद्विधेहि नः Bhāg. 10. 16. 59. -8 A part, portion, division; परिमाणं च कालस्य कल्पलक्षणविग्रहम्. -Comp. -अवरम् the back. -इच्छु *a.* eager for combat. -ग्रहणम् the assumption of a form.

विग्रहवत् *a.* Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रहिन् A minister of war.

विग्रीव *a.* Decapitated.

विघट् 1 Ā. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; उपरि विघटमानः प्रौढतापिच्छनीलः Māl. 9. 24; Mv. 5. 42. -*Caus.* 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयन्त्यभ्रे नभोऽम्भोमुचः Māl. 5. 2. -2 To remove, displace. -3 To mar, frustrate.

विघटनम् Breaking up, ruin, destruction; भ्रातुर्वक्षःस्थलविघटने यच्च साक्षीकृतोऽसि Ve. 5. 33.

विघटित *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; पौलस्त्यस्य जटायुषा विघटितः U.3.43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; तदीयमातङ्गघटाविघट्टितैः Śi. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कारण्डवाननविघट्टितवीचिमालाः Ṛs. 3. 8; 4. 9; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणाम् Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Śi. 8. 24; 13. 41. -3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टनम्, -ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघट्टित *p. p.* 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; आयुर्वायुविघट्टिताभ्रपटलीलीनाम्बुवद्भङ्गुरम् Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो भुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285; तृष्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्यमाणा इव U. 5. 6; Māl. 5. 14; बकविघसपङ्कसारा न चिरात् कावेरि भवितासि Āryā S. -2 Food in general; किमद्याश्वत्थामा तदरिरुधिरासारविघसं (कर्म विधातुं) Ve. 3. 25. -सम् Bees'-wax. -Comp. -आशः, -आशिन् *m.* one who eats the remains of an offering or food eaten (a crow, dog); आमिषं विघसाशेन तद्वद्राज्यं हि नो हृतम् Mb. 3. 33. 4.

विघसीकृतः, -भूतः Reduced to dregs; निपीय दैवैर्विघसीकृतायां घृणां विधोरस्य दधे सुधायाम् N. 22. 118; सोऽयं प्राक्कवलग्रहस्य विघसीभूतेष्वपि क्षत्रियक्षुद्रेषु क्षुधितश्चिरेण परशुस्तेनायमन्विष्यते A. R. 4. 22.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियादधानां मघवा विघातम् Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अध्वरविघातशान्तये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 Failure, want of success. -Comp. -सिद्धिः *f.* the removal of obstacles.

विघूणिका The nose.

विघूर्णनम् Swaying to and fro.

विघूर्णित *p. p.* 1 Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes). -2 Agitated.

विघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed excessively. -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विहन्-क] (rarely *n.*) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि त्वयि Ś. 5. 14; मूर्तौ विघ्नस्तपस इव नः Ś. 1. 32; हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति Ś. 3. 1; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Gaṇeśa; विघ्नेशो वः स पायाद्विहृतिषु जलधीन् पुष्कराग्रेण पीत्वा. °वाहनम् a rat. -कर, -कर्तृ, -कारिन् *a.* opposing, obstructing. -ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal of obstacles.

–नायकः, –नाशकः, –नाशनः epithets of Gaṇeśa. –प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; प्रतिशुश्राव काकुत्स्थस्तेभ्यो विघ्नप्रतिक्रियाम् R. 15. 4. –राजः, –विनायकः, –हारिन् *m.* epithets of Gaṇeśa. –सिद्धिः *f.* removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित *a.* 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; मुहुर्विघ्नितकर्माणम् (नालापयेत्) Pt. 1. 387. –2 Obscured, blinded; रजःकणैर्विघ्नितदृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31.

विङ्खः A horse's hoof.

विच् 3, 7 U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विनक्ति, विङ्क्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide, sever. –2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern; प्र मे विविक्वाँ अविदन् मनीषाम् Ṛv. 3. 57. 1. –3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); शशास स बहून् योधान् जीवितेन विवेच च Bk. 14. 103.

विचकिलः [विशेषेण तर्पयति गन्धैः Uṇ. 1. 56] 1 A kind of jasmine. –2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्ष् 2 Ā. 1 To tell, announce. –2 To show. –3 To perceive, conjecture; परावरे ब्रह्मणि धर्मतो व्रतैः स्नातस्य मे न्यूनमलं विचक्ष्व Bhāg. 1. 5. 7.

विचक्षण *a.* [Uṇ. 2. 120 com.] 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect; सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 20. –2 Wise, clever, learned; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. –3 Expert, skilful, able; सेवाविचक्षणहरीश्वरदत्तहस्तः R. 13. 39. –णः A learned man, wise man; न दत्वा कस्यचित् कन्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m.* A spiritual teacher, preceptor; cf. Uṇ. 4. 240 com.

विचक्षुस् *a.* Blind, sightless. –2 Perplexed, sad.

विचट् 1 P. To break (intr.).

विचटनम् Breaking.

विचन्द्र *a.* Moonless (as a night).

विचर् 1 P. To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.); इष्टान् देशान् विचर जलद Me. 117; विचचार दावम् R. 2. 8; Ku. 3. 31. –2 To do, perform, practise. –3 To act, deal, behave. –4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly; यन्मे माता प्रलुलुभे विचरन्त्यपतिव्रता Ms. 9. 20. –5 To pass through, pervade. –6 To attack, march against. –7 To associate or have intercourse with. –8 To go badly, fail. –9 To commit a mistake; हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विजः Bhāg. 9. 1. 15. –10 To graze or feed upon. –*Caus.* 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon; विचारमाणस्य विशुद्धभावना A. Rām. 7. 5. 45. –2 To discuss, call in question, debate; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. –3 To calculate, estimate, take into account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलम् Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतम् H. 1. 20. –4 To hesitate, doubt. –5 To examine, investigate. –6 To seduce.

विचर *a.* Wandered, swerved from; न त्वं धर्मं विचरं सञ्जयेह मत्तश्च जानासि युधिष्ठिराच्च Mb. 5. 29. 4.

विचरणम् 1 Wandering. –2 Motion.

विचरितम् Wandering, roaming.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. –2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार. –3 Trial (of a case); विषसलिलतुलाग्निप्रार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. –4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वम् R. 2. 47. –5 Decision, determination. –6 Selection. –7 Doubt, hesitation. –8 Prudence, circumspection. –Comp. –ज्ञ *a.* able to decide, a judge. –भूः *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. –2 particularly, the judgment-seat of Yama. –मूढ *a.* 1 Mistaken in judgment. –2 Foolish. –शील *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. –स्थलम् 1 a tribunal. –2 logical discussion.

विचारक *a.* Investigating, judging; परामृशन्तो लिङ्गानि व्यभिचारविचारकाः Udb. –कः 1 An investigator; a judge, an examiner. –2 A leader, guide. –3 A spy.

विचारणम् 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation; तच्छृण्वन् विपठन् विचारणपरो भक्त्या विमुच्येन्नरः Bhāg. 12. 13. 18. –2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. –2 Reflection, consideration, thought. –3 Hesitation, doubt; भवित्री तत्र वैदेहि न मेऽस्त्यत्र विचारणा Mb. 3. 282. 57; 14. 53. 21. –4 The Mīmāṁsā system of philosophy. –5 Distinction, kind.

विचारिका A household female servant.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. –2 Decided, determined; परत्रेति विचारितम् Ms. 11. 28. –तम् Deliberation, thought.

विचारिन् *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering; लोकालोकविचारिचारणगणैरुद्गीयमानं यशः Nāg. 5. 18. –2 Dissolute, wanton. –3 Deliberating, judging.

विचर्चिका, विचर्ची Itch, scab; एकं कुष्ठं स्मृतं पूर्वं गजचर्म ततः स्मृतम्। ततश्चर्मदलं प्रोक्तं ततश्चापि विचर्चिका ॥ Bhāva P.

विचर्चित *a.* Anointed, smeared.

विचर्मन् Shieldless.

विचर्षण *a.* Very active; शरीरं मे विचर्षणम् T. Up. 1.4.1.

विचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble, move; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शङ्कितभवदुपयानम् Gīt. 5. –2 To go, proceed, set out. –3 To be agitated or disturbed, be rough; (as the sea); व्यचालीदम्भसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. –4 To deviate, swerve; नादण्ड्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति धर्माद्विचलितः स्वकात् Y. 1. 358. –5 To fall off or down. –*Caus.* 1 To shake, move, wave. –2 To cause to swerve, lead away from.

-3 To excite, agitate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind, annul. -5 To transgress, violate; अनिष्टं चाप्यनिष्टेषु तं धर्मं न विचालयेत् Ms. 7. 13.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig. also). -2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनम् 1 Moving; wandering from place to place; महद्विचलनं नृणां गृहिणां दीनचेतसाम् (निःश्रेयसाय कल्पते) Bhāg. 10. 8. 4. -2 Deviation. -3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Conceit, pride.

विचलित *a.* 1 Deviated, departed; Māl. 5. 1. -2 Obscured, blinded.

विचाल *a.* Intervening, intermediate. -लः 1 Separating, putting apart; P. V. 3. 43. -2 Interval.

विचालित्वम् Indefiniteness, unsteadiness, variability; संवत्सरो विचालित्वात् MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचालिन् *a.* Unsteady, indefinite (in signification), variable; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः सावनोऽपि गणितदिवसकः शीतोष्णवर्षलक्षणोऽपि चान्द्रमसोऽपि ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुम्॥ Pt. 1. 45, 36. -2 To search for, look out for; विचितश्चैष समन्तात् श्मशानवाटः Māl. 5; R. 12. 61; 13. 23; प्रियतमां विचिन्वन् V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon; नालेन सलिले मूलं पुष्करस्य विचिन्वतः Bhāg. 3. 9. 37; ज्योतिर्मयं विचिन्वन्ति योगिनस्त्वां विमुक्तये R. 10. 23; Ki. 16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, distinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface. -8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a way).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out for; तुरगविचयव्यग्रान् U. 1. 23. -2 Investigation.

विचयनम् Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f.* 1 Searching, search, seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investigation.

विचिः *m., f.*, **विची** *f.* A wave; cf. वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty; येयं प्रेते विचिकित्सा मनुष्ये अस्तीत्येके नायमस्तीति चैके Kaṭh. Up. 1. 1. 20; Bri. Up. 1. 5. 3; तुभ्यं मद्विचिकित्सायामात्मा मे दर्शितो बहिः Bhāg. 3. 9. 37. -2 Mistake, error. -3 Finding out the real state (तत्त्वनिर्णय); द्रव्यस्य विचिकित्सार्थं गुणदोषौ शुभाशुभौ Bhāg. 11. 21. 3.

विचिकित्सित Doubtful; विचिकित्सितमेतन्मे ब्रवीतु भगवान् यथा Bhāg. 2. 4. 10.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled; इयमुद्ग्रथते स्रजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted. -4 Beautiful, lovely; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयन्त्रमन्दिरम् Rs. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; हतविधिलसितानां ह्री विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64. -त्रः The Aśoka tree. -त्रा A white deer. -त्रम् 1 Variegated colour. -2 Surprise. -3 A figure of speech (implying apparently the reverse of the meaning intended). -Comp. -अङ्ग *a.* having a spotted body. (-ङ्गः) 1 a peacock. -2 tiger -अन्नम् a kind of rice food (Mar. खिचडी). -देह *a.* having a lovely body. (-हः) a cloud. -रूप *a.* diverse. -वर्षिन् raining here and there. -वीर्यः N. of a king of the lunar race. [He was a son of Śantanu by his wife Satyavatī and so half-brother of Bhīṣma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyāsa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravīrya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambikā and Ambālikā, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarāṣṭra and Paṇḍu respectively.]

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -कम् Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रित *a.* 1 Coloured, painted. -2 Adorned, decorated.

विचिन्त् 10 U. 1 To think, consider. -2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind; विचिन्तयन्ती यमनन्यमानसा Ś. 4. 1. -3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान् साधु विचिन्त्य संयमधनानुच्चैः कुलं चात्मनः Ś. 4. 17. -3 To intend, fix upon, determine. -5 To devise, find out, discover. -6 To imagine. -7 To perceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्तनम्, विचिन्ता 1 Thought, thinking. -2 Care for anything.

विचिन्वत्कः 1 Search. -2 Investigation. -3 A hero.

विचीर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through; देवैः पूर्वं विचीर्णानि मुनिभिश्च महात्मभिः Mb. 3. 156. 3. -2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -3 Perplexed, confounded; एवमुक्तः स मुनिना महीपालो विचेतनः प्रत्याख्यानाय चाशक्तः Mb. 3. 97. 3. -4 Ignorant, foolish.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Perplexed, confounded, sad; सर्वे च ते बाष्पकलाः साश्रुनेत्रा विचेतसः Rām. 7. 40. 29. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेयम् Investigation.

विचेष्ट् 1 Ā. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2 To act, behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive, try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writhe.

विचेष्ट *a.* Motionless.

विचेष्टनम् 1 Moving the limbs. -2 Kicking; rolling (said of horses).

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion.-2 Movement.-3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. -2 Examined, investigated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly. **-तम्** 1 An act, a deed; न हि मे शृण्वतस्तृप्तिरस्ति तेषां विचेष्टितम् Mb. 3. 160. 6. -2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. -3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation, play; किमपि चेदमनङ्गविचेष्टितम् V. 2. 9. -5 Machination.

विच्छ् I. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छायति-ते) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

विच्छन्दः, विच्छन्दकः A palace, a large building having several stories (ईश्वरगृह).

विच्छर्दकः A palace; see विच्छन्द above.

विच्छर्दनम्, विच्छर्दिका Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left; Māl. 7; U. 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened; Māl. 7.

विच्छाय *a.* 1 Shadowless. -2 Pale, dim; विलोक्योद्विग्नहृदयो विच्छायमनुजं नृपः Bhāg. 1. 14. 24; पश्याब्जानि विनिर्जितानि सहसा गच्छन्ति विच्छायताम् Ratn. 1. 24. **-यः** A gem, jewel. **-यम्** The shadow of a flock of birds; also विच्छाया; विच्छायाभिः प्रधावन्तो गच्छन्तः साधुहंसकैः Bhāg.10.12.8.

विच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् Ś. 1. 9; R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; विच्छिन्नेषु पथिष्वहःपरिणतौ ध्वान्ते समुत्सर्पति Amaru. 76.

विच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 (*a*) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; न ध्यातं पदमीश्वरस्य विधिवत् संसारविच्छित्तये Bh. 3. 11. (*b*) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss, wanting; विच्छित्तिर्नवचन्दनेन वपुषः Śi. 16. 84. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; विच्छित्तिशेषैः सुरसुन्दरीणाम् Ś. 7. 5; Śi. 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.) -7 A pause in a verse, cæsura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोकाप्याकल्परचना विच्छित्तिः कान्तिपोषकृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् Ś. 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented. -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved. **-Comp. -प्रसर** *a.* having its progress interrupted. **-मद्य** *a.* one who has long abstained from liquor. **-शरपातत्वम्** excessive nearness of combatants to each other.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; किं वा भणामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणि Māl. 6. 11. -2 Breaking; विच्छेदः सहृदयेव हारयष्टया Śi. 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबन्धः K.; पिण्डविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue. -9 Distinction, difference, variety.

विच्छेदनम् Cutting off, breaking &c.; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11; V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरणम् Besprinkling, powdering.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 Ā. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make mistake. *-Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed. -5 Failed, perished, lost.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

विज् I. 3 U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच् with वि q. v.) -II. 6 Ā., 7 P. (विजते, विनक्ति, विग्न) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रन्द विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. *-Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विग्न *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विज् *m.* A bird; a die (?).

विजग्ध *p. p.* Eaten, devoured.

विजङ्घ *a.* Having no wheels (a chariot).

विजट *a.* Unplaited (hair).

विजित् *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, coheir.

विजन् 4 Ā. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. **-नम्** 1 A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately'). -2 Absence of witnesses.

विजननम् Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately; Ms. 10. 23. *-n.* Birth.

विजन्या *a.* Pregnant.

विजात *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. -4 Having good qualities, virtuous; यस्ते पुत्रो गमितोऽयं विजातः स्वर्णष्ठीवी यमदात् पर्वतस्ते Mb. 12. 29. 149. **-ता** A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः *f.* 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलम् Mud.

विजयन्तः N. of Indra.

विजर *a.* Young, fresh. **-रम्** A stalk.

विजल *a.* Waterless; तोयाशया विजला सरिगोऽपि Bri. S. **-लम्** 1 A sauce; also विजिलम्. -2 Drought.

विजर्जर *a.* 1 Decrepit, infirm. -2 Rotten (as wood).

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (वचः) Ś. 2. 19. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजातु *n.* A particular mode of fighting.

विजि 1 Ā. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गम् Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्त्वन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः Gīt. 10; Bk. 2. 39; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel; चक्षुर्मेचकमम्बुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest; भुजविजितविमान R. 12. 104; विजितारिपुरः 1. 59; Śānti. 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः Ś. 5; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2; Māl. 2. 4.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph; दिग्विजयादारभ्य 'conquest of the world'; प्रभवति न तदा परो विजेतुं भवति जितेन्द्रियता यदात्मरक्षा Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयम् Ś. 2. 16. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna; Mb. (4. 44. 14) thus explains the name :—अभिप्रयामि संग्रामे यदहं युद्धदुर्मदान्। नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः॥. -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. -6 N. of an attendant of Viṣṇu. -7 Motion, march; L. D. B. -8 N. of a particular मुहूर्त; युक्ते मुहूर्ते विजये Rām. 1. 73. 9. -9 The third month. -10 A kind of military array. -11 A kind of measure. **-यम्** A royal tent. **-Comp. -अभ्युपायः** a means of victory **-आह्वय** *a.* having the name Vijaya (*i. e.* Bijapur); तथा येदिलशाहोऽपि पत्तने विजयाह्वये Śiva B. 1. 61. **-ईशः** N. of Śiva. **-ऊर्जित** *a.* exalted by victory; स प्रविश्य दिवं देवानजयद्विजयोर्जितः Bm. 1. 143. **-कुञ्जरः** a war-elephant. **-छन्दः** a necklace of 500 strings. **-डिण्डिमः** a large military drum. **-दण्डः** a particular detachment of an army. **-द्वादशी** the 12th day of the light half of श्रावण. **-नगरम्** N. of a town. **-मर्दलः** a large military drum. **-श्रीः** the goddess of victory. **-सिद्धिः** *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजया 1 N. of Durgā; विजित्य पद्मनामानं दैत्यराजं महाबलम्। विजया तेन सा देवी लोके चैवापराजिता॥ Devīpurāṇa. -2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma; विद्यामथैनं विजयां जयां च (अध्यापिपत्) Bk. 2. 21. -4 Hemp. -5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. -6 Yellow myrobalan. **-Comp. -उत्सवः** a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āśvina. **-दशमी** the tenth day of the bright half of Āśvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasarā. **-सप्तमी** the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् *m.* A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome; भुवनविजिगीषोद्यते देवे कुसुमधन्वनि Dk. 2. 3. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यशसे विजिगीषूणाम् R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. **-षुः** 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. **-Comp. -आत्मन्** *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. **-इन्द्रिय** *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph; क्षितिविजितिस्थितिविहितिव्रतरतयः परमतयः Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिघत्स *a.* Not-liable to hunger.

विजिज्ञासा 1 Desire of knowing distinctly. -2 Inquiry about.

विजिज्ञासितव्य, विजिज्ञास्य *a.* Wished to be known; विज्ञातं विजिज्ञास्यमविज्ञातमेत एव Bri. Up. 1. 5. 8.

विजिनः, -नम् (**-लः, -लम्**) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिहीर्षा Wish to roam about or sport.

विजिह्म *a.* Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्ममाननम् Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest. -3 Sidelong (as a glance). -4 Zero (शून्य); युगान्तसंशुष्कजलौ विजिह्मः Ki. 17. 39. -5 Pale (विच्छाय); प्रीतो विजिह्मश्च तदीयदृष्ट्या Ki. 17. 2.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भ् 1 Ā. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृम्भिषत चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिवान्तरिक्षेण Mk. 5. 51. -2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मङ्गलतूर्यनिस्वनाः... न केवलं सद्मनि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भन्त दिवौकसामपि R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोऽन्धकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest onesl̄f; तत्त्वमिदं विजृम्भते Māl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed. -8 To begin to feel well.

विजृम्भः Bending or knitting (the brows); प्रियविरहरुषारोपितभ्रूविजृम्भत्रस्ताब्धिः Bhāg. 9. 10. 4.

विजृम्भणम् 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्गन्धिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भिका 1 Gasping for breath. -2 Yawning.

विजृम्भित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; जलधराविनद्धहनुना विजृम्भितमिवान्तरिक्षेण Mk. 5. 51. -2 Opened, blown, expanded; तदादिराजस्य यशोविजृम्भितम् Bhāg. 4. 21. 8. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; विजृम्भितं च दिव्यस्य मङ्गलाय द्वयोरपि U. 6 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. -तम् 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; उद्भूतभूरिफलशालि विजृम्भितं ते Māl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result. -6 Yawning.

विज्जनम्, -लम् 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल = विजिन.

विज्जुलम् Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; विजानन्तोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् सुधामः कामान् Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; यथा यथा हि पुरुषः शास्त्रं समधिगच्छति । तथा तथा विजानाति Ms. 4. 20. -8 To explain, declare. -*Caus.* (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यम्; रामः -नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञ, विजानत् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient; देशकालनयैर्युक्तो विज्ञः कार्यविनिश्चये Rām. 4. 40. 18. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञता, विजानता Cleaverness, shrewdness.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement. -3 Teaching, instruction (उपदेश); तत्त्वसंख्यानविज्ञप्त्यै जातं विद्वानजः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 24. 10.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञातिः *f.* Knowledge; न विज्ञातेर्विज्ञातारं विजानीयाः Bṛi. Up. 3. 4. 2.

विज्ञानम् 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; यज्जीव्यते क्षणमपि प्रथितं मनुष्यैर्विज्ञानशौर्यविभवार्यगुणैः समेतम् । तन्नाम जीवितमिह... Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानम् Ś. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2; 3. 41; 6. 8; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. -8 The organ of knowledge; पञ्चविज्ञानचेतने (शरीरे) Mb. 12. 187. 12. -9 Knowledge beyond the cognisance of the senses (अतीन्द्रियविषय); विज्ञानं हि महद्भ्रष्टम् Rām. 3. 71. 30. -10 Information; लब्धविज्ञानम् Mb. 12. 44. 5. -Comp. -ईश्वर N. of the author of the Mitākṣarā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vyāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -योगः means of arriving at correct knowledge (प्रमाण); केन विज्ञानयोगेन मतिश्चित्तं समास्थिता Mb. 14. 21. 11. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha. -स्कन्धः one of the five स्कन्धs postulated in the Buddhistic philosophy (रूपवेदनाविज्ञानसंज्ञासंस्काराः क्षणिकविज्ञानस्कन्धे स्मृतिरनुपपन्ना ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.

विज्ञानमय *a.* Full of intelligence; एष विज्ञानमयः पुरुषः Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 6. °कोषः the soul's sheath of intelligence.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनम्, -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविद्भिर्विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञाप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्यम् A request; U. 1.

विज्ञेय *a.* 1 Knowable, cognizable. -2 To be learned. -3 To be regarded.

विज्य *a.* Stringless (as a bow); विज्ये विभर्षि धनुषी सुहृदात्मनोऽर्थे Bhāg. 5. 2. 7.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विञ्जामरम् The white of the eye.

विञ्जोलिः, -ली *f.* A line, row.

विट् 1 P. (वेटति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; त्वद्वत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हन्ता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वाम् Māl. 8. 8; Śi. 4.48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist; प्रतिक्षणं नव्यवदच्युतस्य यत् स्त्रिया विटानामिव साधुवार्ता Bhāg. 10. 13. 2. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtezan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūṣaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5 and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78; अन्येभ्यश्च वसन्ति येऽस्य भवने लब्धप्रसादा विटाः Mu. 3. 14. -4 A rogue, cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -Comp. -कान्ता turmeric. -पेटकः, -कम् a multitude of rogues. -माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral. -लवणम् a medicinal salt.

विटकः (= पिटकः) A boil, blister.

विटङ्क *a.* Nice, handsome, beautiful; केयूरकुण्डलकिरीटविटङ्कवेषौ Bhāg. 3. 15. 27.

विटङ्कः [विशेषेण टङ्क्यते बध्यते इति] 1 An aviary, dovecot; गुम्फितैरुशनसा सुभाषितैर्यस्य हाटकविटङ्कमङ्कितम् N. 18. 24; सभारण्यविटङ्कवान् Mb. 1. 1. 88; Mv. 5. 21. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महीधरविटङ्कः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटङ्कक See विटङ्क.

विटङ्कित *a.* 1 Marked, stamped. -2 Adorned; रोमोत्सवो मम यदङ्घ्रिविटङ्किताया: Bhāg. 1. 16. 36.

विटपः [विटं विस्तारं वा पाति पिबति पा० क Tv.] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू Ś. 1. 21, 31; यदनेन तरुर्न पातितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Śi. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; व्रज विटपममुं ददस्व तस्यै Śi. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scrotum. -7 A creeper (लता); यो विस्फुरद्भ्रूविटपेन भूमेर्भारं कृतान्तेन तिरश्चकार Bhāg. 3. 2. 18.

विटपिन् *m.* [विटप-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -मृगः a monkey, an ape.

विटिः, -टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विट्ठ (ट्ठ) लः N. of a form of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency); 'श्रुत्वा नामसहस्रं श्रीविठ्ठलस्य गुणान्वितम्।' -श्रीविठ्ठलाष्टोत्तरशतनामस्तोत्रम् 1; 'शिरो मे विठ्ठलः पातु.' -विठ्ठलकवचम्.

विठङ्क *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विठरः 1 N. of Bṛihaspati. -2 [वदति अवद्धम्, वदेः अष्ठश्च, इत् च Uṇ. 5. 46] A fool. -3 An orator; L. D. B.

विड् 1 P. (वेडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विड्, विडः A fragment, bit.

विडम् A kind of artificial salt (Mar. बिडलोण); Mb. 13. 91. 40; विडं सक्षारमूर्ध्वाधः कफवातानुलोमनम् Bhāva P.

विडङ्ग *a.* Clever, skilful. -ङ्गः, -ङ्गम् N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडम्ब् 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋतुर्विडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छ्रियम् R. 4. 17; वपुःप्रकर्षेण विडम्बितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13. 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Śi. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयन्ति मदयन्ति विडम्बयन्ति निर्भर्त्सयन्ति रमयन्ति विषादयन्ति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते Ś. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

विडम्बः 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडम्बक *a.* 1 Imitating. -2 Disgracing.

विडम्बनम्, -ना 1 Imitation; न वेद कश्चिद् भगवंश्चिकीर्षितं तवेहमानस्य नृणां विडम्बनम् Bhāg. 1. 8. 29. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5 Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडम्बना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना 4. 12.

विडम्बित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. -तम् An object of ridicule.

विडम्ब्यम् An object of ridicule.

विडारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See बिडाल, बिडालक.

विडीनम् One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन; Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com. विडम्बितं विडीनं स्यात्).

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विदूरजम् *Lapis lasuli.*

विडो (डौ)जस् *m.* N. of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितड् 10 P. To strike, wound.

वितण्डः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितण्डा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padārthas* or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनाहीनो वितण्डा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तम् Ve. 3. 13; 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रयत्न R. 2. 42. -Comp. -मर्याद *a.* incorrect in behaviour.

वितथ्य *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; वितथयति न जातु मद्वचोऽसाविति Śi. 7. 8.

वितद्रुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितविततजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53; Śi. 5. 38; 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रस्वेदाबिन्दुविततं वदनं प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः खम् Me. 60. -3 To form, make; श्रेणीबन्धाद् वितन्वद्भिरस्तम्भां तोरणस्रजम् R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); वितत्य किरतोः शरान् U. 6. 1; वितत्य शार्ङ्गम् Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावदीपो वितन्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); यज्वभिः संभृतं हव्यं विततेष्वध्वरेषु सः Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; स्मरासि रुदितैः स्नेहाकूतं तथाप्यतनोदसौ Māl. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched; अमुं यज्ञं विततमेयाय Ch. Up. 1. 10. 7. -2 Elongated, large, long, broad; विततवपुषा महाहिना Ki. 12. 22; भवति विततश्वासोन्नाहप्रणुन्नपयोधरम् Māl. 10. 15. -3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः Ś. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused. -6 Gone away; शब्दवेध्यं च विततम् Rām 1. 5. 20. -7 Drawn (as a bow string). -8 Bent (as a bow); (see तन् with वि). -तम् 1 Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -2 A shoot, tendril (प्रतान); विचिताश्च महागुल्मा लताविततसंतताः Rām. 4. 47. 12. -Comp. -उत्सव *a.* one who has arranged a festival. -धन्वन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion; व्रततिविततिभिस्तिरोहितायाम् Śi. 7. 45; Ki. 6. 18. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump; वंशविततिषु विषक्तपृथुप्रियबालाः Ki. 12. 47. -3 A line, row; यदकालमेघविततिर्व्ययूयुजत् Māl. 9. 47.

वितनु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful. -3 Slender. -4 Bodiless. -नुः The god of love.

वितन्तुः A good horse. -*f.* A widow.

वितन्त्री A disordered or discordant lute; श्रोतुर्वितन्त्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 Ā. To shine; रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थम् Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस्, वितमस्क *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quality of ignorance (तमस्). -3 Pure, blemishless; ख्याते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 11.

वितर्क् 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; रागग्राहवती वितर्कविहगा Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; नुनोद तस्य स्थलपद्मिनीगतं वितर्कम् Ki. 4. 5; 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge. -7 False or adverse conjecture; वितर्कं निश्चयाज्जयेत् Mb. 12. 274. 11. -8 Purpose, intention. -Comp. -पदवी the path of conjecture.

वितर्कणम् 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard; वितर्दिशतशोभितम् (रामवेश्म) Rām. 2. 15. 31, 80. 20; बध्यन्ते च वितर्दिकाः प्रतिदिशं कृत्तै रदोमूर्धभिः Mv. 6. 24. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्द्धिः, र्द्धी, -वितर्द्धिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितलम् The second of the seven lower regions under the earth; see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः [वौ तसेः तिः Uṇ. 4. 189] A measure of length equal to 12 *aṅgulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger); तेनेदमावृतं विश्वं वितस्तिमधितिष्ठति Bhāg 2. 6. 16.

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; क्षितिपतिमण्डलमन्यतो वितानम् R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः, -नम् 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; ब्रह्मावर्ते यत्र यजन्ति यज्ञैर्यज्ञेश्वरं यज्ञवितानविज्ञाः Bhāg. 1. 17. 33; विलुलितकमलौघः कीर्णवल्लीवितानः Śi. 11. 28; Ki. 7. 19. -2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युल्लेखाकनकरुचिरं श्रीवितानं ममाभ्रम् V. 4. 13; R. 19.

39; Ki. 3. 42; Śi. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assmblage; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानैर्दिशः Māl. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानेष्वप्येवं तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत् Ve. 6. 30; 3. 16; Śi. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. -8 Plenty, abundance. -9 Performance, accomplishment. -नम् 1 Leisure, rest. -2 A dual part of the elephant's head to which the hook is applied; Mātaṅga L. 12. 19.

वितानकः, -कम् 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity collection, mass; वैहायसा दीप्तिवितानकेन चकासयामासतुरुल्लसन्ती Śi. 3. 6; 6. 27. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Māḍa.

वितानायते Den. Ā. To act or serve as an awning; प्राग्भारेषु शिखण्डिताण्डवविधौ मेघैर्वितानाय्यते Māl. 9. 15.

वितानीकृ 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितायमान *a.* [तनोतेः यकि शानच् P. VI. 4. 44] Being spread out; आसीदथर्वा त्रिवलित्रिवेदी मूलाद् विनिर्गत्य वितायमाना N. 10. 74; वितायमानयशसस्तदाश्रमपदं ययुः Bhāg 4. 1. 22.

वितार *a.* 1 Starless. -2 Without a nucleus (as a comet).

विताल *a.* Breaking time (in music). -लः Wrong time. -ली An instrument for beating time.

वितुन्न *a.* Pierced, torn; निष्फलेषु वितुन्नाङ्गो नङ्क्ष्यतीत्यत्र का प्रमा Pañchadaśī 7. 280.

वितुन्नम् 1 The pot-herb called सुनिषण्णक. -2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुन्नकम् 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called तामलकी.

वितृप्त *p. p.* Satisfied, satiated.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितृष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content. -ष्णा Ardent desire.

वितॄ 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; आरूढमद्रीनुदधीन् वितीर्णम् R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति Ś. 7; वितरति गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति नृपो नोचितमहो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासहेतोरुटजं वितेरुः R. 14. 81; Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; 9. 5, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशङ्कामिह वितरति हंसश्रेणी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. -*Caus.* To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणम् 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पूर्णाशा बहवः कृता वितरणैर्येन त्वया याचकाः Subhāṣ. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning. -4 Leading over, transference.

वितीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; करकमलवितीर्णैः U. 3. 25; Śi. 7. 67; 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तॄ with वि). -6 Fought (as a battle).

वित्त् 10 U. (वित्तयति-ते; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [विद् लाभे क्त] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, acquired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -त्तम् 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -3 Gold; L. D. B. -4 The second astrological mansion. -Comp. -आगमः, -उपार्जनम् acquisition of wealth. -ईशः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः an epithet of Kubera; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि वित्तेशो यक्षरक्षसाम् Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4; Bhāg. 5. 10. 17. -ईहा *f.* a desire for wealth; धर्मार्थं यस्य वित्तेहा वरं तस्य निरीहता। प्रक्षालनाद्धि पङ्कस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरम्॥ Udb. -जानि *a.* one who has married a wife. -दः a donor, benefactor. -पेटा, -टी money-receptacle, purse. -मात्रा property. -वर्धन *a.* profitable, lucrative. -समागमः acquisition of wealth, income; भूरिव्यया प्रचुरवित्तसमागमा च Pt. 1. 425.

वित्तवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f.* [विद्-क्तिन्] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

वित्रस् 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified; वित्रस्तमुग्धहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -*Caus.* To terrify, frighten.

वित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्रिभलग्नकम् The highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon.

वित्सनः An ox, a bull.

विथ् 1 Ā. (वेथते) To beg, ask.

विथुरः [व्यथ्-उरच् संप्रसारणं च Uṇ. 1. 40] 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow; cf. विधुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदांचकार, अवेदीत्, वेत्स्यति, वेत्तुम्, विदित; *desid.* विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5; तं मोहान्धः कथमयमसुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणम् Ve. 1. 23; 3. 39; Ś. 5. 27; R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34; 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience; परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्ति पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; य एनं वेत्ति हन्तारम् Bg. 2. 19; विद्धि व्याधिव्यालग्रस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तम् Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -*Caus.* (वेदयति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell.

-2 To teach, expound; वेदार्थं स्वानवेदयत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience; येन वेदयते सर्वं सुखं दुःखं च जन्मसु Ms. 12. 13. -II. 4 Ā. (विद्यते, वित्त) 1 To be, to exist; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root (1) अस्). -2 To happen. -III. 6 U. (विन्दति-ते, वित्त) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विन्दते फलम् Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम् Subhāṣ.; Ms. 8. 109. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21; 11. 24; 18. 45. -4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 Ā. (विन्त्ते, वित्त or विन्न) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for; न तृणेढ्मीति लोकोऽयं विन्त्ते मां निष्पराक्रमम् Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 Ā. (वेदयते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience. -3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations :— वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते। विन्त्ते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजां च विन्दति॥ cf. also :— सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विन्त्ते विचारणे। विन्दते विन्दति प्राप्तौ श्यन्लुक्श्नम्शेष्विदं क्रमात्॥) [cf. L. *video*; A. S. *witan*; Goth. *vait*].

विद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c.; यानि वेदविदां श्रेष्ठो भगवान् बादरायणः Bhāg. 1. 1. 7; Mv. 1. 26. *-m.* 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. *-f.* 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Paṇḍita. -2 The planet Mercury. **-दा** 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदत् *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise.

विदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; भुवनविदिते वंशे Me. 6. -4 Promised, agreed to. **-तः** A learned man, scholar. **-तम्** 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining. **-Comp. -आत्मन्** 1 Celebrated; तस्य चिन्तयतो नित्यं धर्मेण विदितात्मनः Rām. 1. 42. 7. -2 One who knows oneself; ततो नित्यानुगस्तेषां विदितात्मा महामतिः Rām. 2. 103. 22. *-m.* the almighty (परमेश्वर); सर्वमार्षं हि मन्यन्ते व्याहृतं विदितात्मनः Mb. 12. 268. 10.

विदुषः A learned man. **-षी** A wise or learned woman.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst; स्वादितः सकृदिवासव एव प्रत्युत क्षणविदंशपदेऽभूत् Śi. 10. 10.

विदग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle; नाविदग्धः प्रियं ब्रूयात् Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). -10 Mature (as a tumour). -11 Tawny, reddish. **-ग्धः** 1 A wise or learned man, scholar; वृद्धा विदग्धाः प्रविशन्त्यत्र विप्राः Mb. 3. 133. 5. -2 A libertine. **-ग्धा** A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman. **-Comp. -परिवृद्धता** the turning acid and swelling (of food in the stomach). **-परिषद्** *f.* an assembly of clever people. **-वचन** *a.* clever in speech.

विदग्धता, -त्वम् Shrewdness, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदण्डः A door-key.

विदथः [विदेः अथः कित् Uṇ. 3. 115] 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. **-थम्** Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?). -4 A meeting, assembly.

विदरः 1 Breaking, bursting, rending. -2 A cavity, a slit; अदूरजाग्रद्विदरप्रणालीरेखा N. 8. 38. **-रम्** The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (*m.* pl.) [विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः Tv.] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् Māl. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. **-र्भः** 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. **-Comp. -जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -सुभ्रूः** epithets of Damayantī, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. **-जा** N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; त्वदिषुभिर्व्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदल *a.* 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). **-लः** 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. **-लम्** 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work; cf. Y. 1. 182. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig; शिफाविदलरज्ज्वाद्यैर्विदध्यान्नृपतिर्दमम् Ms. 9. 230. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदलनम् Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदश *a.* Having no border or fringe (a garment).

विदायः 1 Giving farewell (Persian word). -2 A division.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदासिन् *a.* Perishing; यथाऽविदासिनः कुल्याः सरसः स्युः सहस्रशः Bhāg. 1. 3. 26; see अविदासिन्.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन् *m.* A substance causing inflammation; कट्वम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्णरूक्षविदाहिनः Bg. 17. 9.

विदिकूचङ्गः A kind of yellow bird.

विदिथः (= विदथः q. v.)

विदिश् *f.* An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां (दशार्णानां) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीम् Me. 24. –2 N. of a river in Mālvā. –3 = विदिश् q. v.

विदीपकः A lantern; रथे रथे पञ्च विदीपकास्तु Mb. 7. 163. 6.

विदुः, –दूः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुम्भमध्यभागः); Mātaṅga L. 5. 4; 6. 7. –2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर *a.* [विद्–कुरच् P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent. **–रः** 1 A wise or learned man. –2 A crafty man, an intriguer. –3 N. of the younger brother of Paṇḍu. [When Satyavatī found that both the sons begotten by Vyāsa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne— Dhṛitarāṣṭra being blind and Paṇḍu pale and sickly— she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyāsa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇḍavas, and saved them from several critical dangers.] **–Comp. –नीतिः, –प्रजागरः** N. of chapters 33 to 40 in the 5th Parva of Mahābhārata.

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan; विदुलस्येव तत् पुष्पं मोघं जनयितुः स्मृतम् Mb. 13. 105. 8. –2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर *a.* Remote, distant; सरिद् विदूरान्तरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48; U. 6. 39. **–रः** N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or *lapis lazuli* is brought; विदूरभूमिर्नवमेघशब्दादुद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Śi. 3. 45; तत्र तस्मै विदूराद्रिरविदूर इवाभवत् Śiva B. 30. 11. (The forms विदूरम्, विदूरेण, विदूरतस् or विदूरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; वयं बत विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18.) **–Comp.–अद्रिः,–भूधरः** See विदूरः; a legendary mountain located in Ceylon and supposed to produce jewels at the rumbling of clouds for the benefit of all comers; घनध्वानजरत्नमेदुरः तथा विदूराद्रिः N. 12. 55; यस्योत्थिताभिनवरत्नशलाकयेव लक्ष्मीरुरःस्थलविदूरभुवा विदभ्रे Haravijaya 16. 25; रत्नाङ्कुररोमाञ्चकञ्चुकिनि विदूरभूधरे Yaśastilaka 3. **–ग** *a.* spreading far and wide. **–जम्** the *lapis lazuli*. **–विगत** *a.* of lowest origin. **–संश्रव** *a.* audible a long way off.

विदूषक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. –2 Detracting, abusing. –3 Witty, humorous, jocular. **–कः** 1 A jester, buffoon. –2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him :— कुसुमवसन्ताद्यभिधः कर्मवपुर्वेशभाषाद्यैः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिर्विदूषकः स्यात् स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79; cf. also शृङ्गारस्य सहाया विटचेटविदूषकाद्याः स्युः । भक्ता नर्मसु निपुणाः कुपितवधूमानभञ्जनाः शुद्धाः ॥ *ibid.* –3 A libertine, lecher. –4 A critic; an opponent; प्राशंसि संसद्गुरुणापि चार्वी चार्वाकता सर्वविदूषकेण N. 10. 57.

विदूषणम् 1 Pollution, corruption. –2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदृतिः A seam.

विदॄ 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22; न विदीर्यें कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. –2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Ṛs. 3. 6; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. *–Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). *–Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; ततप्तखुरसनोप्रमास्यगर्तं दधति विदार्य विवर्णदीर्घदेहाः Māl. 5. 15; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. –2 War, battle. –3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). **–री** 1 A swelling in the groin. –2 A species of medicinal plant (सालवण); विदारी वातपित्तघ्नी बल्या वृष्या रसायनी Rājavallabha.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. –2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). –3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. **–कम्** Alkaline earth.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). –2 War, battle. –3 The Karṇikāra tree. **–णा** War, battle. **–णम्** 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजनखरुचिकिंशुकजाले Gīt. 1; Ki. 14. 54. –2 Afflicting, tormenting. –3 Killing, slaughter.

विदारिका, विदारिः *f.* A swelling in the groin; (also विदारी in this sense).

विदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. –2 Opened, expanded; (see दॄ with वि). **–Comp. –मुख** *a.* open-mouthed.

विदृतिः A suture in the skull.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Śi. 9. 48; को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1; को विदेशः सविद्यानां किं दूरं व्यवसायिनाम् Chāṇakyaśataka. **–Comp. –ज** *a.* exotic, foreign. **–प्रवृत्तिज्ञानम्** knowledge or forecast of the foreign affairs; Kau. A. 1. 1.

विदेशिन्, विदेशीय *a.* Foreign, exotic. *-m.* A foreigner.

विदेह *a.* 1 Bodiless, incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. -3 Dead. **-हाः** (*m.* pl.) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā; तौ विदेहनगरीनिवासिनां गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसू R. 11. 36; 12. 26. -2 The natives of this country. **-हः** 1 The district Videha. -2 N. of Janaka. **-हा** The same as विदेह. **-Comp. -मुक्तिः** deliverance through release from the body.

विदोहः Taking too much profit out of anything.

विद्ध *p. p.* [व्यध्-क्त] 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. -6 Wise, learned; L. D. B. -7 Mutually clung; मेघवृन्दमिवाकाशे विद्धं विद्युत्समावृतम् Mb. 1. 207. 37. **-द्धः** Clypera Hernandifolia (Mar. पहाडमूळ). **-द्धम्** A wound. **-Comp. -कर्ण** *a.* having bored ears.

विद्धकः A kind of harrow.

विद्धिः The act of piercing.

विद्मन् *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान *a.* 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [विद्-क्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम् &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyas* are four :— आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दण्डनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka); चतसृष्वपि ते विवेकिनी नृप विद्यासु निरूढिमागता Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; त्रैविद्येभ्यस्त्रयीं विद्यां दण्डनीतिं च शाश्वतीम्। आन्वीक्षिकीं चात्मविद्यां वार्तारम्भांश्च लोकतः॥ Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyas* is stated to be fourteen, *i. e.* the four *Vedas*, the six *Aṅgas*, *Dharma*, *Mimāṁsā*, *Tarka* or *Nyāya* and the *Purāṇas*; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4. In N. 1. 5 the number is spoken of as being eighteen by including Medicine, Military Art, Music and Polity; अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया.) -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि (क्वापि प्रविलयः कृतः) U. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation; गन्धधूपादिभिश्चार्चेद् द्वादशाक्षरविद्यया Bhāg. 8. 16. 39. -4 A mystical name of the letter इ. -5 A small bell. -6 The goddess Durgā. -7 Magical skill. **-Comp. -अनुपालिन्, -अनुसेविन्** *a.* acquiring knowledge; भागो यवीयसां तत्र यदि विद्यानुपालिनः Ms. 9. 204. **-अभ्यासः, -अर्जनम्, -आगमः** acquisition of knowledege, pursuit of learning, study. **-अर्थः** seeking for knowledge. **-आर्थिन्** *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. **-आधारः** a receptacle of learning; असौ विद्याधारः शिशुरपि विनिर्गत्य भवनात् Māl. 2. 11. **-आरम्भः** introduction of a boy to learning. **-आलयः** a school, college, any place of learning. **-ईशः, -ईश्वरः** N. of Śiva. **-उपार्जनम्** = विद्यार्जनम् q. v. **-करः** a learned man. **-कोशगृहम्, -कोशसमाश्रयः** library. **-गुरुः** an instructor in (sacred) science. **-चण, -चञ्चु** *a.* famous for one's learning. **-जम्भक, -वार्त्तिक** *a.* exercising magic of various kinds. **-दलः** the Bhūrja tree. **-दातृ** *m.* a teacher, an instructor. **-दानम्** teaching, imparting instruction. **-दायादः** the inheritor of a science. **-देवी** the goddess of learning. **-धनम्** 1 wealth in the form of learning; -2 wealth acquired by learning; विद्याधनं तु यद्यस्य तत्तस्यैव धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 206. **-धरः,** (**-री** *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. °यन्त्रम् an apparatus for sublimating quicksilver. **-प्राप्तिः**=विद्यार्जन q. v. **-बलम्** the power of magic. **-भाज्** *a.* learned. **-मण्डलकम्** a library. **-लाभः** 1 acquisition of learning. -2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. **-वंशः** a chronological list of teachers in any branch of science. **-विशिष्ट** *a.* distinguished by learning. **-विहीन** *a.* illiterate, ingorant; विद्याविहीनः पशुः Bh. 2. 20; आसन्नमेव नृपतिर्भजते मनुष्यं विद्याविहीनमकुलीनमसंस्कृतं वा Pt. 1. 35. **-वृद्ध** *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning; अस्य नित्यश्च विद्यावृद्धसंयोगः विनयवृद्ध्यर्थम् Kau. A. 1. 5. **-व्यसनम्, -व्यवसायः** pursuit of knowledge. **-व्रतस्नातकः, -स्नातकः** a Brāhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारिव्रत); वेदविद्याव्रतस्नाताञ्श्रोत्रियान् गृहमेधिनः (पूजयेद्धव्यकव्येन) Ms. 4. 31.

विद्युत् 1 Ā. 1 To shine, sparkle, be bright; व्ययोतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Śi. 2. 3; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Ms. 5. 95; मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि सखे विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 117, 40. -2 A thunderbolt. -3 The dawn. **-Comp. -उन्मेषः, -कम्पः** a flash of lightning. **-जिह्वः** a kind of demon or Rākṣasa. **-ज्वाला, -द्योतः** a flash or lustre of lightning. **-दामन्** *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. **-पातः, प्रपतनम्** falling or stroke of lightning. **-प्रियम्** bellmetal. **-लता, -लेखा** (**विद्युल्लता, विद्युल्लेखा**) 1 a streak of lightning. -2 forked or zigzag lightning. **-वल्ली** a flash of lightning. **-संपातम्** *ind.* in an instant, in a trice.

विद्युता = विद्युत् q. v.

विद्युत्तम् A flash of lightning; यथा सकृद्विद्युत्तं सकृद्विद्युत्तेव ह वा अस्य श्रीर्भवति Bṛi. Up. 2. 3. 6.

विद्युत्वत् *a.* Having lightning; विद्युत्वन्तं ललितवनिताः सेन्द्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 66. *-m.* A cloud; विद्युत्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योत *a.* Flashing, glittering; मेघश्यामः कनकपरिधिः कर्णविद्योतविद्युत् Bhāg. 8. 7. 17.

विद्योतन *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating. **-नम्** Lightning.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess; त्वग्रक्तमांसमेदांसि प्रदूष्यास्थिसमाश्रिताः। दोषाः शोथं शनैर्घोरं जनयन्त्युच्छ्रिता भृशम्॥ महामूलं रुजापत्रं वृत्तं वाप्यथ वायतम्। स विद्रधिरिति ख्यातो विज्ञेयः षड्विधश्च सः॥ Bhāva P. -Comp. -घ्नः, -नाशनः Hyperanthera Moringa (Mar. शेवगा).

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. -*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरवाभोगभीतिनष्टविद्राविताशेषजननिवहः Māl. 3; असौ कुम्भिभ्रान्त्या खरनखरविद्रावितमहागुरुग्रावग्रामः स्वपिति गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat; तैः शरैस्तव सैन्यस्य विद्रवः सुमहानभूत् Bhāg. 7. 108. 40. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्रावः = विद्रवः q. v.

विद्रावणम् 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying. -3 Destruction (विनाशन); विराधाख्यदुरातङ्कविद्रावणमहौषधम् Viś. Guṇa. 60.

विद्रावित *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder; कालेन दैवयुक्तेन जानन् विद्रावितं जगत् Bhāg. 10. 54. 14. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed; नेच्छन्ति सेवया पूर्णाः कुतोऽन्यत् कालविद्रुतम् Bhāg. 9. 4. 67. -3 Liquid, fluid. -तम् 1 Flight. -2 A particular manner of fighting.

विद्रुतिः Running, flight.

विद्राण *a.* 1 Kept awake, sleepless; विद्राणविपश्चिति Hch. 5. -2 Despaired, sad; कलकलोपद्रवद्रवद्रविणबलीवर्दविद्राणवणिजि Hch. 7.

विद्रुमः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral; यत्र विद्रुमसोपाना महामारकता भुवः Bhāg. 7. 4. 9; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13. Ku. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -लता 1 a branch of coral. -2 a kind of perfume. -लतिका a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्वस् *a.* [विद्-क्वसु] (Nom. sing. *m.* विद्वान्; *f.* विदुषी; *n.* विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न बिभेति कदाचन; तव विद्वानपि तापकारणम् R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. -*m.* A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयम् R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्प, -देशीय, -देश्य *a.* (विद्वत्कल्प; विद्वद्देशीय, विद्वद्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् *m.*, **विद्विषः** An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; स विनाशं व्रजत्याशु विद्वेषं चाधिगच्छति Ms. 8. 346. -2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्राप्तावपि गर्वादनादरः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. -णी A woman of a resentful temper. -णम् 1 Causing hatred or enmity; a kind of Tāntric rite. -2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, **विद्वेष्टृ** *a.* Hating, inimical. -*m.* A hater, an enemy.

विध् I. 6 P. (विधति) 1 To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. -II. 1 Ā. (वेधते) To ask, beg.

विधः [विध्-क अच् वा] 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. -2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetration.

विधन *a.* Poor. -ता Poverty.

विधर्म *a.* 1 Wrong, unjust, unlawful. -र्मः 1 Wrong, injustice. -2 An irreligious or unjust action done with a good intention; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः। अधर्मशाखाः पञ्चेमा धर्मज्ञोऽधर्मवत् त्यजेत्॥ Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

विधर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly, untruly; प्रमदा शीलसंपूर्णा पत्येव च विधर्मणा Rām. 4. 17. 42; Mb. 12. 59. 94.

विधर्मिन् *a.* 1 Untrue (अनृत); मनुष्यसंभवा वाचो विधर्मिण्यः प्रतिश्रुताः Mb. 3. 313. 6. -2 Of a different kind.

विधवनम् 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

विधव्यम् Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धवो यस्याः सा] A widow; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhāṣ. -Comp. -आवेदनम् marrying a widow. -गामिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयासुः Bk. 19. 2; विधेयासुर्देवाः परमरमणीयां परिणतिम् Māl. 6. 7; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जन्तोः सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः Ś. 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तामेव विदधाम्यहम् Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38; 3. 66; Ve. 1. 1; Ki. 1. 3; 16. 62; 18. 28; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). -2 To lay

down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राङ्नाभिवर्धनात् पुंसो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29; 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; शूद्रस्य तु सवर्णैव नान्या भार्या विधीयते Ms. 9. 157; 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विदधाति J. N. V. –3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अङ्गानि चम्पकदलैः स विधाय नूनं कान्ते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः Ś. Til. 3. –4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). –5 To put on, wear; Pt. 1. –6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); योगे धैर्यसमाधिसिद्धिसुलभे बुद्धिं विधद्ध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54; व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः समाधौ न विधीयते Bg. 2. 44. –7 To arrange, put in order. –8 To make ready, prepare. –9 To settle, fix, establish; चरणारविन्दयुगलं मनसा विदधत् Bhāg. 5. 9. 3. –10 To give, grant; अतीतसंख्या विहिता ममाग्निना शिलीमुखाः खाण्डवमत्तुमिच्छता Ki. 14. 10. –11 To procure, furnish. –12 To place, put, lay. –13 To engross, consume; धने सुखकला या तु साऽपि दुःखैर्विधीयते Mb. 12. 177. 35.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form; मनः प्रत्यक् चित्ते सविधमवधायात्तमरुतः Śiva-mahimna 25. –2 Kind, sort. –3 Prosperity, affluence. –4 The food of elephants, horses &c. –5 Penetration. –6 Hire, wages. –7 Act, action. –8 Pronunciation.

विधातृ *m.* 1 A maker, creator; यो विधाता च धाता च Rām. 7. 20. 31; प्रसिद्धनेपथ्यविधेर्विधाता Ku. 7. 36. –2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विधये Māl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35; 6. 11; 7. 25. –3 A granter, giver, bestower; स्वयं विधाता तपसः फलानाम् Ku. 1. 57. –4 Fate, destiny; तावच्च तत्र च विधातृवशादुपैति H. 1. 40. –5 N. of Viśvakarman. –6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. –7 Spirituous liquor. –8 The illusion, Māyā; त्वं हि धाता विधाता च त्वं विष्णुः सुरसत्तमः Mb. 1. 23. 17. –Comp. –आयुस् *m.* 1 sunshine. –2 the sun flower. –भूः an epithet of Nārada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानम् 1 Arranging, disposing; अपरं किं तु कृत्वैवं विधानं संविधास्यति Rām. 7. 20. 31. –2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविधानम् Ś. 1; आज्ञा°, यज्ञ° &c.; एवं कृत्वा विधानं स संनिवेश्य वसुं तदा Rām. 7. 54. 13. –3 Creation, creating; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः कन्यामये नेत्रशतैकलक्ष्ये R. 6. 11; 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66; निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुदाम् G. L. 18. –4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानम् R. 8. 40. –5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. –6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; तन्न्यायत्वाद् विधानस्य MS. 1. 3. 16 (cf. विधीयते अनेनेति विधानं शब्दः SB. on ibid.); Ms. 9. 148; ज्ञात्वा शास्त्रविधानोक्तं कर्म कर्तुमिहार्हसि Bg. 16. 24; 17. 24. –7 Mode, manner. –8 A means or expedient; वस्त्रैश्च सर्वैः सहितैर्विधानैर्नेयं वृता तं वरसंप्रदाने Rām. 2. 37. 36. –9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. –10 A rite, ceremony. –11 Gaining, obtaining. –12 Affixing, prefixing (as terminations, suffixes &c.). –13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः (where विधान means 'rule' also); उत्क्षिप्तहस्ततलदत्तविधानपिण्डस्नेहस्रुतिस्नपितबाहुरिभाधिराजम् Śi. 5. 51. –14 Wealth. –15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. –16 An act of hostility. –17 An act, doing; आशङ्कमानो नृपतेविधानम् Mb. 3. 113. 15. –18 An effort, attempt (यत्न); तथा विधानं क्रियतां समर्थाः साधनेष्विति Rām. 1. 8. 19. –19 Remedy (चिकित्सा); तेषामन्यतमोद्रेके विधानमुपदिश्यते Mb. 12. 16. 12. –20 Prevention (प्रतिकार); विधानं तत्र भगवन् कर्तुमर्हसि युक्तितः Mb. 5. 177. 8. –21 Granting; क्रतुभ्रेषस्त्वत्तः क्रतुफलविधानव्यसनिनः Śiva-mahimna 21. –22 The Veda; त्वमेको ह्यस्य सर्वस्य विधानस्य स्वयंभुवः Ms. 1. 3. –23 The fate, destiny (दैव); अहमद्योपयोक्ष्यामि विधानं पश्य यादृशम् Mb. 3. 179. 15. –24 A statement of the Vedas; तस्य शब्दं गुणं विद्यान्मूर्तिशास्त्रविधानवित् Mb. 12. 252. 3. –25 (In drama) Conflict of different feelings. –26 Worship. –Comp. –गः, –ज्ञः a wise or learned man. –युक्त *a.* in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept. –सप्तमी the 7th day in the light half of माघ.

विधानकम् Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक *a.* (–यिका *f.*), –**विधायिन्** *a.* 1 Arranging, disposing. –2 Doing, making, performing, executing. –3 Creating. –4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. –5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः [विधा-कि] 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्माध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. –2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; निःसाराल्पफलानि ये त्वविधिना वाञ्छन्ति दण्डोद्यमैः Pt. 1. 376. –3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यन्तमप्राप्तौ; चिकीर्षाकृतिसाध्यत्वहेतुधीविषयो विधिः; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः Ś. 1. 1. –4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations'; see अर्थवाद); प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः, as ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत् समागतम् Ś. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. –5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमन्तरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45; 1. 34. –6 Behaviour, conduct. –7 Condition; V. 4. –8 Creation, formation; सामान्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. –9 The creator. –10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारम्भे मम समुचितैषा परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. –11 The food of elephants. –12 Time. –13 A physician. –14 N. of Viṣṇu. –15 Use, application. –16 A means, expedient for; अक्षरं गन्तुमनसो विधिं वक्ष्यामि शीघ्रगम् Mb. 12. 236. 13. –17 Any act, action. –Comp. –अन्तः The end or the concluding portion of an injunctive text, all the other portion of the प्रयोगविधि (pertaining to an act) except the प्रधान or मुख्य विधि which is called विध्यादि;

विध्यन्तो वा प्रकृतिवत्° MS. 7. 4. 10; सोमेन यजेत इति विध्यादिः। सौमिकमपि ब्राह्मणं विध्यन्तः ŚB. ibid. Also see विध्यादि. –आदिः *m.* the beginning of a विधि or injunction; the main or प्रधान injunction; वेदेऽपि दर्शपूर्णमासाभ्यां यजेत इति विध्यादिः। विध्यन्तोऽपि प्रधानविधिवर्जितं कृत्स्नं पौरोडाशिकं ब्राह्मणम् ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 10. –कर *a.* executing commands; विधिकरीरिमा वीर मुह्यतीरधरसीधुनाप्याययस्व नः Bhāg. 10. 31. 8. –*m.* a servant; सोऽयं ते विधिकर ईश विप्रशप्तस्तस्येदं निधनमनुग्रहाय विद्मः Bhāg. 7. 8. 57. –घ्न *a.* disregarding prescribed rites or rules. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the ritual. (–ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. –दर्शकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done according to the precepts, and corrects any deviation from them. –दृष्ट, –विहित *a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. –देशकः 1 = विधिदर्शक above. –2 a preceptor, teacher. –द्वैधम् diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. –पूर्वकम् *ind.* according to rule. –प्रयोगः application of a rule. –यज्ञः 1 a sacrifice performed according to rule; Ms. 2. 85-86. –2 a ceremonial act of worship. –योगः 1 the force or influence of fate. –2 the observance of a rule; अनेन विधियोगेन कर्तव्यांशप्रकल्पना Ms. 8. 211. –लोपः transgression of a commandment. –वधूः *f.* an epithet of Sarasvatī. –विपर्ययः misfortune. –विभक्तिः *f.* a potential termination; a termination which lays down an injunction; विधिविभक्तिं हि विधायिकां लिङं मन्यमानाः श्लोकमिमं समामनन्ति ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 3. The श्लोक referred to here is; कुर्यात् क्रियेत कर्तव्यं भवेत् स्यादिति पञ्चमम्। एतत् स्यात् सर्ववेदेषु नियतं विधिलक्षणम्॥ This श्लोक speaks of the five forms which the विधिविभक्ति takes in the Vedic literature. –हीन *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्सा 1 Desire to do or perform; Mb. 12. 163. 1. –2 Design, purpose, desire in general; वाचो वेगं मनसः क्रोधवेगं विधित्सावेगमुदरोपस्थवेगम्। एतान् वेगान् यो विषहेदुदीर्णांस्तं मन्येऽहं ब्राह्मणं वै मुनिं च॥ Mb. 12. 299. 14.

विधित्सित *a.* Intended to be done. –तम् Intention. design.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधिवशात् *ind.* Through the power of fate.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. –2 To be enjoyed or prescribed. –3 (*a*) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः Māl. 2. 13. (*b*) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यम् R. 7. 62; संभाव्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64; भ्रातुः सौहार्देन विधेयीकृतोऽस्मि Mv. 7; Mu. 3. 1; Śi. 3. 20; R. 19. 4; आज्ञाविधेया वयम् Pañch. 1. 57; बिभीषणविधेयाः खलु राक्षसाः Pratimā 7. –4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; आविधेयेन्द्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयताम् Ki. 11. 33. –5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मिथ्यामहिमत्वं नानुवाद्यं अपि तु विधेयम् K. P. 7. –6 A functionary, one who is in charge of anything; त्वं तस्य भव वश्यश्च विधेयश्च सदानघ Rām. 2. 30. 9. –यम् 1 What ought to be done, a duty; विधीयतां तत्र विधेयमुत्तरम् Ki. 1. 25; 16. 62. –2 The predicate of a proposition. –यः A servant, dependant. –Comp. –अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमृष्टः प्राधान्येनानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7; see examples *ad loc.*) –आत्मन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. –ज्ञ *a.* one who knows one's duty; स भृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1. 337. –पदम् 1 the object to be accomplished. –2 the predicate; नात्रैषा वचनव्यक्तिः ये यजमाना इत्युद्देशपदम् ऋत्विजः इति विधेयपदम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 20.

विधुः [व्यधु-कुः Uṇ. 1. 23] 1 The moon; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनन्ति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. –2 Camphor. –3 A demon, fiend. –4 An expiatory oblation. –5 N. of Viṣṇu. –6 N. of Brahman. –7 N. of Śiva. –8 Wind. –9 War, battle. –Comp. –क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month; प्रथिता प्रेतकृत्यैषा पित्र्यं नाम विधुक्षये Ms. 3. 127 –दिनम् a lunar day. –पञ्जरः (also पिञ्जरः) a scimitar, sabre. –परिध्वंसः eclipse of the moon. –प्रिया a *Nakṣatra* or lunar mansion. –मण्डलम् the moon's disc. –मासः a lunar month

विधुत See विधूत.

विधुतिः *f.* 1 Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पान्तु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1; पादन्यासैर्भुजविधुतिभिः Bhāg. 10. 33. 8. –2 Removal, destruction; मायाविवेकविधुतिस्रजि वाऽहिबुद्धिः Bhāg. 4. 22. 38.

विधुननम् 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. –2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुंतुदः N. of Rāhu; विधुमिव विकटाविधुंतुददन्तदलनगलितामृतधारम् Gīt. 4; आभिमुख्यं शशाङ्कस्य यथायापि विधुंतुदः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Śi. 2. 61; ग्रस्तं विधुंतुदेनेव निखिलं विधुमण्डलम् Śiva B. 25. 62.

विधुर *a.* [विगता धूर्यस्य अच् समा॰ Uṇ. 1. 39] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; अवस्थामापन्ना मदनदहनोद्दाहविधुराम् Māl. 2. 3; 9. 11; U. 3. 38; 6. 41; Ki. 11. 26; Śi. 9. 77; 17. 66; Bh. 3. 8, 134; नेत्राग्निप्लोषमूर्च्छाविधुरविनिपतत्सानलद्वादशार्कः Nāg. 5. 31. –2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कान्ताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनान्ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरन्तिकम् Ku. 4. 32; विधुरबन्धुरबन्धुरमैक्षत Śi. 6. 29; 12. 8; निर्व्याजं विधुरेष्वधीर इति मां येनाभिधत्ते भवान् Nāg. 2. 3. –3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; त्वामाद्यन्तान्तरवर्ती त्रयविधुरः Bhāg. 6. 16. 36; सा वै कलङ्कविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. –4 Adverse, hostile,

unfriendly; कूपान्तः पतितः करोतु विधुरे किं वा विधौ पौरुषम् Pt. 2. 85. -5 Unable, helpless; प्रतिक्रियायै विधुरः Ki. 17. 41. -6 Incapable to perform (अनुष्ठानशून्य); अनुत्पन्नं ज्ञानं यदि यदि च संदेहविधुरम् Mv. 3. 36. -7 Infirm, drooping (विगलित); हयैश्च विधुरग्रीवै रथैश्च शकलीकृतैः Mb. 7. 146. 25. -रः A widower. -रम् 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. -2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. -3 Calamity, distress; विधुरं किमतः परम् Ki. 2. 7. -Comp. -दर्शनम् 1 the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मन्दादरा भवन्ति H. 2. -2 a feeling of agitation.

विधुर *a.* Destitute of a shaft (as a carriage).

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices (Mar. श्रीखंड).

विधुरित *a.* Pale; लज्जाविधुरिताननम् Ve. 1. 26.

विधू 5, 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुर्विधूनयति चम्पकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; मृदुपवनविधूतान् Ṛs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घां वेणीं विधुन्वाना Mb. -2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विधवितुं द्युतिम् Bk. 9. 28. -3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; ज्यानिघातकठिनत्वचो भुजान् स्वान् विधूय धिगिति प्रतस्थिरे R. 11. 40. -4 To leave, give up, abandon; द्रुतं विधूयान्यत् N. 1. 35.

विधुवनम् Shaking, tembling, tremor.

विधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. -2 Tremulous. -3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. -4 Unsteady. -5 Abandoned. -तम् Repugnance. -Comp. -कल्मष *a.* free from sin. -केश *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; विधूतकेशाः परिलोलितस्रजः Ki. 8. 33. -निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधूतिः *f.*, **विधूननम्** Shaking, tremor, agitation. स्तम्भमुपहितविधूतिम् Śi. 15. 6. -2 Repulsion (as of love). See विधुतिः.

विधूनित *a.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. -2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधूम *a.* Smokeless.

विधूम्र *a.* Quite grey; युधि तुरगरजोविधूम्रविष्वक् Bhāg. 1. 9. 34.

विधृ 10 U. 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधृतः Amaru. 85. -2 To put on, wear, use; पर्णशालामथ क्षिप्रं विधृतासिः प्रविश्य सः R. 12. 40 (v. l.). -3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधृता नित्यम् Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); विधृतमपरैर्दत्तं चान्यैर्विजित्य तृणं यथा Bh. 3. 23. -4 To fix upon, direct towards. -5 To separate, divide. -6 To arrange, manage. -7 To withhold, obstruct, restrain.

विधारणम् Stopping, detaining (a carriage).

विधृत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. -2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. -3 Assumed, possessed. -4 Checked, restrained. -5 Supported, protected, borne up; (see धृ with वि). -तम् 1 Disregard of a command. -2 Dissatisfaction.

विधृतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation.

विध्र *a.* [विन्धेः क्रन्, नलोपश्च Uṇ. 2. 26] Clear, stainless.

विध्वंस् 1 Ā. 1 To fall to pieces. -2 To be dispersed or scattered. -3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. -*Caus.* 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. -2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. -2 Enmity, aversion, dislike. -3 An insult, offence. -4 Cessation (of a disease). -5 Violation (of a woman).

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed; दृश्यते मित्रविध्वस्तः कार्याद्वैरिप्ररक्षितः Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about, tossed up. -3 Obscured, darkened. -4 Eclipsed.

विनग्न *a.* Quite naked.

विनटनम् Moving to and fro.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound; सिंहनादं विनद्योच्चैः शङ्खं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3 To fill with cries. -*Caus.* To cause to cry or utter notes; अम्बुदैः शिखिगणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of a tree.

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमन्ति चास्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52. -*Caus.* 1 To bend (a bow). -2 (In gram.) To change into a cerebral letter.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. -2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; प्रकामविनतावंसौ Ś. 3. 9. -3 Sunk down, depressed. -4 Bent, crooked, curved. -5 Humble, modest. -6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनाम. -Comp. -आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one of the wives of Kaśyapa; see गरुड. -2 A kind of basket. -3 An abscess on the back or abdomen. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Garuḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Modesty, humility. -3 A request.

विनमनम् Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; विनम्रशालिप्रसवौघशालिनीः Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down. -3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकम् The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनर्द् 1 U. To cry out, roar, thunder.

विनर्दिन् *a.* Roaring (applied to a kind of mode of chanting Sāman); विनर्दि साम्नो वृणे पशव्यम् Ch. Up. 2. 22. 1.

विनश् 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be frustrated or foiled. -*Caus.* 1 To destroy, annihilate. -2 To suffer to be lost; स्थातुं नियोक्तुर्न हि शक्यमग्रे विनाश्य रक्ष्यं स्वयमक्षतेन R. 2. 56.

विनशनम् Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. **-नः** N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोर्मध्यं यत् प्राग्विनशनादपि। प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः प्रकीर्तितः॥ Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction; न चेदिहावेदीन्महती विनष्टिः Ken. 2. 5. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -3 Death. -4 The perishable world; संभूतिं च विनाशं च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह Īśop. 14 (it is called कार्यब्रह्म). **-Comp. -उन्मुख** *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom; विनाशोन्मुखं दृष्ट्वा तत्प्रयुक्तं कार्यं कुर्वन्ति Kaumudī. **-धर्मन्, -धर्मिन्** *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मसु त्रिदिवस्थेष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10. **-हेतु** *a.* being the cause of death.

विनाशनम् Destruction, ruin, annihilation. **-नः** A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (**-सा -सी** *f.*) Noseless; ययहं नाथ नायास्यं विनासा हतबान्धवा Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* 1 Without, except (with acc., instr. or abl.); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना नृपः। यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119; पङ्कैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना 1. 116; विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7; Śi. 2. 9. (विनाकृ means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -2 In the absence of; विना वचनेन अन्त्यलोप एव न्याय्यः ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 6. **-Comp. -उक्तिः** *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनार्थसंबन्ध एव विनोक्तिः R. G.; see K. P. 10 also. **-भवः, -भावः** separation; न सुहृद्भिर्विनाभवः Rām. 2. 94. 3; व्यक्तं दैवादहं मन्ये राघवस्य विनाभवम् 7. 50. 4.

विनाकृत *a.* 1 Deprived of, bereft of, destitute, free from. -2 Solitary.

विनाडिः, -विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः 1 (In gram.) Change into a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of ष् for स् and ण् for न्. -2 Crookedness (of the body).

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Gaṇeśa; विनायकं प्रकुर्वाणो रचयामास वानरम्. Subhāṣ. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor. -7 A leader, guide.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनिकृत *p. p.* Ill-treated, injured, disabled; विश्वामित्रो विनिकृतो विनिःश्वस्येदमब्रवीत् Rām. 1. 56. 22.

विनिकॄ 6 Ā. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off; क नु मां त्वदधीनजीवितां विनिकीर्य क्षणभिन्नसौहृदः Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिकोचनम् Contraction (of the brow).

विनिक्षिप् 6 Ā. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः 1 Throwing down, sending forth. -2 Separation, isolation.

विनिगड *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिगमना *f.* Determination, definite conclusion, acceptance of something to the exclusion of the rest; न हि विनिगमनायां हेतुरस्ति एवंनिमित्तकं कर्तव्यं नैवंनिमित्तकमिति ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 59.

विनिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; Bg. 13. 7; 17. 16; न हि दण्डादृते शक्यः कर्तुं पापविनिग्रहः Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिघ्न *a.* Multiplied.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); तामेकतस्तव बिभर्ति गुरुर्विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमन्दाररजोरुणाङ्गुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; विनिपतिततुषारः क्रौञ्चनादोपगीतः Ṛs. 4. 18 (v. l.). -2 To attack, assail. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कष्टेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपन्न *a.* Destroyed; एते चान्ये च बहवो बलवन्तो दुरासदाः। विनिपन्ना मया दृष्टाः Rām. 7. 22. 28.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where it has sense 1 also); विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; Ś. 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress; जपतां जुह्वतां चैव विनिपातो न विद्यते Ms. 4. 146. -7 Disrespect. -Comp. -गत *a.* fallen into misfortune; भर्तारं नानुमन्यन्ते विनिपातगतं स्त्रियः Rām. 2. 39. 20. -शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिपातनम् Causing miscarriage.

विनिबर्हण *a.* Throwing down, crushing; अनुमन्त्र्याहमतुलं द्विषतां विनिबर्हणम् Mb. 3. 22. 31.

विनिमयः [विनिमे-1 Ā.] 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयम् R. 1. 26; वर्णयाकर्णितं मह्यमेह्याालि विनिमीयताम् N. 20. 113. -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters). -4 Reciprocity; तेजोवारिमृदां यथा विनिमयः Bhāg. 1. 1. 1.

विनिमित्त *a.* Having no real cause.

विनिमेषः 1 Twinkling (of the eyes). -2 A wink, sign; नयनविनिमेषविनोदिताः Ki. 12. 25.

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; मनसैवेन्द्रियग्रामं विनियम्य समन्ततः Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 U. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. -5 To discharge (an arrow). *-Caus.* 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command; भृत्येषु विनियोजयेत् Ms. 7. 226. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* one who has his mind fixed on.

विनियोक्तृ *a.* Appointer, employer; तेषु तेषु हि कृत्येषु विनियोक्ता महेश्वरः Mb. 3. 32. 24.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बभूव विनियोगज्ञः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणायामे विनियोगः &c.; अनेनेदं तु कर्तव्यं विनियोगः प्रकीर्तितः।; आर्षं छन्दश्च दैवत्यं विनियोगस्तथैव च Yogiyājñavalkya. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किङ्कराः प्रभविष्णुषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 Relation, corelation.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from. -5 To be beside one's self.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी q. v.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बन्धः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created; विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः (मौनम्) Bh. 2. 7. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined.

विनिर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.*, **विनिर्मोक्षः** Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निर्वृत्.

विनिर्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Come forth, issued from; साक्षाद्रामाद्विनिर्वृत्तो धर्मश्चापि श्रिया सह Rām. 2. 2. 29. -2 Completed, finished (कृतकृत्य); त्वत्प्रसादाद्विनिर्वृत्तः समर्थः स्यामहं यथा Mb. 3. 40. 14; Y. 2. 31.

विनिविद् See निविद्.

विनिविश् 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. *-Caus.* 1 To fix, place; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन (सा निर्मिता) Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मदुरसि कुचकलशं विनिवेशय Gīt. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert. -5 To draw up in array (as troops).

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place; जनपदविनिवेशः Kau. A. 1. -2 An impression; स्विन्नाङ्गुलिविनिवेशो रेखाप्रान्तेषु दृश्यते मलिनः Ś. 6. 15.

विनिवेशनम् Erection, building.

विनिवृ 10 U or *-Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; सपिण्डता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; विषया विनिवर्तन्ते निराहारस्य देहिनः Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; चापेन यस्य विनिवर्तितकर्म जातम् Ś. 7. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये R. 6. 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चेतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पत् 1 P. To fly forth, rush forth. -2 To run away; शशवच्च विनिष्पतेत् Ms. 7. 106.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. **-तः** 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet. **-Comp. -आत्मन्** one who has lost his soul; स त्वां विनिहतात्मानं...... जाने पापसमाचारम् Rām. 4. 17. 22.

विनिहित *p. p.* [वि+नि+धा] 1 Put down, laid down. -2 Appointed. -3 Separated. **-Comp. -दृष्टि** *a.* one who has the eyes fixed upon, eagerly looking at. **-मनस्** *a.* intent upon, devoted to.

विनिह्नुत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Hidden, concealed.

विनी 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be Ā. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतखेदः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Śi. 10. 62; Ki. 7. 30; Ku. 1. 9; 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियम् R. 3. 29; 5. 101; 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27; 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41; वनगज इव तस्मात् सोऽभ्युपायैर्विनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (Ātm.); शक्योऽस्य मन्युर्भवता विनेतुम् R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनीय Gīt. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (Ātm.); शतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct towards; नार्यश्चतुष्काभिमुखं व्यनैषुः Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनैषीत् Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out. -13 To throw off, dispel; स त्वमुत्तिष्ठ युध्यस्व विनीय भयमात्मनः Mb. 9. 31. 29.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. **-यः** 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; सर्वक्षत्रनिबर्हणस्य विनयं कुर्युः कथं क्षत्रियाः Mv. 3. 37; प्रजानां विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Māl. 10. 5; विनयाधिकारिकं प्रथमाधिकरणम् Kau. A. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुयास्यन् मुनितनयां सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः Ś. 1. 28. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman-like bearing, good breeding or manners; गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79; Māl. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इन्द्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; उत्तरीयविनयात् त्रपमाणा Śi. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -10 Chastisement (दण्ड); शीलवृत्तमविज्ञाय धास्यामि विनयं परम् Mb. 3. 306. 19. -11 An office, business; विफलविनययत्नाः कामिनीनां वयस्याः Śi. 11. 36. **-Comp. -अवनत** *a.* stooping humbly. **-कर्मन्** *n.* instruction. **-ग्राहिन्** *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. **-भाज्** *a.* modest, well-behaved. **-वाच्** *a.* speaking mildly or affably. **-स्थ** *a.* modest.

विनयनम् 1 Removing, taking away; वध्यस्यध्वश्रमविनयने तस्य शृङ्गे निषण्णः Me. 54. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. -13 Stretched, spread; शष्पवृस्यां विनीतायामिच्छाम्यहमुपासितुम् Rām. 3. 43. 20. (See नी with वि also). **-तः** 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. **-Comp. -आत्मन्** *a.* humble, lowly; विनीतात्मा हि नृपतिर्न विनश्यति कर्हिचित् Ms. 7. 39. **-वेषः** plain dress; विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि Ś. 1. 15-16.

विनीतकम् 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनीवि *a.* Denuded.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् R. 8. 91; राक्षसानां विनेत्रा Mv. 7. 1. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दृप्तानाम् Mv. 3. 46; 4. 1; R. 6. 39; 14. 23.

विनेयः A pupil, disciple.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce; चोदयामास तानश्वान् वितुन्नान् भीष्मसायकैः Mb. 6. 106. 45. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणाम्, आतोद्यम् &c.). -3 To remove,

drive away, dispel. —*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gīt. 10; Śi. 4. 66; Ś. 3. 21; Māl. 9. 41. —2 To pass, spend (as time). —3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क नु खल्वात्मानं विनोदयामि Ś. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि Ś. 6; R. 14. 77. —4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन दिगन्तलम्बी सोऽपि त्वदाननरुचिं विजहाति चन्द्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; श्रमविनोद; विनोदमिच्छन्नथ दर्पजन्मनः —2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वङ्गनानां विनोदाः Me. 89; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः Ś. 2. 5. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 Eagerness, vehement desire. —5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदम् Gīt. 12. —6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —7 A kind of house. —**Comp.** —**रसिक** *a.* addicted to pleasure. —**स्थानम्** ground for pleasure or enjoyment.

विनोदनम् 1 Removing. —2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विनोदित *p. p.* 1 Diverted, delighted. —2 Dispelled.

विन्द *a.* 1 Finding, gaining. —2 One who has obtained; त्रैलोक्येनापि विन्दस्त्वं तां क्रीत्वा सुकृती भव Bk. 5. 21. —**न्दः** A particular hour of the day (मुहूर्त); विन्दो नाम मुहूर्तोऽसौ Rām. 3. 68. 13.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. —2 Liberal. —**न्दुः** A drop; see बिन्दु.

विन्ध्यः [विदधाति करोति भयम् Uṇ 4. 121] 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* (q.v.) and forms the southern limit of Madhyadeśa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himālaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru.] —2 A hunter. —**न्ध्या** 1 N. of a plant (लवली). —2 Small cardamoms. —3 A measure of time (त्रुटि); L. D. B. —**Comp.** —**अटवी** the great Vindhya forest. —**कूटः, —कूटनम्** epithets of the sage Agastya. —**गिरिः** the Vindhya range of hills; also विन्ध्याचल, विन्ध्याद्रि. —**वासिन्** *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (—**नी**) an epithet of Durgā.

विन्न *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Known. —2 Got, obtained. —3 Discussed, investigated. —4 Placed, fixed. —5 Married; (see विद्).

विन्नकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 P. 1 To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यन्ती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 89; Bk. 3. 3. —2 To fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Rām. —3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. —4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यसनम् Putting down; पदविन्यसनम्. See न्यास.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. —2 Inlaid, paved. —3 Fixed. —4 Arranged. —5 Delivered. —6 Presented, offered. —7 Deposited. —**स्तम्** Arrangement, placing; दान्ततोरणविन्यस्तं वज्रस्फटिकवेदिकम् Rām. 7. 13. 5.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. —2 A deposit. —3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबन्धविन्यासवैदग्धनिधिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' —4 A collection, an assemblage. —5 A site or receptacle. —6 Putting on (ornaments). —7 Movement; position (of limbs); attitude. —8 Exhibition, display. —**Comp.** —**रेखा** a line drawn.

विप् 10 U. (वेपयति-ते) To throw, cast. See वेप्.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. —2 A wise man. —*f.* 1 Praise, a hymn. —2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —2 Impartial. —**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; गुणास्तस्य विपक्षेऽपि गुणिनो लेभिरेऽन्तरम् R. 17. 75; Śi. 11. 59. —2 A rival or fellow wife; प्रेमगर्वितविपक्षमत्सरात् R. 19. 20. —3 A disputant; हृतोत्तरं तत्त्वविचारमध्ये वक्तेव दोषैर्गुरुभिर्विपक्षम् Ki. 17. 43. —4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (*i. e.* that in which the साध्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10. —5 (In gram.) An exception. —6 Impartiality, indifference. —7 The day of transition from one-half of a lunar month to another. —**Comp.** —**भावः, वृत्तिः** *f.* hostility; विपक्षभावे चिरमस्य तस्थुषः R. 3. 62. —**रमणी** a female rival.

विपक्षता, —त्वम् Hostility, enmity, opposition.

विपच् 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारंभाः) गर्भशालिसधर्माणस्तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. —2 To digest. —3 To cook thoroughly. —4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. —5 To roast. —*Caus.* 1 To cook thoroughly. —2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. —2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः Ku. 6. 6. -3 Cooked. -4 Thoroughly burnt, destroyed. -5 Not burnt.

विपञ्चिका, -विपञ्ची 1 A lute. -2 Play, sport, pastime.

विपट् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकबर्हं) विपाटयामास युवा नखाग्रैः R. 6. 17. -2 To pull or draw out, extract. -3 To root up, eradicate. -4 To open, unfold.

विपाटः A kind of arrow; परितोऽरोधि विपाटपञ्जरेण Śi. 20. 17. See विपाठ.

विपाटनम् 1 Tearing open, splitting. -2 Eradication. -3 Spoliation. -4 Acute pain.

विपाटित *p. p.* Split asunder, uprooted; दन्तैर्नखाग्रैश्च विपाटितानि Bv. 1. 85.

विपण् 1 Ā. 1 To sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चन्द्रकान्तं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणन्ति गोपाः Subhāṣ. -2 To bet, stake.

विपणः, -विपणनम् 1 Sale; विपणेन च जीवन्तो वर्ज्याः स्युर्हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 152. -2 Petty trade. -3 Petty market; विपणापणवान् रम्यो भक्ष्यभोज्यविहारवान् Mb 14. 59. 11. -4 Engaging, undertaking; अर्थेन तु समोऽनर्थो यत्र लभ्येत नोदयः । न तत्र विपणः कार्यः खरकण्डूयनं हि तत् ॥ Mb. 3. 33. 66.

विपणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Śi. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. -2 An article or commodity for sale. -3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116. **-Comp. -गत** *a.* being on the market. **-जीविका** subsistence by traffic. **-पथः** a shop-street.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; (पण्य) पूर्णपणा विपणिनो विपणीर्विभेजुः Śi. 5. 24.

विपण्यु *a.* 1 One who has left occupation, practice etc. -2 Indifferent; विरजाधियोऽन्वयन्त्यभिविपण्यव एकसरम् Bhāg. 10. 87. 19.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.); सत्पथं कथमुत्सृज्य यास्यामि विपथं पथः Mb. 12. 359. 11.

विपद् 4 Ā. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). -2 To fall into misfortune or bad state; स बन्धुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 29. -3 To be disabled or incapacitated. -4 To die, perish; नाथवन्तस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एष ते नरेन्द्रचित्ताराधनोपकरणं जनो विपद्यते Māl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. -5 To obstruct. -6 To come to naught; यदि त्वभिहितं राज्ञा त्वयि तन्न विपत्स्यते Rām. 2. 18. 26. *-Caus.* To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāṣ. -2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. -3 Agony, torment (यातना). -4 Cessation, end. **-त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished footsoldier; स्यन्दना नो च तुरगाः सुरेभा वा विपत्तयः Ki. 15. 16. **-Comp. -कालः** season of adversity.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 183. -2 Death; सिंहादवापद्विपदं नृसिंहः R. 18. 35. **-Comp. -उद्धरणम्, -उद्धारः** relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. **-कालः** times of need, season of calamity, adversity. **-ग्रस्त, -युक्त** *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. **-सागरः** 'sea of misery', a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Lost, destroyed. -3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. -4 Declined. -5 Disabled, incapacitated; बलिं विपन्नमादाय अस्तं गिरिमुपागमन् Bhāg. 8. 12. 46. **-न्नः** A snake. **-Comp. -दीधिति** *a.* one whose splendour is gone. **-देह** *a.* dead, defunct; विपन्नदेहे मयि मन्दभाग्ये ममेति चिन्ता क्व गमिष्यसि त्वम् Mk. 1. 38.

विपरिक्रान्त *a.* Courageous, powerful.

विपरिगा 3 P. To go over, be upset (as a cart).

विपरिणम् *-Caus.* To change or transform into. *-Pass.* 1 To be changed into. -2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनम्, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. -2 Change of form, transformation. -3 One of the modes of construing a sentence according to which a word or expression in the sentence is changed so as to suit the general trend in the context. This change may pertain to विभक्ति, लिङ्ग, वचन, पुरुष, काल, अर्थ etc.; ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 1.

विपरिमर्शः Consideration; प्रकृतीनां सामवायित-विपरिमर्शः Kau. A. 3, 11.

विपरिवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); हेतुनानेन कौन्तेय जगद्विपरिवर्तते Bg. 9. 10. -2 To roll about; भूमौ विपरिवर्तेत Ms. 6. 22. -3 To wander about, move to and fro. -4 To return. -5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.); दुःखं ह्युतेन सततं जनान् विपरिवर्तते Mb. 12. 139. 64.

विपरिवर्तनम् Turning about, rolling. **-Comp. -विद्या** a magical formula for causing a person to return; Ks.

विपरिश्रमता The state of being without fatigue; उरु सत्त्वमाह विपरिश्रमता Ki. 6. 35.

विपरी [विपरि + इ] 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. -2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिर्विपर्येतु वा Māl. 6. 3. -3 To change for the worse. -4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53. -3 Wrong, contrary to rule. -4 False, untrue; विपरीतार्थविदो हि योषितः Bv. 2. 177. -5 Unfavourable, adverse. -6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner; विपरीतश्च वृद्धश्च विषयैश्च प्रधर्षितः Rām. 2. 21. 3. -7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -ता 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. -2 A perverse woman. -Comp. -कर, -कारक, -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; स्तौतिरत्र विपरीतकारकः Si. 14. 66. -चेतस्, -मति *a.* having a perverted mind. -रतम् inverted sexual intercourse; अद्यापि तत् कनककुण्डलघृष्टगण्डमास्यं स्मरामि विपरीतरताभियोगे Ch. P. 12; cf. पुरुषायित. -लक्षणा ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता, -त्वम् Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयन्ति Subhāṣ.

विपर्यय *a.* Reversed, inverted, perverse; यदा वृश्चिकादिषु पञ्चसु वर्तते तदाहोरात्राणि विपर्ययाणि भवन्ति Bhāg. 5. 21. 5. -यः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जयविपर्ययोऽपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययौ यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनम्) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु Ś. 5 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये त्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लङ्घितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. -2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पङ्कमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेषविपर्ययः Pt. 1. -3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. -4 Loss; राघवाणामयुक्तोऽयं कुलस्यास्य विपर्ययः Rām. 1. 21. 2; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. -5 Complete destruction, annihilation; दुःशासनवधं श्रुत्वा कर्णस्य च विपर्ययम् Mb. 11. 1. 16; Rām. 7. 6. 50. -6 Exchange, barter. -7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. -8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate; प्रियं त्वत्कृतमिच्छामि मम गर्भविपर्यये Rām. 1. 47. 3. -9 Hostility, enmity. -10 Perverseness, opposition. -11 The destruction of the world (प्रलय); हरिं विशन्ति स्म शरा लोका इव विपर्यये Rām. 7. 7. 4. -12 Misapprehension; भयं द्वितीयाभिनिवेशतः स्यादीशादपेतस्य विपर्ययोऽस्मृतिः Bhāg. 11. 2. 37; Mv. 3. 35.

विपर्यायः Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; see विपर्यय above.

विपर्यस् 4 P. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. -2 To change, alter. -3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 To undergo change, be affected (intrans.); दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat').

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed; विपर्यस्तं यथा नाम कुवलाश्वस्य धीमतः Mb. 3. 201. 7; inverted, reversed; हन्त विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Wrongly considered to be real; अनुत्पन्नं ज्ञानं यदि यदि च संदेहविधुरं विपर्यस्तं वा स्यात् परिचर वसिष्ठस्य चरणौ Mv. 3. 36. -4 (In gram.) Interchanged. -Comp. -पुत्रा a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यासः 1 Change; कथं नाम विपर्यासाद्धुन्धुमारत्वमागतः Mb. 3. 201. 6.; contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहाम् U. 2. 27. -2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in दैवविपर्यासात्. -3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासेनागता Mk. 8. -4 An error, a mistake. -5 Expiration, lapse (of time). -6 Deterioration, death. -Comp. -उपमा an inverted comparison.

विपलम् A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनम् Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपलाश *a.* Leafless (विपर्ण).

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियम् R. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; भवन्ति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयन्ति ये Ki. 14. 4; Pt. 1. 100.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. -2 Digestion; रूपं चक्षुर्विपाकश्च त्रिधा ज्योतिर्विधीयते Mb. 12. 248. 10; also bad digestion. -3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also); अमी पृथुस्तम्बभृतः पिशङ्गतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. -4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354; ममैव जन्मान्तरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56. -5 (*a*) Change of state; कष्टं बतान्यदिव दैववशेन जाता दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; ईदृशानां विपाकोऽपि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्नथ खलु विमूढा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste. -8 Withering, fading. -Comp. -कालः the time of maturing. -दारुण *a.* terrible in results. -दोषः morbid affection of digestive powers.

विपाटल *a.* Very red.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow; क्षुरनाराचभल्लानां विपाठानां च तत्त्ववित् Mb. 1. 139. 6.

विपाण्डु *a.* Pale, pallid; परितो विपाण्डु दधदभ्रशिरः Si. 9. 3; Ki. 5. 6; so विपाण्डुर; क्वचिज्जलापायविपाण्डुराणि Śi. 4. 5; विपाण्डुररुचम् Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादनम् Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपाल *a.* Unguarded; विपालान् वारयेत् पशून् Ms. 8. 240.

विपाश्, विपाशा *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas); एषा रम्या विपाशा च नदी परमपावनी Mb. 3. 130. 8.

विपिन *a.* Thick, dense; अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनम् Ki. 5. 18. **–नम्** [वप्-इनन् ह्रस्वश्च पृषो॰; cf. Uṇ. 2. 52] 1 A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृन्दावनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशस्यम् Gīt. 1; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31; Māl. 9. 2. –2 A multitude, quantity. –Comp. **–ओकस्** an ape, monkey; रक्षोभिर्विपिनौकसां परिवृढैश्चाराद-पास्तक्रमम् Mv. 6. 31.

विपुंसक *a.* Unmanly.

विपुरुष *a.* Void of men, empty.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नितम्बदेशे M. 3. 7; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; कालो ह्ययं निरवधिर्विपुला च पृथ्वी Māl. 1. 6; क्वचिद् द्वीपाकारः पुलिनविपुलैर्भोगनिवहैः Nāg. 5. 26; so विपुलं पृष्ठम्, विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. –2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; तपसा तथा न मुदमस्य ययौ भगवान् यथा विपुलसत्त्वतया Ki. 18. 14. –3 Deep, profound; विपुलार्था च भारती Mv. 1. 2. –4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; विपुलेन निपीड्य निर्दयं मुदमायातु नितान्तमुन्मनाः Śi. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). **–लः** 1 N. of the mountain Meru. –2 Of Himālaya. –3 A respectable man. –Comp. **–ग्रीव** *a.* long-necked. **–छाय** *a.* shady, umbrageous. **–जघना** a woman with large hips. **–प्रज्ञ, –बुद्धि, –मति** *a.* endowed with great talents or understanding. **–रसः** the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill-fed.

विपुष्टिः Perfect welfare; prosperity.

विपूयः The *Munja* grass; P. III. 1. 117; विपूयैः कृत-मेखलाम् Bk. 6. 60.

विपूयकम् Suppuration; an offensive smell.

विप्रः [वप्-रन् पृषो॰ अत इत्वम्; Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. –2 A sage, wise man; त्वं मुखं पद्मजो विप्रः Mb. 1. 23. 17. –3 The Aśvattha tree. –4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. –5 A singer of hymns, praiser. –6 The month भाद्रपद. –7 Ficus Religiosa (Mar. पिंपळ). –8 Acacia Sirissa (Mar. शिरस). –Comp. **–ऋषिः** = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. **–काष्ठम्** the cotton-plant. **–कुण्डः** an adulterous offspring of Brāhmaṇa parents. **–ग्रहः** = ब्रह्मराक्षस q.v.; Bhag. 6. 8. 25. **–प्रिय** *a.* dear to Brāhmaṇas; विप्रप्रियं धार्मिकम् Rāmarakṣā 26. (**–यः**) the Palāśa tree. (**–यम्**) thick sour milk. **–समागमः** a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. **–स्वम्** the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विप्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. –2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). –3 Expanded, outstretched. –4 Wide, broad.

विप्रकृ 8 U. 1 (*a*) To tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि Ś. 7; (*b*) To oppress; तस्मिन् विप्रकृताः काले तारकेण दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 1. –2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4. 17. –3 To affect, cause a change in; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशन्ति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. –4 To disfigure, deform; आभरणोचितं रूपमाश्रमसुलभैः प्रसाधनैर्विप्रकार्यते Ś. 4. –5 To appoint, admit (as a witness); Mb. 5.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; उदीरितां तामिति याज्ञसेन्या नवीकृतोद्ग्राहितविप्रकाराम् Ki. 3. 55. –2 Injury, offence; शशंसुर्विप्रकारं तं तस्मै तारक-कारितम् Mb. 13. 86. 28. –3 Wickedness. –4 Opposition, counteraction. –5 Retaliation. –6 Various manner. –7 Wrong way, act; मत्स्यानां विप्रकारांस्ते बहूनस्मानकीर्तयन् Mb. 4. 47. 9.

विप्रकृत् *a.* Hurting, offending; अस्मद्विधानां दुष्टानां निर्लज्जानां च विप्रकृत् Bhag. 6. 17. 11.

विप्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Hurt, offended, injured; एवं विप्रकृते लोके दैत्येन्द्रानुचरैर्मुहुः Bhāg. 7. 2. 16. –2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. –3 Opposed. –4 Retaliated, requited. –5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. –6 Irritated, provoked; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते Ś. 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Injury, offence. –2 An insult, abuse, contumely. –3 Retaliation, retort. –4 Change, variation; अभियुक्तं च नान्येन नोक्तं विप्रकृतिं नयेत् Y. 2. 9.

विप्रकृष् 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract; कामं दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीम् U. 5. 30.

विप्रकर्षः 1 Distance, remoteness. –2 Difference, contrast; विप्रकर्षेण बुध्येत कृतकर्मा यथाफलम् Mb. 3. 32. 46. –3 Dragging away, carrying off; द्रौपद्या विप्रकर्षेण राज्यापहरणेन च Mb. 3. 2. 9. –4 (In gram.) The separation of two consonants by the insertion of a vowel.

विप्रकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away, removed. –2 Distant, remote. –3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्टक *a.* Remote, distant.

विप्रणश् See प्रणश्.

विप्रतारकः An impostor, deceiver.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. –2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिपद् 4 Ā. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. –2 To waver, vacillate; मिथ्यावृत्तिरनार्यः सन्नद्य विप्रतिपद्यसे Mb. 5. 128. 18. –3 To reply falsely.

विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). –2 Dissent, objection. –3 Perplexity, confusion. –4 Mutual relation. –5 Conversancy. –6 Hostile feeling; इयं विप्रतिपत्तिस्ते यदा त्वं पिशिताशनः Mb. 12. 111. 9. –7 Error, mistake.

विप्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient; उवाच परया सूक्त्या बुद्धया विप्रतिपन्नया Ram. 2. 109. 1. –2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed; श्रुतिविप्रतिपन्ना ते यदा स्थास्यति निश्चला Bg. 2. 53.–3 Hindered, obstructed; नद्यो जलं विप्रतिपन्नमार्गाः Rām. 4. 28. 45. –4 Contested, disputed. –5 Mutually connected or related. –Comp. **बुद्धि** *a.* having a false opinion.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling; क्रव्याद्भ्य इव भूतानामदान्तेभ्यः सदा भयम्। तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा सृष्टः स्वयंभुवा ॥ Mb –2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिर्विप्रतिषेधं तमाचचक्षे विचक्षणः Śi. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). –3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यम् P. I. 4. 2; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः। यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावन्यार्थावेकस्मिन् प्राप्नुतः सः विप्रतिषेधः Kāsikā; see Mbh. also. –4 Prohibition.

विप्रति (ती) सारः 1 Repentance; प्रापि चेतसि सविप्रतिसारे सुभ्रुवामवसरः सरकेण Śi.10.20. –2 Anger, rage, wrath. –3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रत्ययः Distrust; यदि विप्रत्ययो ह्येष तदिदं दर्शयाम ते Mb. 12. 111. 55.

विप्रथित *p. p.* Celebrated.

विप्रदहः Dry food consisting of fruits, roots etc.; L. D. B.

विप्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. –2 Corrupt; very dissolute, bad; विप्रदुष्टां स्त्रियं भर्ता निरुन्ध्यादेकवेश्मनि Ms. 11. 176. –Comp. –**भाव** *a.* having a wicked disposition; न विप्रदुष्टभावस्य सिद्धिं गच्छन्ति कर्हिचित् Ms. 2. 97.

विप्रधर्षः Harassing, annoyance.

विप्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost. –2 Vain, useless.

विप्रपातः A precipice, abyss.

विप्रमुच् See म्रुच्.

विप्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, liberated, loosened; पर्यायत्वरितगृहीतविप्रमुक्तः Mv. 1. 44. –2 Shot, discharged. –3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुज् 7 Ā. To separate, disjoin; to deprive (one) of. –*Pass.* To be separated from (with instr.). –*Caus.* 1 To deprive of, free from. –2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed, detached. –2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.); अबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. –3 Freed or released from. –4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as प्रिय°. –2 Especially, separation of lovers; मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 117, 10; सद्यस्त्वया सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16; R. 13. 26; 14. 66. –3 Quarrel, disagreement. –4 Being fit or deserved. –5 Absence, want.

विप्रलप् 1 P. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. –2 To discuss, debate. –3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलपनम् 1 Discussion, debate, controversy; futile talk; न चेन्मोघं विप्रलप्तं ममेदम् Mb. 12. 29. 145. –2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. –2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement; P. I. 3. 50. –3 A dispute, wrangling. –4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलभ् 1 Ā. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. –2 To recover, regain. –3 To insult, disrespect. –4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated; ऐश्वर्याद्यस्य ऋतवानिति विप्रलब्धः Bhāg. 1. 15. 19. –2 Disappointed. –3 Hurt, injured. –**ब्धा** A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :— प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिधिम्। विप्रलब्धेति सा ज्ञेया नितान्तमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलब्धृ *a.* A deceiver; श्रद्धेया विप्रलब्धारः Ki. 11.35.

विप्रलम्भः 1 (*a*) Deceiving, deceit, tricking, disappointment; विप्रलम्भोऽयमत्यन्तं यदि स्युरफलाः क्रियाः Mb. 3. 31. 28; विप्रलम्भोऽपि लाभाय सति प्रियसमागमे Ki. 11. 27. (*b*) Delusion; अतिक्रामिता खलु प्रियसखी अनेनानुकूलविप्रलम्भेन Māl. 6. –2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises; विप्रलम्भकृत्रिमप्रेमसहजसौहार्दवेदिनं तं विधेश्वरं सबहुमानं विससर्ज Dk. 1. 5. –3 Quarrel, disagreement. –4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. –5 The separation of lovers; शुश्रुवे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलम्भपरिशङ्किनो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. –6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of शृङ्गार (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विप्रलम्भः) अभिलाषविरहेर्ष्याप्रवासशापहेतुक इति पञ्चविधः K. P. 4; यूनोरयुक्तयोर्भावो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः। अभीष्टालिङ्गनादीनामनवाप्तौ प्रहृष्यते। विप्रलम्भः स विज्ञेयः –उज्ज्वलमणिः; cf. S. D. 212 *et seq.*

विप्रलम्भनम् Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलम्भित *p. p.* Insulted, violated; चतुर्भिरद्भुतैः सिद्धै राज्ञा ते विप्रलम्भिताः Bhāg. 6. 3. 8.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution; annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6.

विप्रलीन *a.* Dispersed, routed (as a defeated army).

विप्रलुप् 6 P. 1 To tear, snatch away. -2 To afflict, disturb.

विप्रलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रलुम्पक *a.* Plunderer, robber, rapacious; Ms. 8. 309.

विप्रलोभिन् *m.* A species of plant like अशोक.

विप्रलोकः A bird-catcher.

विप्रवादः 1 Disagreement. -2 Different opinion; विप्रवादा बहवः श्रूयन्ते पुत्रकारिताः Mb. 13. 49. 2.

विप्रवस् 1 P. 1 To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. -2 To return from journey; विप्रोष्य तूपसंग्राह्या ज्ञातिसंबन्धियोषितः Ms. 2. 132. *-Caus.* 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासित *p. p.* Withdrawn, departed; भिक्षुभिर्विप्रवसिते Bhāg. 1. 6. 2.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home); क्व चासीद्विप्रवासस्ते किं चाकार्षीः प्रवासतः Mb. 3. 14. 1; 3. 273. 12.

विप्रवासनम् 1 Banishment; ततो दुःखतरं भूयः सीताया विप्रवासनम् Rām. 7. 50. 7. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोषित *p.p.* 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent; वनेषु मृगराजेषु व्याघ्रविप्रोषितेषु च Mb. 5. 120. 10. -2 Banished, being in exile; विप्रोषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरम् R. 12. 11. **-Comp. -भर्तृका** a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्रश्निका A female fortune-teller; विप्राश्निका त्वीक्षणिका दैवज्ञा Ak.

विप्रसन्न *a.* Greatly pleased; शमात्मके चेतसि विप्रसन्ने Bu. Ch. 2. 45.

विप्रस्थित *p. p.* Departed.

विप्रहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, defeated. -2 Trodden; अविप्रहतमैक्ष्वाकः पप्रच्छ मुनिपुंगवम् Rām. 1. 24. 13.

विप्रहाणम् Disappearance, cessation.

विप्रहीण *a.* 1 Deprived or destitute of; इमं भौमं नरकं क्षीणपुण्यः प्रवेष्टुमुर्वीं गगनाद्विप्रहीणः Mb. 1. 92. 7. -2 Disappeared.

विप्रिय *a.* Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. **-यम्** Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि माम् R. 8. 52; Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Śi. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष् *f.* 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषो गृहीत्वा Śi. 8. 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot. -3 Drops falling from the mouth while speaking; Ms. 1. 133 (com. विप्रुषो मुखनिःसृता अल्पा जलकणाः). -4 A phenomenon; Rāj. T.

विप्लु 1 Ā. 1 To float about, swing to and for, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यान्नरपतिः सम्यङ्नेता ततः प्रजा। अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव॥ H. 3. 2; Pt. 3. 72. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); शरणागतं परित्यज्य वेदं विप्लाव्य च द्विजः Ms. 11. 198. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामायथातथ्यादर्थं विप्लावयन्ति ये Śi. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्लव *a.* Perflexed, confused; मुमूर्षूणां हि मन्दात्मन्ननु स्युर्विप्लवा गिरः Bhāg. 7. 8 12. **-वः** 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare, danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविप्लवात् R. 8. 41; तद्राविसर्गो जनताघविप्लवः Bhāg. 1. 5. 11. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविप्लवात् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्लवे शुचौ ... मतिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्लव also means प्रमाणबाधः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; गुरुपदिष्टेन रिपौ सुतेऽपि वा निहन्ति दण्डेन स धर्मविप्लवम् Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public. -15 Profanation of the Veda by unseasonable study. -16 Shipwreck.

विप्लावः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्लावनम् Abusing, reviling.

विप्लावित *p. p.* Confounded, ruined.

विप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Drifted about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness; विप्लुतौ शूद्रवद्दण्ड्यौ Ms. 8. 377. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नैते वाचं विप्लुतां व्याहरन्ति U. 4. 18. -12 Agitated, troubled; भयविप्लुतमीक्षितो नभःस्थैर्जगतीं ग्राह इवापगां जगाहे Ki. 13. 24. **-तम्** Springing, bursting asunder. **-Comp. -नेत्र, -लोचन** *a.* having the eyes suffused (with tears, joy etc.). **-भाषिन्** *a.* speaking confusedly, stammering.

विप्लुतिः Destruction, ruin, loss.

विप्लुष् See विप्रुष्.

विप्सा See वीप्सा.

विफल *a.* 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलमेतदनुरूपमपि यौवनम् Gīt. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलम् R. G.; Śi. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me 70. -2 Idle,

unmeaning. -3 Having no testicles. -ला N. of a plant (केतकी). -लम् Fruitlessness, unprofitableness; नावमः कर्मकल्पोऽपि विफलायेश्वरार्पितः Bhāg. 8. 5. 48.

विफलीकृ 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबन्ध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped. -3 Constipated.

विबन्धः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction. -3 Encircling, a circular bandage; Suśr.

विबन्धु *a.* Having no relations; भ्रातुर्यविष्ठस्य सुतान् विबन्धून् प्रवेश्य लाक्षाभवने ददाह Bhāg. 3. 1. 6.

विबाध् See बाध्.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध् 1 P., 4 Ā. 1 To wake up, awake; निमील्य नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; Ś. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown; महाबलः कमलविबुद्धलोचनः Mb. 7. 155. 43. -3 Clever, skilful; अन्यथा प्रतिपन्नास्ते विबुद्धाः स्वेषु कर्मसु Mb. 14. 36. 29. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं साप्तपदीनं भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 47. -2 A god, deity; अभून्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गोप्तारं न निधीनां महयन्ति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāṣ. -3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -अनुचरः a god's attendant; Ms. 11. 47. -आवासः a temple. -इतरः a demon. -गुरुः Brihaspati or the planet Jupiter. -तटिनी the Gangā river. -द्विष्, -शत्रुः a demon; बन्दीकृता विबुधशत्रुभिरर्धमार्गे V. 1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 Awakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awaking, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind. -6 (In drama) The unfolding of the faculties in carrying out an object.

विबुभूषा The wish to manifest one's self; एकैकस्यां दशदश प्रकृतेर्विबुभूषया Bhāg. 3. 3. 9.

विब्बोकः See बिब्बोक.

विब्रू 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly; अब्रुवन् विब्रुवन् वापि नरो भवति किल्बिषी Ms. 8. 13. -4 To explain, expound, interpret; न विब्रूयान्नृपो धर्मं चिकीर्षन् हितमात्मनः Ms. 8. 390. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभजदाश्रमाद्बहिः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति Śi. 1. 3; संध्यामङ्गलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धान्तवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or places'. -2 To divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divided brothers.' -3 To distinguish, discriminate. -4 To honour, worship. -5 To separate from; विभक्तरक्षःसंबाधम् Rām. 5. 53. 37. -6 To open (a box or chest).

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). -2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातरः; विभक्ताः सहजीवन्तो विभजेरन् पुनर्यदि Ms. 9. 210. -3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Śi. 1. 3; वायवीयैर्विगण्यन्ते विभक्ताः परमाणवः Y. 3. 104. -4 Different, multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Ornamented. -8 Measured. -क्तः N. of Kārtikeya. -क्तम् 1 Solitude, retirement. -2 A share. -3 Property (divided). -4 Separation. -Comp. -जः a son born after partition of the family-property (between his parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment; कालं कालविभक्तीश्च Ms. 1. 24; कथं सृष्टानि भूतानि कथं वर्णविभक्तयः Mb. 12. 182. 3; कशापातेषु दृश्यन्ते नानावर्णविभक्तयः Pañcharātram 2. 4. -2 Division, separation in interest. -3 A portion or share of inheritance. -4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभज्य *ind.* By dividing, distinguishing. -Comp. -पाठः the distinct pronunciation.

विभञ्ज् 7 P. To break asunder, break to pieces, shatter.

विभङ्गः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; तृष्णास्रोतोविभङ्गः Bh. 2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of the eyebrows); भ्रूविभङ्गकुटिलं च वीक्षितम् R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle; वलीविभङ्गचतुरं स्तनभाराविनामितम् Mb. 4. 14. 22. -5 A step, stair; शिलाविभङ्गैर्मृगराजशावस्तुङ्गं नगोत्सङ्गमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out, manifestation; विविधविकारविभङ्गम् Gīt. 11 -7 Division; मसारगल्वर्कमयैर्विभङ्गैर्विभूषितं हेमनिबद्धचक्रम् Mb. 12. 46. 33. -8 A wave.

विभाङ्गिः Mere appearance or resemblance.

विभङ्गुर *a.* Unsteady (as a look).

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः सन्तु नाम Ś. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावान् मम मतिविभवः V. 2; वाग्विभवः

Mal. 1. 26; R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21; विभवाद्वा प्रदीपवत् MS. 11. 1. 59. -3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final beatitude, absolution; स भवान् सर्वलोकस्य भवाय विभवाय च अवतीर्णोऽशभागेन Bhāg.10.10.35. -6 Protection (पालन); नियन्ता जन्तूनां निखिलजगदुत्पादविभवप्रतिक्षेपैः क्रीडन् Viś. Guṇa. 198. -7 Development; evolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन विभाति सरः Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem, appear. -3 To become visible, come to light. -4 To dawn; सुखमिव सा विबभौ विभावरी Rām. 1. 22. 24.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of light. -3 Beauty, splendour. -**Comp.** -**अनुगा** shadow. -**करः** 1 the sun; बत बत लसत्तेजःपुञ्जो विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2 the *arka* plant. -3 the moon. -4 fire. -**वसुः** 1 the sun. -2 fire; रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37; 10. 82; तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ Bg. 7. 9. -3 the moon. -4 a kind of necklace.

विभातम्, -**ती** Day-break, dawn; भ्रमर इव विभाते कुन्दमन्तस्तुषारम् Ś. 5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheritance. -3 A part or share in general. -4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 2. 4; तत्त्ववित्तु महाबाहो गुणकर्मविभागयोः Bg. 3. 28. -5 The numerator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7 Arrangement. -**Comp.** -**कल्पना**, -**भावना** allotment of shares; विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -**धर्मः** the law of inheritance; Ms. 1. 115. -**पत्रिका** a deed of partition. -**भाज्** *m.* one who shares in a property already distributed; विभक्तेषु सुतो जातः सवर्णायां विभागभाक् Y. 2. 122. -**रेखा** partition-line, boundary between.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागशः *ind.* Part by part, share by share, proportionately.

विभाजनम् Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided; वस्त्रं पत्रमलंकारं कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः। योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते॥ Ms. 9. 219. -2 Divisible.

विभाण्डिका, विभाण्डी The Senna plant (Mar. भुईतरवड, सोनामुखी).

विभावर *a.* Brilliant, shining; विभावरीं सर्वभूतप्रातिष्ठां गङ्गां गता ये त्रिदिवं गतास्ते Mb. 13. 26. 86.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric. -3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A perverse woman. -6 A talkative woman (मुखरस्त्री); यशस्विनी मन्युमती कुले जाता विभावरी Mb. 5. 133. 2.

विभाष् 1 Ā. 1 To lay down as an optional rule. -2 To abuse, revile, defame, censure.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. -2 Optionality of a rule.

विभास् *f.* Brightness, splendour; सोर्मिविद्रुमवितानविभासा रञ्जितस्य जलधेः श्रियमूहे Ki. 9. 9.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5 To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To loosen, untie. -7 To alienate, estrange. -8 To infringe, violate. -*Pass.* To change, become changed. -*Caus.* 1 To divide, separate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिदा Division (भेद); विभिदामनयन्त कृत्यपक्षम् Śi. 20. 23.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded. -3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. -4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7 Different, various. -8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या Śi. 4. 14. -9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Become faithless. -**न्नः** N. of Śiva.

विभेदः 1 Breaking asunder, dividing. -2 Division, separation. -3 Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewildering. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity, opposition. -7 Variety, distinction. -8 Knitting, contraction (of the brows).

विभी *a.* Fearless; विभीर्जप्यपरो मौनी वैराग्यं समुपाश्रितः Mb. 12. 278. 15.

विभीतः, -तम्, विभीतकः, -कम्, -विभीतकी, -विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषा The wish of terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); नालं युद्धाय वै रक्षो महतीयं विभीषिका Rām. 6. 66. 6; यदि ते सन्ति सन्त्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 28. [The etymology of this word as pointed out by Nārāyaṇa in his commentary on this word is apparently wrong. The correct word appears to be विभीषिका and not बिभीषिका for बिभीषिकाशब्दस्य भीषिधातोर्ण्वुल्प्रत्ययनिष्पन्नत्वादन्तस्थवकारादित्वमेव समीचीनम् Mañjūṣā.]

विभु *a.* (-भू, -भ्वी *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3 Able to, capable of (with inf.); (धनुः) पूरयितुं भवन्ति विभवः शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self-subdued, firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशन्ति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, all-pervading, pervading all material things; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्.

-6 Firm, hard. -भुः 1 Ether. -2 Space. -3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The supreme ruler; नादत्ते कस्यचित् पापं न चैव सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12; प्रकृतेर्विभुत्वयोगात् Sāṅkhya K. 42. -7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9 Of Śiva; विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशन्ति भावाः Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Mu. 1. 1. -10 Of Viṣṇu.

विभुता Power, supremacy, glory; विभुतानुषङ्गि भयमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35.

विभुग्न *a.* Bent, curved; शयिता चापविभुग्नगात्रयष्टिः Bu. Ch. 5. 52.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice for; एकमेव तदेकं सन्न व्यभवत् Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 11: Bhāg. 5. 1. 12. -3 To pervade; आत्मन्यदृच्छया प्राप्तं विबुभूषुरुपाददे Bhāg. 2. 5. 21. -4 To be able, be capable of, prevail. -*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To be aware of, know, perceive, discover, see; तामिन्दुसुन्दरमुखीं सुचिरं विभाव्य Māl. 1. 18; 5. 21; न विभाव्यन्ते लघवो वित्तविहीनाः पुरोऽपि निवसन्तः Pt. 5. 7; U. 2. 24. -3 To see or observe minutely, perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To decide, settle, make clear. -5 To manifest, show, reveal; यशः परं जगति विभाव्य वर्तिता Mb. 7. 2. 15. -5 To separate. -6 To suppose, imagine. -7 To convince. -8 To establish, prove; तव सुचरितमङ्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव विभाव्यते फलेन Ś. 6. 11. -9 To protect; लोकान् विभावयसि हंसि जगत्प्रतीपान् Bhāg. 7. 9. 38.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind; (one of the three main divisions of *Bhāvas,* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्याद्युद्बोधका लोके विभावाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and उद्दीपक; see आलम्बन. -2 A friend, an acquaintance. -3 Any exciting circumstance (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing. -2 Discussing. -3 Procuring; त्वरमाणोऽभिनिर्यातु विप्रेभ्योऽर्थविभावकः Mb. 3. 33. 84.

विभावनम्, -ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. -2 Discussion, investigation, examination. -3 Conception, imagination; यदन्यदन्यत्र विभाव्यते भ्रमात् A. Rām. 7. 5. 37. -4 Development. -5 Protection (पालन); यस्याङ्घ्रिपद्मं परिचर्य विश्वविभावनायात्तगुणाभिपत्तेः Bhāg. 4. 8. 20. -6 Looking, sight (दर्शन); पश्चिमां तु समासीनः सम्यगृक्षविभावनात् Ms. 2. 101. -7 Showing, manifesting; Ms. 9. 76 (com.). -ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेऽपि फलव्यक्तिर्विभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. -2 Known, understood, ascertained; ततः शरीरीति विभाविताकृतिम् Śi. 1. 3. -3 Seen, conceived; अविभावितनिष्क्रमप्रयाणः Ki. 13. 27. -4 Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred, indicated. -6 Proved, established. -Comp. -एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभाव्य *a.* Comprehensible; महतां हि धैर्यमविभाव्यवैभवम् Ki. 12. 3.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूतिः *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; सा विभूतिरनुभावसंपदां भूयसी तव Śi. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare; अघोपघातं मघवा विभूत्यै भवोद्भवाराधनमादिदेश Ki. 11. 80. -3 Dignity, exalted rank. -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; ममैष कामो भूतानां यद् भूयासुर्विभूतयः Bhāg. 6. 4. 44; अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; (लोकान्) त्रीनत्यरोच उपलभ्य ततो विभूतिम् Bhāg. 1. 16. 34; विभूतयस्तदीयानां पर्यस्ता यशसामिव R. 4. 19; 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung. -8 N. of Lakṣmī; हित्वेतरान् प्रार्थयतो विभूतिर्यस्याङ्घ्रिरेणुं जुषतेऽनभीप्सोः Bhāg. 1. 18. 20. -9 Expansion (विस्तार); एतां विभूतिं योगं च मम यो वेत्ति तत्त्वतः Bg. 10. 7. -10 Disposition; क्षेत्रज्ञ एता मनसो विभूतीर्जीवस्य मायारचितस्य नित्याः Bhāg. 5. 11. 12.

विभूरसिः The god of fire.

विभूष् 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयन्ति पुरुषम् Bh. 2. 19; Śi. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणम् Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपण्डितानाम् Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5; R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented. -तम् An ornament, decoration.

विभृत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश् 1 Ā., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To fail. -*Caus.* 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off; slipping; अशर्करामविभ्रंशां समतीर्थामशैवलाम् Rām. 3. 73. 11. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice; राज्यं चाप्युग्रविभ्रंशं संशयो जीवितस्य वा Mb. 5. 134. 28. -4 Diarrhœa, laxity of the bowels. -5 Perturbation.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of. -5 Useless. -6 Vain.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्ता मोहजालसमावृताः Bg. 16. 16. -5 To move about (the tail). -*Caus.* To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तश्चन्द्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about; निवृत्तसर्वेन्द्रियवृत्तिविभ्रमः Bhāg. 1. 9. 31. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं शृङ्गाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वरयाऽकाले भूषास्थानविपर्ययः; यश्चाप्सरोविभ्रममण्डनानां संपादयित्रीं शिखरैर्बिभर्ति Ku. 1. 4; (see Malli. thereon). -6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Māl. 1. 26; नवप्रणयविभ्रमाकुलितमालतीदृष्टयः 9. 38. -7 Beauty, grace, charm; तदा तदङ्गस्य बिभर्ति विभ्रमम् N. 15. 25; U. 1. 20, 34; 6. 4; Śi. 6. 46; 7. 15; 16. 64; Māl. 7; क्रोधं स्मितं च कुसुमाभरणादि याच्या तद्वर्जनं च सहसैव विमण्डनं च। आक्षिप्य कान्तवचनं लपनं सखीभिर्निष्कारणोत्थितगतं वद विभ्रमं तत् ॥ -8 Doubt, apprehension; आमुष्मिक पाखण्डं योऽधर्मे धर्मविभ्रमः Bhāg. 4. 19. 12. -9 Caprice, whim. -10 Disturbance, perturbation; ऊर्मिव्यतिकरविभ्रमप्रचण्डः Mv. 6. 26. -11 Pride; दीर्घमायुः स मे प्रादात्ततो मां विभ्रमोऽस्पृशत् Rām. 3. 71. 9.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried. -3 Mistaken, erring. -4 Spread abroad (as fame). -**Comp.** -**नयन** *a.* with rolling eyes. -**शील** *a.* 1 confused in mind. -2 intoxicated, drunk. (-**लः**) 1 a monkey. -2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion. -3 Hurry, precipitation.

विभ्राज् 1 Ā. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयन्ती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विमथ्, -विमन्थ् 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

विमाथः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become perplexed or confused. -2 To be intoxicated or mad. -*Caus.* 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication, pride or arrogence; यो बलात् प्रोन्नतं याति निहन्तुं सबलोऽप्यरिः। विमदः स निवर्तेत Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमद्य *a.* Free from intoxicating drinks.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, insult; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः Ś. 5. 20; स्त्रीभिर्विमानितानां कापुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected; जहावसून् यद्विमतात्मजा सती मनस्विनी मानमभीक्ष्णमर्हति Bhāg. 4. 4. 29. -4 Dubious, doubtful. -**तः** An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -**तिः** *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity. -4 A dispute; विधिं कलापौ विमतेरगाताम् N. 7. 22.

विमान *a.* Disgraced, devoid of honour; तन्माक्षिकाभिर्व्यथितो विमानः Bhāg. 5. 13. 10.

विमानः, -नम् 1 Disrespect, dishonour; आक्रोशनविमानाभ्यां नावुधान् बोधयेद् बुधः Mb. 12. 299. 25; Bhāg. 5. 10. 25. -2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1; 7. 51; विमानीकृतराजहंसमण्डलः K.; R. 12. 104; Ku. 2. 45; 7. 40; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11; विगते दिवसे ततो विमानं वपुषा सूर्य इव प्रदीप्यमानः (आरुरोह) Bu. Ch. 5. 43. -4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; स नौविमानादवतीर्य रेमे R. 16. 68. -5 A palace (with seven stories); 'विमानोऽस्त्री देवयाने सप्तभूमौ च सद्मनि' इति निघण्टुः; 'विमानो व्योमयाने च सार्वभौमगृहेऽपि च' इति मेदिनी; Rām. 1. 5. 16; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 71. -7 A horse. -8 An open palanquin carried on men's shoulders; इमां विमानेन सभां विशन्तीं पपावपाङ्गैरथ राजराजिः N. 10. 107. -9 A ship, boat. -**Comp.** -**गामिन्** a god; भयान्विता नभसि विमानगामिनः Mb. 1. 23. 24. -**चारिन्, यान** *a.* moving in a balloon. -**राजः** 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. -2 the driver of a heavenly car. -**वाहः, -धुर्यः** palanquin-bearer; तां राजसङ्घमनयन्त विमानवाहाः N. 11. 23; तां राजकादपगमय्य विमानधुर्या निन्युर्नलाकृतिधरानथ पञ्च वीरान् N. 13. 1.

विमाननम्, -विमानना 1 Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुभ्रु कुतः पितुर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43; अभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8. -2 Refusal, denial.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured; विमानिता विपथगतिं प्रयान्ति ते Mb. 1. 23. 24.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; शिबिरस्तथैवा- विमना महित्वा कपालमभ्युद्धार्य भोक्तुमैच्छत् Mb. 3. 198. 22; देव्यास्ततो विमनसः परिसान्त्वनाय धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7. -2 Absent-minded. -3 Perplexed, bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2 Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad, discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्शः 1 Thought, deliberation. -2 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S. D.; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः। शापाद्यः सान्तरायश्च स विमर्श इति स्मृतः॥ 336; कुर्वन् बुद्ध्या विमर्शं प्रसृतमपि पुनः संहरन् कार्यजातं कर्ता वा नाटकानामिममनुभवति क्लेशमस्माद्विधो वा Mu. 4. 3.

विमर्षः 1 Impatience, nonforbearance. -2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure.

विम(र्शि)र्षिन् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant. -2 Averse, disliking.

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig also). -2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलम्. -3 White, bright. **-लः** 1 An *Arhat*. -2 A magical formula recited over weapons. -3 A lunar year. **-लम्** 1 Silver-gilt. -2 Talc. **-Comp. -अक्ष** *a.* Having ten hair-curlings (आवर्त) (as a horse); तस्य सर्वगुणोपेता विमलाक्षा हयोत्तमाः Mb. 3. 161. 24. **-अद्रिः** the mountain Girnār in Gujarāt (famous for its inscriptions). **-दानम्** an offering to a deity. **-मणिः** a crystal.

विमांसः, -सम् Unclean meat (as of dogs).

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. **-Comp. -जः** a step-mother's son; (Kull. on Ms. 9. 118).

विमात्र *a.* Equal in measure.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. -3 A broom. **-Comp. -गा** an unchaste woman; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकान्ते Bv. 1. 125. **-गामिन्, -प्रस्थित** *a.* following evil courses; नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदण्डः Ś. 5. 8. **-दृष्टि** *a.* looking in a wrong direction; Suśr.

विमार्गणम् Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); पुंभिर्विमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; दम्पत्योरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Gīt. 5.

विमुख *a.* (**-खी** *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न क्षुद्रोऽपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17, 27; पुरन्ध्रीणां प्रज्ञा पुरुषगुणविज्ञानविमुखी Mu. 2. 7; (रघूणां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्ति R. 16. 8; 19. 47. -3 Adverse; अत्यन्तविमुखे दैवे व्यर्थे यत्ने च पौरुषे H. 1. 111. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतम् R. 8. 67.

विमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie; ततो विमुक्त्वा सशरं शरासनम् Rām. 6. 111. 124; आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयन्ती (वल्कलम्) Ś. 2. 13. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य रोषं रिपुनिग्रहात्ततः Rām. 6. 111. 124; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरूणि सांप्रतम् Ṛs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; ननु मां कामवधे विमुक्तवता Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरमश्रूणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume; समाविशति संसृष्टस्तदा मूर्तिं विमुञ्चति Ms. 1. 56. -11 To utter (a sound). -12 To lay (eggs). *-Pass.* 1 To be deprived of, be freed from. -2 To drop, be expelled (as a fœtus).

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left, let loose; वाजिनः स्यन्दने भानोर्विमुक्तप्रग्रहा इव Bk. 7. 50. -3 Freed from. -4 Hurled, discharged; विमुक्तः सर्वपापेभ्यो विष्णुलोकं स गच्छति. -5 Given vent to. -6 =युक्त; कुसुमरसविमुक्तं वस्त्रमागुण्ठितेव Rām. 7. 59. 23 (com.). -7 Launched (as a ship). -8 Dispassionate. **-Comp. -कण्ठ** *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly. **-मौनम्** *ind.* breaking silence. **-शाप** *a.* released from the consequences of a curse.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. -3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c).

विमुह् 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुह्यति Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. *-Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमूढ *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled; अप्रतिष्ठो महाबाहो विमूढो ब्रह्मणः पथि Bg. 6. 38. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. **-ढः** A kind of divine being. **-Comp. -आत्मन्, -संज्ञ** *a.* perplexed, senseless; इन्द्रियार्थान् विमूढात्मा मिथ्याचारः स उच्यते Bg. 3.6, 27.

विमूर्च्छित *a.* 1 Full of, engrossed; मयूरकेकाभिरुतं मदान्धालिविमूर्च्छितम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 12. -2 Thickened, coagulated. **-तम्** Swoon.

विमूर्त *a.* Coagulated, become solid.

विमृद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्दसुरभिर्बकुलावलिका खल्वहम् M. 3; R. 5. 65; कस्तूरिका मृगविमर्दसुगन्धिरेति Si. 4. 61; 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch, contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतरावः U. 5; 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation; पुरा जनस्थानविमर्दशङ्की संधाय लङ्काधिपतिः प्रतस्थे R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and the moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness. -Comp. -अर्धम् the time from the apparent conjunction to the end of an eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and the moon. -5 Destroying. -6 Cassia Tora (Mar. टाकळा).

विमर्दनम्, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing; कौरव्य मह्यां द्विषतोर्विमर्दनम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 20. -4 An eclipse. -5 Fragrance, perfume. -6 Battle, war. -7 Trituration of perfumes.

विमर्दित, विमृदित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यमृशन्न दोषं जनापवादं सनरेन्द्रमृत्युम् Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; इति ते ज्ञानमाख्यातं गुह्याद् गुह्यतरं मया । विमृश्यैतदशेषेण Bg. 18. 63; Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine, test; तदत्रभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः, -र्शनम् 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion; कुर्वन् बुद्ध्या विमर्शम् Mu. 4. 3. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt; कार्यस्य न विमर्शं च गन्तुमर्हसि सुव्रत Rām. 1 18. 57; 2. 34. 44. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना. -6 Knowledge; अविद्वदधिकारित्वात् प्रायश्चित्तं विमर्शनम् Bhāg. 6. 1. 11.

विमृशः Reflection, deliberation; क्षेमस्य सध्र्यग्विमृशेषु हेतुः Bhāg. 4. 22. 21.

विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over. -ष्टम् Reflection, thought; कतम उद्गीथ इति विमृष्टं भवति Ch. Up. 1. 1. 4.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing; सा त्वं सर्वविमोक्षाय तत्त्वमाख्याहि पृच्छतः Mb. 5. 190. 19. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude. -4 Gift, bestowal (of wealth); वसूनां च विमोक्षस्य Rām. 2. 23. 38.

विमोक्षणम्, -णा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोघ *a.* Quite fruitless, idle, vain.

विमोचनम् 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (-ना or -नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः, -नम् N. of a division of Hell. -नम् 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विम्लान *a.* 1 Faded, withered. -2 Unfaded, fresh, pure.

विम्लापनम् 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away, wasting away.

विम्बः, -म्बम् See बिम्ब.

विम्बक See बिम्बक.

विम्बटः The mustard plant.

विम्बा, -म्बी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विम्बिका See बिम्बिका.

विम्बुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *a.* Passing away, vanishing; कुटुम्बपोषाय वियन्निजायुर्न बुध्यतेऽर्थं विहतं प्रमत्तः Bhāg. 7. 6. 14; 9. 21. 3. -*n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ś. 1. 7. R. 13. 40; हंसपङ्क्तिरपि नाथ संप्रति प्रस्थिता वियति मानसं प्रति Ghaṭakarpara. -Comp. -गङ्गा 1 the heavenly Ganges. -2 the galaxy. -चारिन् (वियच्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. -पताका lightning; सौदामिनी स्फुरति नाथ वियत्पताका Rs. 3. 12. -पथः the atmosphere. -भूतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (वियन्मणिः), -मध्यहंसः (वियन्मध्यहंसः) the sun; Dk. 1. 1.

वियातिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow. -4 To hold apart or asunder.

वियतम् *ind.* At intervals.

वियन्तृ *a.* Deprived of a guide.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियवः A kind of intestinal worm.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (धृष्ट). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियामः 1 See वियम. -2 A measure of length (two extended arms).

वियु 8 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent; उपवनं निरभर्त्सयत प्रियान् वियुवतोर्युवतीः शिशिरानिलः Śi. 6. 62.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; रथाङ्गनामन् वियुतो रथाङ्गश्रोणिबिम्बया V. 4. 37. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुतिः (alg.) The difference between two quantities.

वियुज् 7 Ā. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मदमानसमुद्धतं नृपं न वियुङ्क्ते नियमेन मूढता Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.); प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. -6 To break (a vow); न व्रतेन वियुज्यते Ms. 5. 91. -7 To yield, give way. -*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अजानता मया सैव पत्रैः शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18. -3 To rob. -4 To subtract.

वियुज्य (absolutive of वि + युज् 4 Ā.) Separately, singly, individually, one at a time; प्रधानभूते आख्यातार्थे संहत्य विशेषणं भवति परार्थे पुनर्वियुज्येति ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 23.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by; तया वियुक्तस्य विलग्नमध्यया V. 4. 66. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient. -5 Disunited (as husband and wife); यथा नाभिचरेतां तौ वियुक्ताावितरेतरम् Ms. 9. 102.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तया वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 10; त्वयोपस्थितवियोगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते Ś. 4; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; Śi. 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. -*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःश्वासतैः कपिर्मनीषी निरणैषीदथ तां वियोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 N. of a metre; (see App.).

वियोजनम् 1 Separation from. -2 Subtraction.

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः, -नी *f.* 1 Manifold birth. -2 The womb of animals; संभवांश्च वियोनीषु दुःखप्रायासु नित्यशः Ms. 12. 77 (Kull. on). -3 A debased or ignominious birth. -4 A woman of a different caste; ये तु मूढा दुराचारा वियोनौ मैथुने रताः Mb. 13. 145. 52. -*a.* 1 Of low origin; अयोनिं च वियोनिं च न गच्छेत विचक्षणः Mb. 13. 104. 133. -2 Destitute of vulva. °जः an animal (पश्वादि); वियोनिजानां च विजानते स्तं Mb. 13. 106. 72.

विरच् 10 U. 1 To arrange; क्षितिविरचितशय्यं कौतुकागारमागात् Ku. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together, write; इति विरचितवाग्भिर्बन्दिपुत्रैः R. 5. 75; मद्गोत्राङ्कं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 88, 105. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; मालाकार व्यरचि भवता या तरोरस्य पुष्टिः Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचनम्, -ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; तारावलीविरचनैर्व्यरुचन्निवासाः Śi. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion; pure; विधूतकल्मषाः स्थानं विरजेनात्मनैव हि Bhāg. 1. 15. 48; 8. 8. 45. -जः An epithet of Viṣṇu. -जा 1 Dūrvā grass; Mb. 13. 136. 25. -2 N. of the wife of Nahuṣa. -3 The Kapittha-tree. -4 N. of a river; मुण्डनं चोपवासश्च सर्वतीर्थेष्वयं विधिः। वर्जयित्वा गयां गङ्गां विशालां विरजां तथा ॥

विरजस्, विरजस्क *a.* 1 Free from dust; विरजः पर आकाशादज आत्मा महान् ध्रुवः Bri. Up. 4. 4 20. -2 Free from passion; यथा लोकान् विरजाः संचरेयम् Mb. 3. 186. 3; असक्तदृष्टिर्विरजाः सदैव Śi. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual secretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकृ 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीभू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरञ्चः, -ञ्चिः N. of Brahman.

विरञ्ज् 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यन्ते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरानुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; Bh. 2. 2; श्रीर्निष्कुप्यति लक्ष्कायां विरज्यन्ति समृद्धयः Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. -*Caus.* To colour, dye.

विरञ्जित *p. p.* Cooled in affection, estranged.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; विरक्तसंध्याकपिशं पुरस्तात् R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; यां चिन्तयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent; विरक्तः प्रव्रजेद् धीमान् सरक्तस्तु गृहे वसेत् Nāradapari. Up. 3. 14. -5 Impassioned. -क्ता An unfortunate or unhappy woman. -Comp. -चित्त *a.* estranged. -प्रकृति *a.* having disaffected subjects.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment; Bhāg. 1. 16. 28.

विरटः 1 A kind of black agallochum. -2 The shoulder.

विरणम् A kind of fragrant grass; cf. वीरण.

विरण्य *a.* Vast, extensive; विरण्यशब्दो विस्तीर्णे भवति। यथा विरण्यानि अरण्यानि विस्तीर्णानीति गम्यते ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 5.

विरथ्या 1 A bad road. -2 A by-road.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c); एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेन्द्रे R. 2. 51; Śi. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हन्त किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25; न स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; वत्सैतस्माद्विरम विरमातःपरं न क्षमोऽस्मि U. 1. 33; Bh. 2. 80.

विरत *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end; विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. -Comp. -प्रसंग *a.* one who has ceased from being occupied in; भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments; विरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bh. 3. 79; A. Rām. 2. 1. 41.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset; अभितिग्मरश्मि चिरमाविरमात् Śi. 9. 11.

विरामः 1 (*a*) Cessation, discontinuance; सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामम् Bh. 2. 80; प्रवृत्तस्याविरामे भवन्ती शासितव्या Mbh. (*b*) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion; आरामः कल्पवृक्षाणां विरामः सकलापदाम् Rāma-rakṣā. 16; रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामम् Gīt. 5; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनान्तरगतं तारं विरामे मृदुम् Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Viṣṇu.

विरामणम् A pause.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहाम् U. 2. 27; 1. 20; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः K.; स्तिमितोन्नतसंचारा जनसंतापहारिणः। जायन्ते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः॥ Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); तत्त्वं किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117; विरलातपच्छविः Śi. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लम् Curds, coagulated milk. -लम् *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जानुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्रवा a kind of gruel. -पातक *a.* sinning rarely. -पार्श्वग *a.* having scanty retinue. -भक्ति *a.* monotonous.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful; तावत् कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनान्तरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7; Māl. 1. 31; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers; सा विरहे तव दीना Gīt. 4; क्षणमपि विरहः पुरा न सेहे *ibid*; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायाम् Me. 8, 12, 29, 87, 89. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation; see विप्रलम्भ (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state of separation. -आर्त, -उत्कण्ठ, -उत्सुक *a.* suffering from separation; pining away in separation. -उत्कण्ठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions; see S. D. 121. -ज्वरः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरन्ते Gīt. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; विरागकारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination; Kau. A. 3. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter; शाखिनोऽन्ये विराजन्ते खण्ड्यन्ते चन्दनद्रुमाः Bv. 1. 88. -2 To appear or look like; तदन्तरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20. -3 To be eminent or illustrious. -*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् *a.* 1 Splendid, excellent; मृत्युर्भोजपतेर्विराडविदुषां तत्त्वं परं योगिनाम् Bhāg. 10. 43. 17. -2 A ruler, chief. -*m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kṣatriya or warrior tribe; विराडायुषोऽधर्मयात्ययगात् Bhāg. 4. 27. 6. -3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 32; तस्मात् विराडजायत Ṛv. 10. 90. 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from *Puruṣa*). -4 The body. -5 (In Vedānta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. -6 The universe (ब्रह्माण्ड); नानावीर्याः पृथग्भूता विराजं जनयन्ति हि Bhāg. 10. 3. 15. -*f.* 1 N. of a Vedic metre. -2 Excellence, dignity. -Comp. -सुतः (विराट्सुतः) a class of deceased ancestors; विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः Ms. 3. 195.

विराज *a.* See विराज् —**जः** A particular form of a temple; Hch.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. –2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. –2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parīkṣit who succeeded Yudhiṣṭhira to the throne of Hastināpura. –**Comp.** **जः** a sort of inferior diamond. –**पर्वन्** *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विरात्रः, –त्रम् 1 The end of night; day-break; तमेव गणयन् शोकं विरात्रे प्रत्यबुध्यत Bhāg. 13. 91. 8. –2 The dead of night (बहुरात्र, अपरात्र); विरात्रे चागतं कस्मात् कोऽनुबन्धस्तवाभवत् Mb. 3. 298. 28.

विराध् 4 P. 1 To hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन्तं क्षमेत कः Śi. 2. 43; विराद्ध एवं भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. –2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. –2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. –2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. –3 N. of a powerful Rākṣasa slain by Rāma.

विराधनम् 1 Opposing. –2 Hurting; injuring, offending. –3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See बिडाल.

विरिक्त *p. p.* Evacuated, purged; वान्तो विरिक्तः स्नात्वा तु घृतप्राशनमाचरेत् Ms. 5. 144; विरिक्तस्य यथा सम्यग् घृतं भवति भेषजम् Mb. 12. 309. 18.

विरिक्तिः Purging.

विरिञ्चः, विरिञ्चनः 1 N. of Brahman. –2 Of Śiva. –3 Of Viṣṇu.

विरिञ्चिः [वौ रिचेः इन् नुम् च Uṇ. 4. 131] 1 N. of Brahman; एवं समाकर्ण्य वचो विरिञ्चेः।...चुलुके मुमोच...विलोचनानि Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 44; Śi. 9. 9. –2 Of Viṣṇu. –3 Of Śiva.

विरिब्धः A note, sound; विधिविहितविरिब्धैः सामिधेनीरधीत्य Śi. 11. 41.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरीं दूरे मत्वा विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Ṛs. 6. 27. –2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णत्वाद् गृहस्य विरौति कपाटम् Mk. 3; एते त एव गिरयो विरुवन्मयूराः U. 2. 23. –3 To cry out, shout, scream. –*Caus.* To roar or scream aloud; न च रक्तो विरावयेत् Ms. 4. 64.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; आलोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9; 16. 31.

विरावण *a.* Causing roar, clamour; विरावणं साधु तपस्विकण्टकं तपस्विनामुद्धर तं भयावहम् Rām. 1. 15. 33.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. –2 Lamenting. –**णी** 1 Weeping, crying. –2 A broom. –3 Sound, resound; गायनैश्च विराविण्यो वादनैश्च तथापरैः Rām. 1. 18. 19.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. –2 Resounding, filled with cries. –**तम्** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. –2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. –3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशम् Ś. 4. 9. –**तिः** Screaming, howling.

विरुग्ण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered; तच्चित्रताण्डवविरुग्णफणातपत्रः Bhāg. 10. 16. 30. –2 Destroyed. –3 Bent. –4 Blunted, dulled; विरुग्णोदग्रधाराग्रः कुलिशो मम वक्षसि Bk. 5. 25.

विरुच् 1 Ā. 1 To shine, be resplendent; सहस्रधामा व्यरुचद्विभक्तः पयोमुचां पङ्क्तिषु विद्युतेव R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. –2 To be eminent or conspicuous. –3 To become visible, appear. –4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). –5 To please, delight. –*Caus.* 1 To irradiate, illuminate. –2 To delight in. –3 To sport with.

विरुक्मत् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुचः A magic formula recited over weapons.

विरुज् *f.* 1 Violent pain. –2 A great disease; विन्देद्विरूपा विरुजा विमुच्यते Bhāg. 6. 19. 29. *-a.* Well, healthy.

विरुदः, –दम् 1 Proclaiming. –2 Crying aloud. –3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते S. D. 570; नदन्ति मददन्तिनः परिलसन्ति वाजिव्रजाः। पठन्ति विरुदावलीमहितमन्दिरे वन्दिनः॥ R. G. –**Comp.** –**आवली** 1 a collection of epithets. –2 a particular collection of religious lyrics; L. D. B. –**ध्वजः** a royal banner.

विरुदितम् Loud cry or lamentation; तदवाप्युच्छ्वासो भवति ननु लाभो विरुदितम् U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुध् 7 U. 1 To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. –*Pass.* 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. –2 To contend or quarrel with; एको दोषो विदेशस्य स्वजातिर्यद्विरुध्यते Pt. 4. 116. –3 To fail. –4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. –2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. –3 Besieged, blockaded. –4 Opposed to, inconsistent with,

incongruous, inconsistent. -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्तो हेतुर्विरुद्धः Tarka K.; *e. g.* शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. **-द्धम्** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility; स्वर्गे निवासे राजेन्द्र विरुद्धं चापि नश्यति Mb. 18. 1. 11. -2 Discord, disagreement. **-Comp. -धी** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. **-भोजनम्** Unwholesome meal. **-मतिकृत्** *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थधीर्यस्मात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मतम्. **-रूपकम्** a figure of speech in which an object compared to another object is not quite similar; अक्रिया चन्द्रकार्याणामन्यकार्यस्य च क्रिया। अत्र सन्दिश्यते यस्माद्विरुद्धं नाम रूपकम्॥ Kav. 2. 84.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction; विरोधो न विद्यते ब्रह्माद्वितीयमेव सत्यम्। (-त्रिपाद्विभूतिमहानारायणोपनिषत् 4. 2.) -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विश्रान्तः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so; representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोऽप्यसुदर्शनः, भरतोऽपि शत्रुघ्नः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास). **-Comp. -उक्तिः** *f.*, **-वचनम्** contradiction, opposition. **-उपमा** (in Rhet.) a comparison founded on opposition; शतपत्रं शरच्चन्द्रस्त्वदाननमिति त्रयम्। परस्परविरोधीति सा विरोधोपमा मता॥ Kav. 2. 33. **-कारिन्** *a.* fomenting quarrels. **-कृत्** *a.* opposing. (*-m.*) an enemy. **-परिहारः** reconciliation; Kull. on Ms. 7. 152.

विरोधनम् 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging, blockading. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवन° Ś. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वोज्झितपूर्वमत्सरम् Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. *-m.* An enemy; कलयन्त्युष्णकरं विरोधिनः Śi. 16. 64. *-f.* (**विरोधिनी**) A woman who promotes quarrel.

विरुलः A kind of snake.

विरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; गङ्गाप्रपातान्तविरूढशष्पं गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 9. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. *-Caus.* 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant. -3 To remove, expel; शशाप पुत्रं गान्धारे राज्याच्चापि व्यरोपयत् Mb. 5. 149. 10.

विरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; तास्वेव संप्रति विरूढतृणाङ्कुरासु बीजाञ्जलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1.9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted. -6 Healed; जरासंधस्योरःस्थलमिव विरूढं पुनरपि. **-Comp. -बोध** *a.* one whose intelligence has matured.

विरूढकः Grain that has begun to sprout.

विरोप(ह)णम् 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रणविरोपणं तैलम् Ś. 4. 14. -2 Planting.

विरोहः 1 Growing, shooting forth. -2 Source, origin.

विरूक्षणम् 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरूप *a.* (-पा or -पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; विरूपं रूपवन्तं वा पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते Pt. 1. 143. -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse; प्रकृतिसरूपं विरूपं च Sāṅ. K. 8. -4 Less by one. **-पः** 1 Jaundice. -2 N. of Śiva. **-पा** 1 Alhagi Maurorum (Mar. धमासा). -2 Aconitum Ferox (Mar. अतिविष). **-पम्** 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. **-Comp. -अक्ष** *a.* having deformed eyes; वपुर्विरूपाक्षम् Ku. 5. 72. (**-क्षः**) N. of Śiva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृशा दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयन्ति दृशैव याः। विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः॥ Vb. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 21. **-करणम्** 1 disfiguring. -2 injuring. **-चक्षुस्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **-रूप** *a.* deformed.

विरूपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. **-कः** A nickname.

विरूपिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. *-m.* A chameleon (Mar. सरडा).

विरेकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरेचनम् See विरेक.

विरेचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरेफः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter र.

विरोकः, -कम् A hole, pit, chasm; नासाविरोकपवनोल्लसितं तनीयो रोमाञ्चतामिव जगाम रजः पृथिव्याः Śi. 5. 54. **-कः** A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun; दीप्तिनिर्जितविरोचनादयं गां विरोचनसुतादभीप्सतः Śi. 14. 74. -2 The moon; (सोमममथाब्रवीत्) सम्यं वर्तस्व भार्यासु मा त्वां शप्से विरोचन Mb. 9. 35. 57. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prarhāda and father of Bali; Śi. 14. 74. -5 A species of करञ्ज tree. -6 A species of श्योनाक. **-नम्** 1 Light, lustre. -2 Propounding (आलोचन);

विशुद्धविज्ञानविरोचनान्विता विद्याऽत्मवृत्तिश्चरमेति भण्यते A. Rām. 7. 5. 15. –Comp. –सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरोचिष्णु *a.* Shining, bright; वायोरपि विकुर्वाणाद्विरोचिष्णु तमोनुदम् Ms. 1. 77.

विल् I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. –2 To break, divide. –II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विलम् See बिलम्.

विलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. –2 To characterize, distinguish. –3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सान्त्वय बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष *a.* 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks, or fixed aim. –2 Bewildered, embarrassed. –3 Surprised, astonished. –4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षश्चिरम् Ś. 6. 5. –5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षस्मितस्फुरितैर्दशनांशुभिः K. 233; Ratn. 3. 14. –6 Missing the mark (as an arrow).

विलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. –2 Different, other; ततश्च कर्माणि विलक्षणानि Bhāg. 11. 23. 41. –3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual; तस्मै नमस्ते स्वविलक्षणात्मने Bhāg. 10. 70. 38. –4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. –5 Lustreless, bad-looking; उद्वीक्ष्योद्वीक्ष्य नयनैर्भयादिव विलक्षणैः Rām. 3. 52. 41. –णम् 1 A vain or useless state. –2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. –2 Discernible by. –3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. –4 Vexed, annoyed. –5 Undistinguished.

विलग् 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to; केचिद्विलग्ना दशनान्तरेषु Bg. 11. 27.

विलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपक्ष्मविलग्नम् Ś. 7. 25; Śi. 9. 20. –2 Cast, fixed, directed; पुरोविलग्नैर्हरदृष्टिपातैः सुवर्णसूत्रैरिव कृष्यमाणः Ku. 7. 50. –3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). –4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. –5 Pendulous, flaccid (as breasts). –6 Caged (as a bird). –ग्नम् 1 The waist. –2 The hips. –3 The rising of constellations.

विलङ्घ् 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलङ्घिताध्वा R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Śi. 12. 24; 8. 26. –2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलङ्घ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48; Ki. 2. 45; Śi. 17. 12. –3 To violate the limits of propriety; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत् कृतवान् पङ्क्तिरथो विलङ्घ्य यत् R. 9. 74. –4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; समुदितं न विलङ्घयितुं नभः Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. –6 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बबन्धान्यरसान् विलङ्घ्य सा R. 3. 4. –7 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलङ्घ्यते Kāv. 2. 224. –8 To cause to fast. –9 To overcome, surmount. –10 To offend, insult.

विलङ्घनम् 1 Transgressing, overstepping. –2 Offence, transgression, injury; केवलं न सहते विलङ्घनम् Ki. 13. 55. –3 (pl.) Fasting, abstension from food.

विलङ्घित *p. p.* 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. –2 Transgressed. –3 Surpassed, excelled. –4 Overcome, defeated. –5 Baffled, defied (as efforts); विलङ्घिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48. –तम् Fasting.

विलज्ज् 6 Ā. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानाम् Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज *a.* Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. –2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदम् R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gīt. 3. –3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनम् 1 Talking. –2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. –3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30. –4 The sediment of any oily substance. –Comp. –विनोदः removing grief by weeping.

विलपितम् 1 Lamentation, wailing. –2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लङ्कास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलापनम् An act causing lamentation, ruin; मद्विलापनमेतत्तु प्रतिबुद्धोऽस्मि संत्यज Mb. 12. 177. 28.

विलस् 1 Ā. 1 To remove, take away. –2 To grant, bestow. –3 To choose.

विलम्ब् 1 Ā. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; बिभ्रत्या कौस्तुभं न्यासं स्तनान्तरविलम्बिनम् R. 10. 62. –2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). –3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; तां प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं व्यलम्बन्त पुरो निषण्णाः Ku. 7. 13. –4 To delay, be retarded; विलम्बितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्ब्यते त्वरितं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. –5 To rest or depend upon; कर्माणि निर्वाणविलम्बितानि Bhāg. 1. 16. 24. –*Caus.* To delay, detain. –2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. –3 To waste, lose.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. –2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलम्बनम् 1 Hanging down, depending. –2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु नितम्बिनि गमनविलम्बनम् Gīt. 5; or तन्मुग्धे विफलं विलम्बनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः *ibid.*

विलम्बिका Constipation; a form of indigestion.

विलम्बित *p. p.* 1 Hanging, depending. –2 Pendent, pendulous. –3 Depending on, closely connected with. –4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. –5 Slow (as time in music opp. to द्रुत). –तम् Delay. –तम् *ind.* Slowly, tardily.

विलम्बिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवाम्बुभिर्भूरिविलम्बिनो घनाः Ś. 5. 12; शिरीषमागण्डविलम्बि केशरम् 6. 17; अलघुविलम्बिपयोधरोपरुद्धाः Śi. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14; 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलम्बिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gīt. 6.

विलम्भः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामात्मनोऽङ्गेषु विलयमम्बा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमित्रमगमद्विलयम् Śi. 9. 17).

विलयनम् 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलला N. of a plant (Mar. अतिबला).

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विल्लास तद्वदिन्दुर्विलसति चन्द्रमसो न यद्वदन्यः Bk. 10. 69; Me. 49; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महत्तदहो Śi. 15. 14; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकगुणा Gīt. 7; or हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; पर्यङ्के तया सह विल्लास H. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् *pres. p.* (-न्ती *f.*) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive, playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनम् 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित *p. p.* 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appeared, manifested; तया विलसितेष्वेषु गुणेषु गुणवानिव Bhāg. 1. 2. 31. -3 Sportive, wanton. -तम् 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवां मुहुरमुत्र हिरण्मयीनां भासस्तडिद्विलसितानि विडम्बयन्ति Ki. 5. 46; Me. 83; V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितम् &c. -4 Sport, play; dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अतिपिशुनानि चैकान्तानिष्ठुरस्य दैवहतकस्य विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; सुकृतविलसितानां स्थानमूर्जस्वलानाम् Māl. 2. 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननम्, विलासमन्दिरम् &c. -3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; यातं यच्च नितम्बयोर्गुरुतया मन्दं विलासादिव Ś. 2. 2; कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Śi. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; सहजविलासनिबन्धनं शरीरम् Māl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -6 Liveliness, joviality (considered as a masculine virtue); शोभा विलासो माधुर्यं...... पौरुषा गुणाः Daśarūpaka 2. 10. -7 Lust. -Comp. -काननम् a pleasure-grove. -गृहम्, -मन्दिरम् a pleasure-house. -चेष्टितम् amorous movement; लतासु तन्वीषु विलासचेष्टितम् Ku. 5. 13. -भित्तिः a wall (only) in appearance.

विलासनम् 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; विलासवतीसखः R. 9. 48; विलासवत्यो मनसि प्रवासिनामनङ्गसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Ṛs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D. :— शृङ्गारबहुलैकाङ्का दशलास्याङ्गसंयुता। विदूषकविटाभ्यां च पीठमर्देन भूषिता। हीना गर्भविमर्शाभ्यां संधिभ्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता सुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका ॥ 552.

विलासिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; विलासतमंसादपरो विलासी R. 6. 14. -*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कान्तिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -4 A snake. -5 An epithet of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu. -6 Of Śiva. -7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Śi. 8. 5; R. 6. 17. -3 A wanton, harlot.

विलागम् (= पिलाटम् q. v.).

विलायः, विलायनम् Dissolution, destruction, end; परीक्षितोऽथ राजर्षेर्जन्मकर्मविलायनम् Bhāg. 1. 7. 12.

विलालः 1 A cat (= बिडाल). -2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe. -2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रहसि कुरङ्गमदेन भवन्तमसमशरभूतम् Gīt. 4. -3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; निघ्नन् प्रोथेन पृथिवीं विलिखंश्चरणैरपि Mb. 3. 167. 19; मन्दं शब्दायमानो विलिखति शयनादुत्थितः क्ष्मां खुरेण K. P. 10; न्यलिखचञ्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठम् R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. -4 To implant, infix; तावन्तोऽपि विलिख्यन्ते हृदये शोकशङ्कवः H. 4. 72 v. l.

विलिखनम् 1 Scratching, scraping, writing. -2 The course of a river. -3 Dividing, splitting.

विलेखः A hole, cavity; छायातपविलेखं च Mb. 14. 45. 4. -खा 1 A scratch, mark. -2 A written contract.

विलेखनम् 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. -2 Digging. -3 Uprooting. -4 Dividing, splitting.

विलिङ्ग *a.* Of a different gender. °स्थ *a.* Not to be understood; Mb. 2.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथा हि नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं विलिप्यते मौलिभिरम्बरौकसाम् Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; Śi. 16. 62. –2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over. –2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलिप्ता, विलिप्तिका A second (= 1/3600 of a degree).

विलिम्पित *a.* Smeared, anointed.

विलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment. –2 Mortar. –3 Plaster (in general). –4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनम् 1 Smearing, anointing. –2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.); न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19; यान्येव सुरभिकुसुमधूपविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. –2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेशा). –3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, –विलेपी, –विलेप्यः Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका A female anointer.

विलेपिन् *a.* Viscous, sticky.

विली I. 4 Ā. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. –2 To rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न भुवि व्यलीयत Śi. 1. 12. –3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिखिनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14. –4 To vanish, disappear. –5 To perish. –II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. –2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. –3 Contiguous to, in contact with. –4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. –5 Disappeared, vanished. –6 Dead, perished. –7 Infused into the mind, imagined.

विलुञ्चनम् Tearing off, peeling.

विलुड् *Caus.* 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. –2 To disturb, confuse. –3 To turn over, upset.

विलोडनम् 1 Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; तात नोदधिविलोडनं प्रति त्वद्विनाथ वयमुत्सहामहे Śi. 14. 83. –2 Splashing, sporting in (water); कदाचिन्मद्विलोडनासहिष्णुर्मामशपत् Dk. 2. 3.

विलोडित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. –2 Rolling on the ground. **–तम्** Butter-milk.

विलुण्ठनम् Robbing, plundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. –2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off; उपकारं ध्वजीकृत्य सर्वमेवावलुम्पति H. 2. 97. –3 To mar, spoil, impair. –4 (*a*) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; प्रियमत्यन्तविलुप्तदर्शनम् Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (*b*) To eat up; क्रव्याद्भिरङ्गलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता U. 3. 28; Mk. 1. 9. –5 To wipe or rub off. –*Pass.* To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जराविलुप्तमानावमानचिन्तः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off; छायासुप्तमृगः शकुन्तनिवहैर्विष्वग्विलुप्तच्छदः Pt. 2. 2. –2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. –3 Robbed, plundered. –4 Destroyed, ruined. –5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुम्पकः A thief, robber, ravisher; तदद्य नः पापमुपैत्यनन्वयं यन्नष्टनाथस्य वसोर्विलुम्पकात् Bhāg. 1. 18. 44.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. –2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनम् 1 Cutting off. –2 Carrying away. –3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोप्तृ *m.* A robber.

विलुभ् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; दधद्विलुभितं वातैः केशरं वह्निपिङ्गलम् Bk. 9. 40. –*Caus.* 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि Ku. 4. 20; अङ्गनास्तमधिकं व्यलोभयन् (सुखैः) R. 19. 10. –2 To divert, amuse, entertain; क्व दृष्टिं विलोभयामि Ś. 6; ललितलताविलोभ्यमाननयनो भवानुत्कण्ठां विनोदयतु V. 2.

विलुभित *p. p.* Disordered, agitated. **–Comp. –प्लव** *a.* going in an agitated manner.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनम् 1 Enticing, alluring. –2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय धियः प्रदर्शितम् Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60. –3 Praise, flattery.

विलोभनीय *a.* Alluring, enticing.

विलुल् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. –2 To shake, make tremulous. –3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). –*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23. –2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमदलविलुलितकेशा Gīt. 7. –3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् 10 U. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. –2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकः, –विलोकनम् 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; नगविलोकनविस्मितमानसः Ki. 5. 16. –2 Sight, observation; विलोकनेनैव तवामुना मुने कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Śi. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. -2 Examined, thought about. **-तम्** 1 A look, glance; कृत इव मुग्धविलोकिनोपदेशः Ś. 2. 3. -2 Observation.

विलोचनम् The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 1; 3. 67; तृष्णालोलविलोचने कलयति प्राचीं चकोरीगणे। Bv. 1. 4; also seeing, sight. *-a.* Distorting the eyes (विपरीतदृष्टि); शत्रुर्मित्रमुखो यश्च जिह्मप्रेक्षी विलोचनः Mb. 12. 168. 14. **-Comp.** **-अम्बु** *n.* tears. **-पथः** the range of vision. **-पातः** a glance, look.

विलोटकः A kind of fish; Clupea Cultrata.

विलोम *a.* (**-मी** *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. -2 Produced in the reverse order. -3 Backward. -4 Hairless. -5 Refractory. **-मः** 1 Reverse order, inversion. -2 A dog. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Varuṇa. **-मम्** A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. **-Comp.** **-उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण** *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; *i. e.* born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's; cf. प्रतिलोमज also. **-क्रिया, -विधिः** 1 a reverse action. -2 a rule of inversion (in math.). **-जिह्वः, -रसनः** an elephant. **-त्रैराशिकम्** rule of three inverse. **-पाठः** recitation in reverse order. **-विधिः** 1 reversed ceremony. -2 (Arith.) rule of inversion.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृषतीषु विलोलमीक्षितम् R. 8. 59; Ku. 5. 8; Śi. 8. 8; 15. 62; 20. 42; Ve. 2. 24, 28; R. 7. 41; 16. 68. -2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); दधती विलोलकबरीकमाननम् U. 3. 4.

विलोलनम् 1 Shaking. -2 Stirring, agitating.

विलोहित *a.* 1 Of a purple colour. -2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरः कोपविलोहिताक्षः R. 16. 77. **-तः** N. of Rudra. **-ता** One of the tongues of fire.

विल्ल See बिल्ल.

विल्व See बिल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Meaning, sense. -4 Intention, purpose. -5 Uncertainty, doubt, hesitation; किं ते विवक्षया वीर जहि भीष्मं महारथम् Mb. 6. 117. 5.

विवक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुतापं जनयति Ś. 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favourite. **-तम्** 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning. **-Comp.** **-वचन** *a.* meant to express some sense, meant to be useful by expressing their sense; किं विवक्षितवचना मन्त्रा उताविवक्षितवचनाः ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 31.

विवक्षु *a.* Wishing or about to speak; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83.

विवक्षिषु *a.* Crafty, deceitful,

विवद् 1 Ā. 1 To quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणाम् H. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवदनम् Quarrel, litigation.

विवादः 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82; एतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1; एकाप्सरःप्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53; विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः Subhāṣ. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति Ś. 7. -3 A litigation, law-suit, contest at law; सीमाविवादः, विवादपदम् &c.; (it is thus defined :— ऋणादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्बहुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च); see व्यवहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -6 An order, command; तस्याननादुच्चरितो विवादश्चस्खाल वेलास्वपि नार्णवानाम् R. 18. 43. **-Comp.** **-अर्थिन्** *m.* 1 a litigant. -2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. **-पदम्** a title of dispute; विवादपदनिबन्धः Kau. A. 3. **-वस्तु** *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादिन् *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputatious, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. *-m.* A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवत्सा A calfless cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain; provisions. -5 A pitcher. -6 The income which a king obtains from his subjects.

विवधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवधा 1 A yoke. -2 Chain of fetters.

विवरम् 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्चकार विवरं शिलाघने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18; 9. 61; 19. 7; धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं प्रिये मदयन्तिके इति व्याहरति Māl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; तानहं विवरं दृष्ट्वा प्राहिण्वं यमसादनम् Mb. 3. 171. 29; Bhag. 5. 10. 12; अयमरविवरेभ्यश्चातकैर्निष्पतद्भिः Ś. 7. 7. -3 A solitary place; विवरेऽपि नैनमनिगूढमभिभवितुमेष पारयन् Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. -7 Expansion, opening, widening. -8 The lower region (पाताल); ज्योतिषां विवराणां च यथेदमसृजद्विभुः Bhag. 6. 1. 5. **-रः** Expansion. **-Comp.** **-नालिका** a flute, fife. **-प्रवेशः** entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object); Pt. 5.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरेन्द्रमार्गाट्ट इव प्रपेदे विवर्णभावं स स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water (as a gem.); विवर्णमणीकृतम् (कनकवलयम्) Ś. 3. 12. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -5 Bad-coloured; Mb. 12. 36. 38. **-र्णः** An

outcast, a man belonging to low caste. -Comp. -भावः paleness.

विवर्णित *p. p.* Disapproved.

विवल्ग् 1 P. To leap, jump, spring; कृतभुजध्वनि वल्गु विवल्गतोः Ki. 18. 11.

विवश *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, independent, unsubdued. -2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless; विवशां धर्षयित्वा च कां त्वं प्रीतिमवाप्स्यसि Mb. 3. 281. 22; परीता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशाम् Bv. 1. 83; मित्रस्नेहाद्विवशमधुना साहसे मां नियुङ्क्ते Mu. 6. 18; जातं जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यात्मसात् Bh. 3. 105; Śi. 20. 58; सोद्योगं नरमायान्ति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः H. 1. 151; Mv. 6. 32, 63; Bhāg. 1. 1. 14. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती दिवश्च्युतं विवशा शापनिवृत्तिकारणम् R. 8. 82. -5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवस् I. 1 P. 1 To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw; इच्छन्नितो विवसितुं गणयन् स्वमासान् Bhāg. 3. 31. 17. -*Caus.* To banish, send into exile; अब्रहेतोर्महाबाहुरमितात्मा विवासितः Mb. 3. 86. 2; कृते सौभागिनेयस्य भरतस्य विवासितौ Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 Ā. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

विवासः, -विवासनम् 1 Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्वहगर्भखिन्नसीताविवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10. -2 Separation from; प्रियैर्विवासो बहुशः संवासश्चाप्रियैः सह Mb. 14. 16. 34. -विवासकाले *ind.* At the time of daybreak.

विवासित *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवसन *a.* Naked, unclothed. -नः A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् *m.* 1 The sun; त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48; 5. 48; R. 10. 30; 17. 48; एकः श्लाघ्यो विवस्वान् परहितकरणायैव यस्य प्रयासः Nāg. 3. 18. -2 N. of Aruṇa. -3 N. of the present Manu. -4 A god. -5 The *Arka* plant. -ती *f.* The city of the sun; L. D. B.

विवह् 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. -*Caus.* To give in marriage.

विवहः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu lawgivers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथैवार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथाऽऽसुरः । गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः ॥ Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). -Comp. -चतुष्टयम् marrying four wives. -दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite; विवाहदीक्षां निरवर्तयद् गुरुः R. 3. 33. -नेपथ्यम्, -वेषः a marriage-dress.

विवाहित *p. p.* Married.

विवाह्यः 1 A son-in-law. -2 A bridegroom.

विवाकः A judge; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

विवारः 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the Ābhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संवार); cf. विवृतमूष्मणां स्वराणां च Sk. on P. I. 1. 9.

विविग्न *a.* 1 Very much agitated or terrified; सकृद्विविग्नानपि हि प्रयुक्तं माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुम् R. 18. 13; Ku. 1. 56. -2 Very angry.

विविच् 3, 7 U. 1 To separate, divide, remove from; विविनच्मि दिवः सुरान् Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, discriminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine; कर्मणां च विवेकार्थं धर्माधर्मौ व्यवेचयत् Ms. 1. 26; रे खल तव खलु चरितं विदुषामग्रे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. -4 To describe, treat of. -5 To tear up, rend asunder.

विविक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted; अपश्यमेनकानि गोसहस्राणि वर्णशो विविक्तानि Mb. 3. 198. 5; विविक्तवर्णाभरणा Ki. 14. 3. -2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered; विविक्तदेशसेवित्वमरतिर्जनसंसदि Bg. 13. 10. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminated; यथा विविक्तं यद्वक्त्रं गृह्णीमो युक्तिसंभवात् Bhāg. 11. 22. 9. -5 Judicious; वेदवित्सु विविक्तेषु प्रेत्य स्वर्गं समश्नुते Ms. 11. 6. -6 Pure, faultless; स्त्रीपुंभिदा न तु सुतस्य विविक्तदृष्टेः Bhāg. 1. 4. 5; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तमूर्तिः Ratn. 1. 19. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intent on. -9 Devoid of, free from; प्रसन्नदिक्पांसुविविक्तवातम् Ku. 1. 23. -10 Having the knowledge, known; विविक्तपरव्यथो व्यथामाचरति Bhāg. 5. 26. 17. -क्तम् 1 A lonely or solitary place; विविक्तादृते नान्यदुत्सुकस्य शरणमस्ति V. 2; Ś. 5. 5; Śi. 8. 70; विविक्तसेवी Bg. 18. 52. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -3 Clearness, purity. -क्ता An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). -Comp. -सेविन् *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

विवित्सा Desire to know; प्रायो धर्मार्थकामेषु विवित्सायां च मानवाः । हेतुनैव समीहन्ते आयुषो यशसः श्रियः ॥ Bhāg. 11. 7. 27.

विविध *a.* Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry; सोऽभिध्याय शरीरात् स्वात् सिसृक्षुर्विविधाः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 8, 39. -धम् A variety of action or gesture.

विवीतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land; पथि ग्रामविवीतान्ते क्षेत्रे दोषो न जायते Y. 2. 162; अकृष्यायां भूमौ पशुभ्यो विवीतानि प्रयच्छेत् Kau. A. 2. 2. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः superintendent of pasturelands; Kau. A.

विवृ 5, 9 U. 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open; स्वयं व्यवर्यन्त यथा तमो रवेः Bhāg. 10. 3. 50; स्वजनस्य हि दुःखमग्रतो विवृतद्वारमिवोपजायते Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display; द्वन्द्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; N. 9. 1; Bk. 7. 73; Śi. 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound; यस्मै मुनिर्ब्रह्म परं विवव्रे Mv. 2. 43; -6 To spread; दिशि दिशि निरपेक्षस्तावकीनं विवृण्वन् (परिमलम्)

Bv. 1. 5. -7 To choose. -8 To unsheath a sword. -9 To part, comb (hair).

विवरणम् 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विवृत *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 43. -4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open; कृष्णायसं च विवृतं धारयन् मुच्यते द्विजः Mb. 13. 136. 6. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, explained, commented upon; विवृत इव निरुक्तः Bhāg. 12. 11. 24. -7 Expanded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large, spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). -10 Unhurt, woundless; Mb. 4. -तम् 1 Open articulation. -2 Publicity. -ता A particular disease, ulcer. -तम् *ind.* Openly. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (-क्षः) a cock. -द्वार *a.* with the gates thrown open; Ku. 4. 26. -पौरुष *a.* displaying valour; नित्यं विवृतपौरुषः Ms. 7. 102. -भाव *a.* candid, sincere.

विवृतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विवृज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनम् Leaving, excluding, abandoning; सर्वान् कामानवाप्नोति......मुनिर्मांसविवर्जनात् Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); प्रधानोऽप्यप्रधानः स्यायदि सेवाविवर्जितः Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed. -5 That from which anything is subtracted; diminished by.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. -क्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; अन्तर्बहिः परित एव विवर्तमानाम् (पश्यामि ताम्) Māl. 1. 40. -2 To turn or move about; समार्जञठरेणोर्वी विवर्तश्च मुहुर्मुहुः Mb. 3. 167. 19. -3 To turn aside, bend; कश्चिद्विवृत्तत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16; न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः Ś. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon. -8 To take different forms; जीवितं च शरीरेण तेनैव सह जायते। उभे सह विवर्तेते उभे सह विनश्यतः ॥ Mb. 12. 174. 22.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling.-2 Rolling onward, moving about; संवर्तप्रकटविवर्तसप्तपाथोनाथोर्मिव्यतिकरविभ्रमप्रचण्डः Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदाद्भिन्नः पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकाण्डशुष्काशनिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विषमो विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidya* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti :— विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनम् 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शय्याप्रान्तविवर्तनैर्विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः Ś. 6. 5; Ve. 2. 8; 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning; लाङ्गूलचालनं क्ष्वेडा प्रतिवाचो विवर्तनम् Mb. 5.72.71; वप्रान्तस्खलितविवर्तनं पयोभिः Ki. 7. 11. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरकाण्डविवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनष्टि विधिर्मनसो रुजम् U. 4. 15; Māl. 4. 7. -9 Moving or wandering to and fro; तामिस्रादिषु चोग्रेषु नरकेषु विवर्तनम् Ms. 12. 75. -10 Transformation. -11 Circumambulating (प्रदक्षिणा).

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते Ś. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to pieces; संसक्तत्रुटितविवर्तितान्त्रजाल...Māl. 3. 17. -5 Unfolded. -6 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling; निहितविवृत्तलोचनेन Ki. 7. 34. -Comp. -अक्षः a cock.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. मनोऽस्य जह्रुः शफरीविवृत्तयः Ki. 4. 3; 7. 12. -2 Going asunder; संवाता मुहुरनिलेन नीयमाने दिव्यस्त्रीजघनवरांशुके विवृत्तिम् Ki. 7. 14. -3 Expansion, development; विराजमतपत् स्वेन तेजसैषां विवृत्तये Bhāg. 3. 6. 10. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 Ā. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनम् 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिम् R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिमत्राऽनुवर्तते वसूनि 13. 4; so शोक°, हर्ष° &c. -2 Prosperity; लोकानां तु विवृद्ध्यर्थं मुखबाहूरुपादतः । ब्राह्मणं क्षत्रियं वैश्यं शूद्रं च निरवर्तयत् ॥ Ms. 1. 31. -3 Lengthening (of a vowel).

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोऽयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्छृङ्गारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत् काव्येषु लीलायितम् Gît. 12; so द्वैत°, धर्म°. -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13; एकतामिव गतस्य विवेकः कस्याचिन्न महतोऽप्युपलेभे Ki. 9. 12; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. -ख्यातिः right knowledge. -ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative; ते धन्यास्ते विवेकज्ञास्ते शस्या इह भूतले । आगच्छन्ति गृहं येषां कार्यार्थं सुहृदो जनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 262, 387. -ज्ञानम् the faculty of discrimination. -दृश्वन् *m.* a discerning man; विवेकदृश्वत्वमगात् सुराणाम् Bk. 2. 46. -पदवी reflection, consideration. -परिपन्थिन् obstructing right judgment. -भाज् *a.* wise. -मन्थरता feebleness of judgment. -विरहः ignorance, folly. -विश्रान्त *a.* foolish, unwise.

विवेकिन् *a.* 1 Discriminating, discreet, judicious; दम्भो भवति विवेकी Pt. 1. 418. -2 Separated. *-m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक्तृ *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher. -3 A wise person.

विवेचनम्,-ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवोढृ *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband; आवरिष्ट विकटेन विवोढुर्वक्षसैव कुचमण्डलमन्या Śi. 10. 42. -2 A son-in-law.

विव्वोक See बिब्बोक; विव्वोकस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43; गर्वाभिमानादिष्टेऽपि विव्वोकोऽनादरक्रिया.

विश् 6 P. (विशति, विवेश, अविक्षत्, वेक्ष्यति, वेष्टुम्, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; यथा प्रदीप्तं ज्वलनं पतङ्गा विशन्ति नाशाय समृद्धवेगाः Bg. 11. 29; सोऽकुमन्तःपुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनम् Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10; Me. 104; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चिन्तां विवेश K. 199 'fell a-thinking'. -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोशलेश्वरम् R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. -6 (In astr.) To come into conjunction with. -7 To appear on the stage. -8 To flow into (as a river or army); तत्सेना नरनाथानां पृतनाभिः पदे पदे । कुलापगेव कुल्याभिर्विशन्तीभिरवर्धत ॥ Raj. T. 5. 140. -9 To befall (a death). -10 To belong to, exist for. -11 To mind, attend to (any business); Mb. 12. *-Caus.* (वेशयति-ते) To cause to enter. *-Desid.* (विविक्षति) To wish to enter.

विशनम् Entering, entrance into.

विश् *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaiśya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. *-f.* 1 People, subjects; शश्वयेपु विशामनन्यविषयो रक्षाधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 1. 25. -2 A daughter; Ms. 3. 148. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. -5 A settlement, dwelling. -6 (pl.) Property, wealth. -Comp. -पण्यम् goods, merchandise; विट्पण्यमुद्धृतोद्धारं विक्रेयं वित्तवर्धनम् Ms. 10. 85. -पतिः (also विशांपतिः) 1 a king, lord of subjects. -2 a son-in-law; दौहित्रं विट्पतिं बन्धुमृत्विग्याज्यौ च भोजयेत् Ms. 3. 148. -3 a head-merchant.

विशम् The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. बिस. -Comp. -आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रचूड). -कण्ठा a crane. -स्थूल *a.* afflicted.

विशङ्क् 1 Ā. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicions about; विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणाम् Ś. 3. 14; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशङ्कते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine; विशङ्कमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Gît. 7.

विशङ्क *a.* Fearless. -ङ्का Fear, suspicion.

विशङ्कनीय *a.* Questionable.

विशङ्कट *a.* (-टा,-टी *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशङ्कटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50; Śi. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. -टम् *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रान्तविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14; 19. 39; 8. 3; प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे ददाति न शङ्किता Ratn. 3. 9; Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure white colour; निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44; 6. 25; Śi. 9. 26; Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful; हिमव्यपायाद्विशदाधराणाम् Ku. 3. 33; ताम्बूलद्युतिविशदो विलासिनीनाम् Śi. 8. 70. -4 Clear, evident, manifest. -5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामम् (अन्तरात्मा) Ś. 4. 22; V. 3. -6 Tender, soft (to the touch). -7 Skilled in; fit for; Mk. 1, 9. -दः 1 The white colour. -2 A kind of smell (गन्ध); Mb. 12. 184. 28 (com. विशदः शाल्यन्नादौ). -3 A kind of touch (स्पर्श); Mb. 12. 184. 36 (com. विशदः उत्तमवस्त्रादेः). (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate.')

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa, q. v.; मुञ्चन्ति गुर्वशुचिताविशयेन किं न चक्राङ्कवैष्णवमनुग्रहणादि सर्वम् Viś. Guṇa. 368. –2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. –2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशल्य *a.* 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. –2 Free from thorns or darts; विशल्यौ चापि सुग्रीवः क्षणेनैतौ चकार ह। विशल्यया महौषध्या दिव्यमन्त्रप्रयुक्तया ॥ Mb. 3. 289. 6. **–ल्या** N. of several plants :— दन्ती, गुडूची, अजमोदा &c. **–Comp. –करण** *a.* healing wounds inflicted by arrows. **–करणी** a particular herb with medicinal properties.

विशस् 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. –2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसनम् 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसनं किं दारुणेऽमृष्यथाः U. 4. 5; N. 19. 12. –2 Ruin. –3 Battle; शोणितोदां रथावर्तां कृत्वा विशसने नदीम् Mb. 7. 16. 43. –4 Cutting, dissecting. **–नः** 1 A sabre, crooked sword. –2 A sword in general.

विशसितृ *m.* A dissector; Ms. 5. 51.

विशस्त *p. p.* 1 Cut up, hacked. –2 Rude, ill-mannered; P. VII. 2. 19. –3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तृ *m.* 1 An immolator. –2 A Chaṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र *a.* Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; वक्षो विशाखविशिखव्रणलाञ्छितं मे Mv. 2. 38. –2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). –3 A beggar, petitioner. –4 A spindle. –5 N. of Śiva. –6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patañjali along with *Skanda*; *e. g.* see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. *–a.* also विशाखक; Branched, forked. **–Comp. –जः** the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशाङ्कलेखामनुवर्तेते Ś. 3.

विशातनम् 1 Rending asunder, cutting off, destroying; नमस्ते देवदेवेश सनातन विशातन Mb. 7. 83. 18. –2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशाप *a.* Freed from a curse.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणम् 1 Splitting, rending. –2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद *a.* 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); नानाशस्त्रप्रहरणाः सर्वे युद्धविशारदाः Bg. 1. 9; मधुदानविशारदाः R. 9. 29; 8. 17. –2 Learned, wise. –3 Famous, celebrated. –4 Bold, confident. –5 Beautifully autumnal. –6 Lacking the gift of speech. **–दः** The Bakula tree.

विशाल *a.* 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Śi. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालश्रोणिलोलेक्षणेन 11. 23; 17. 47; R. 2. 21; 6. 32; ते तं भुक्त्वा स्वर्गलोकं विशालम् Bg. 9. 21. –2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालाम् Me. 30. –3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. **–लः** 1 A kind of deer. –2 A kind of bird. **–ला** 1 N. of the town Ujjayinī; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालाम् Me. 30. –2 N. of a river. –3 Colocynth (Mar. मोठी कंवडळ). **–Comp. –अक्ष** *a.* large-eyed. (**–क्षः**) 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 of Garuḍa. –3 an epithet of Śiva. –4 N. of an ancient authority on the science of Govt. referred to by Kauṭilya; Kau. A. 1. 15. (**–क्षी**) an epithet of Pārvatī. **–कुलम्** a noble or eminent family; रूपयौवनसंपन्ना विशालकुलसंभवाः। विद्याहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः॥ H. **–त्वच्** *m.* Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). **–विजयः** A kind of military array.

विशालता, –त्वम् 1 Greatness, magnitude. –2 Eminence.

विशिख *a.* Crownless, crestless, pointless. **–खः** 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gīt. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. –2 A kind of reed. –3 An iron crow. –4 (In Math.) A versed sine.

विशिखा 1 A spade. –2 A spindle. –3 A needle or pin. –4 A minute arrow. –5 A highway; विशिखायां सौवर्णिकप्रचारः Kau. A. 2; Śi. 15. 70. –6 A barber's wife. –7 A sick-room.

विशित *a.* Sharp, acute.

विशिपम् [विशेः कपन् Uṇ. 3. 145] 1 A temple. –2 An abode, a house. –3 A palace.

विशिष् 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. –2 To distinguish, discriminate. –3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकाण्डविवर्तनदारुणो विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजम् Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. –4 To surpass, excel; विशेषको वा विशिशेष यस्याः श्रियं त्रिलोकीतिलकः स एव Śi. 3. 63. *–Pass.* 1 To be different from; स्वदेहान्न व्यशिष्यत R. 17. 62. –2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद् दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मौनात् सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; 3. 203; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. *–Caus.* 1 To distinguish, particularize. –2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशेषयन्ती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, distinct. –2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. –3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. –4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टानि स्वकर्मसु

Ms. 10. 80; विशिष्टाया विशेषेण संगमो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. -ष्टः N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakriti as identical and real entities. -कुल *a.* descended from an excellent race. -बुद्धिः *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्ण *a.* of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. -2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष *a.* 1 Peculiar. -2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलपुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 14. -षः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. -2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; विशेषं नाधिगच्छामो गायतो राघवस्य च Rām. 7. 94. 14; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमण्डनविधिः Ś. 6. 5. -4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः Ś. 3 'I feel better'. -5 A limb, member; पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. -6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); पञ्चत्वाय विशेषाय कल्पते भुवनैः सह Bhāg. 11. 23. 21; भूतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 66, 59. -8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अनुभावविशेषात्तु R. 1. 37; वपुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2. 7; 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिथिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. -9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas*; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिबुद्धिमात्रहेतुर्विशेषः Tarka K. (these viśeṣas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind.); पञ्च चैव विशेषा वै तथा पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि च Mb. 12. 306. 29; Bhāg. 2. 5. 29. -10 (*a*) Individuality, particularity. (*b*) A particular instance; उक्तिरर्थान्तरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः -11 A category, predicament. -12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. -13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. -14 N. of the mundane egg. -15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa :- विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः। एकात्मा युगपद्वृत्तिरेकस्यानेकगोचरा। अन्यत् प्रकुर्वतः कार्यमशक्यान्यस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव करणं चेति विशेषस्त्रिविधः स्मृतः॥ K. P. 10. -16 (In geom.) The hypotenuse. -Comp. -अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरखण्डेषु कारणेषु फलावचः K. P. 10; *e. g.* हृदि स्नेहक्षयो नाभूत् स्मरदीपे ज्वलत्यपि. -करणम् improvement. -गुणः 1 a special or distinguishing property. -2 (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c.) by the union of two things. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. -2 learned, wise; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3. -धर्मः 1 A peculiar duty. -2 A special law. -पतनीयम् A particular crime; नीचाभिगमनं गर्भपातनं भर्तृहिंसनम्। विशेषपतनीयानि स्त्रीणामेतान्यपि ध्रुवम् ॥ Y. 3. 297. -भावना (in Arith.) a kind of method in extracting roots. -लक्षणम्, -लिङ्गम् a special or characteristic mark. -वचनम् a special text or precept. विधिः, शास्त्रम् a special rule.

विशेषक *a.* 1 Distinguishing, distinctive. -2 Restrictive; ननु विशेषकः शब्दः श्रूयते ब्रह्मवर्चसकमिति। नैष विशेषकः। उपाधिकर एषः। ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 20. -कः, -कम् 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. -2 A discriminative or distinguishing quality. -3 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. -4 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणम् M. 3 5; स्वेदोद्गमः किंपुरुषाङ्गनानां चक्रे पदं पत्रविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33; R. 9. 29; Śi. 3. 63; 10. 84. -कः A particular form of speech; cf. विशेषोक्ति. -कम् A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं त्रिभिः श्लोकैर्विशेषकम्। कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥.

विशेषण *a.* 1 Attributive. -2 Distinctive; सूक्ष्मं विशेषणं तेषामवेक्षेच्छास्त्रचक्षुषा Mb. 12. 217. 28. -णम् 1 Distinguishing, discrimination, particularization; भावनं ब्रह्मणः स्थानं धारणं सद्विशेषणम् Bhāg. 3. 26. 46. -2 Distinction, difference; स्वानुभूत्या तिरोभूतमायागुणविशेषणम् Bhāg. 3. 33. 25. -3 A word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य); भक्षयतिश्च नञ्विशेषणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 19; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः V. 3; विशेषणैर्यत् साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय, and हेतुगर्भ). -4 A distinguishing feature or mark. -5 Species, kind. -6 Surpassing, excelling; अस्य काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे Mb. 1. 1. 73; पराक्रमेऽन्योन्यविशेषणेन Ki. 17. 32. -Comp. -असिद्धः N. of a kind of हेत्वाभास. -पदम् a title of honour.

विशेषतस्, -विशेषेण, -विशेषात् *ind.* 1 Especially, particularly. -2 In proportion to; निःस्वेभ्यो देयमेतेभ्यो दानं विद्याविशेषतः Ms. 11. 2. -3 Individually, singly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished. -2 Defined, particularized. -3 Distinguished by an attribute. -4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, -विशेषणीय *a.* 1 To be distinguished. -2 Chief, superior; उपपन्नं हि यच्चेष्टा विशिष्येत विशेष्यया Mb. 12. 237. 12. -ष्यम् The word qualified or limited by

an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word; a noun; विशेष्यं नाभिधा गच्छेत् क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे K. P. 2. -2 A substantive, noun.

विशील *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked; Ms. 5. 154.

विशुध् 4 P. To be purified. *-Caus.* 1 To purify. -2 To free from suspicion. -3 To justify. -4 (In alg.) To subtract.

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Pure, free from vice, sin, or imperfection. -3 Spotless, stainless. -4 Correct, accurate. -5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mal. 7. 1. -6 Humble. **-द्धम्** A kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body. **-Comp. -धिषण, -धी** *a.* having the mind purified. **-प्रकृति** *a.* of virtuous disposition. **-सत्त्व** *a.* of a pure character.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तदङ्गसंसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79; उपविश्यासने युञ्ज्याद्योगमात्मविशुद्धये Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69; 11. 53. -2 Purity, complete purity; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10; 12. 48. -3 Correctness, accuracy. -4 Rectification, removal of error. -5 Similarity, equality. -6 (In alg.) A subtractive quantity. -7 Expiation, atonement; इयं विशुद्धिरुदिता प्रमाप्याकामतो द्विजम् Ms. 11. 89. -8 Settlement (of a debt). -9 Perfect knowledge.

विशोधनम् 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकण्टकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. -2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c.; घृतप्राशो विशोधनम् Ms. 11. 143. -3 Expiation, atonement. -4 A laxative; Suśr. **-नी, विशोधिनी** Tiaridium Indicum (Mar. नाय, भुरुंडी).

विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. **-ध्यम्** A debt.

विशून्य *a.* Perfectly empty.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5.

विशृङ्खल *a.* 1 Without fetters (lit.). -2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); विशृङ्खलं शृङ्खलकाः प्रतस्थिरे Śi. 12. 7; करिकुम्भतुलामुरोजयोः क्रियमाणां कविभिर्विशृङ्खलैः Bv. 2. 177. -3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य विशृङ्खलस्य...गोचरगतैः सुखमाप्यते कैः Bh. 2. 59.

विशॄ *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered, विशीर्यंत वनेऽथवा. -2 To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay. -3 To waste away, become emaciated. -4 To vanish, disappear; सर्वेषां मूर्ध्नि वा तिष्ठेद्विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा H. 1. 113.

विशीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces; दधति विदार्य विशीर्णशुष्कदेहाः Mal. 5. 15. -2 Decayed, withered. -3 Dropped or fallen down; स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता Ku. 5. 28. -4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -5 Impaired, wasted, spoiled. -6 Squandered (as a treasure). -7 Rubbed off (as unguent). -8 Frustrated (as an enterprise). **-Comp. -धार** *a.* intermittent (as urine). **-पर्णः** the Nimba tree. **-मूर्ति** *a.* having the body destroyed; (शिलीमुखः) इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोद्विशीर्णमूर्तेरपि पुष्पधन्वनः Ku. 5. 54. (**-र्तिः**) an epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. **-कः** 1 Cessation of grief; सुहृदां च विशोकाय स्वसुश्च प्रियकाम्यया Bhag. 1. 10. 7. -2 The Aśoka tree. **-का** Exemption from grief.

विशोषः Dryness, drought.

विशोषणम् 1 Drying up, dessication. -2 Healing (a wound).

विश्वकद्रुः Ved. 1 A dog-dealer. -2 A dog.

विश्रः Lustre, splendour; P. III. 3. 90.

विश्रण् 10 U. To give away, bestow; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातम् R. 5. 1; 14. 15; विश्राणितेषु विकचद्रुमकुड्मलेषु Rām. ch. 5. 79.

विश्रणनम्, -विश्राणनम् Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनाम् R. 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose, stop; पितामहः प्रजासर्गे त्वयि विश्रान्तवान् प्रभुः Mb. 12. 156. 7; प्रसीद विश्राम्यतु वीर वज्रम् Ku. 3. 9. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end.

विश्रमः, विश्रमणः 1 Rest, repose; तस्य विश्रमणादेष प्रसादो मत्कृतस्तव Mb. 12. 156. 8. -2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; स्वकालविरहाद्विश्रान्तपुष्पोद्गमा V. 4. 67. -2 Rested, reposed; रघुरिव स नरेन्द्रो यज्ञविश्रान्तकोशः Śiva B. -3 Calm, tranquil, composed. **-Comp. -कथ** *a.* speechless, dumb; मुखं तव विश्रान्तकथं दुनोति माम् R. 8. 55. **-कर्णयुगल** *a.* reaching to the ears.

विश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. -2 Cessation, stop. **-Comp. -भूमिः** means of relaxation.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Rest, repose; स्वमेव भवनं शौरिर्विश्रामार्थं जगाम ह Mb. 5. 147. 2; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. -3 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -4 Deep breathing (after exertion). -5 Resting-place.

विश्रम्भ् 1 Ā. To confide, place confidence in; विश्रम्भतस्त्वयि निवेशितसर्वकार्यम् Mu. 5. 7; see विश्रब्ध below. *-Caus.* To inspire confidence in (a person), console, encourage.

विश्रब्ध *p. p.* (also written विस्रब्ध) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted. -2 Confident, fearless, confiding; सुविश्रब्धैरजैः पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3; Mb. 3. 189. 47. -3 Trusty, confidential. -4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. -5 Firm, steady. -6 Meek, lowly. -7 Excessive, exceeding. **-ब्धम्** *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले Ś. 2. 6; वृषल विश्रब्धं पृच्छ, ममापि

बहाख्येयमत्र Mu. 3. **–Comp. –नवोढा** a confiding bride (one of the several classes of brides). **–प्रलापिन्** *a.* talking confidentially. **–सुप्त** *a.* sleeping peacefully.

विश्रम्भः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रम्भादुरसि निपत्य लब्धनिद्राम् U. 1. 49; Māl. 3. 1. –2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रम्भेष्वभ्यन्तरीकरणीया K. –3 Rest, relaxation. –4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. –6 Killing. **–Comp. –आलापः, –कथा, –भाषणम्** confidential or familiar conversation. **–पात्रम्, –भूमिः, –स्थानम्** an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person. **–प्रवण** *a.* trustful; विश्रम्भप्रवणः पुरा मम पिता नीतः कथाशेषताम् Mu. 5. 21. **–भृत्यः** confidential servant.

विश्रम्भण *a.* Winning confidence; कृष्णस्त्वन्यतमं रूपं गोपाविश्रम्भणं गतः Bhāg. 10. 24. 35. **–णम्** Confidence.

विश्रम्भिन् *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding. –2 Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. –2 Dependence.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarna, Bibhīṣaṇa and Śūrpaṇakhā by his wife Kaikasī and of Kubera by his wife Iḍaviḍā.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विस्राव q. v.). –2 Celebrity, renown. –3 Noise; विक्षावैस्तोयविश्रावं तर्जयन्तो महोदधेः Bk. 7. 36.

विश्रिः [विशेः क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 68] Death.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. –2 Pleased, delighted, happy. –3 Flowing forth. **–तम्** 1 Fame, celebrity; त्वमप्यदभ्रश्रुतविश्रुतं विभोः Bhāg. 1. 5. 40. –2 Learning.

विश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity; एकशत्रुवधेनैव शूरो गच्छति विश्रुतिम् Mb. 5. 124. 23; Bhāg 10. 82. 30. –2 Flowing, oozing.

विश्रुती *f.* A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

विश्लथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed; untied; ऐरावतास्फालनविश्लथं यः संघट्टयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदेन R. 6. 73. –2 Languid, drooping.

विश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To be separated, to be away from. –2 To burst, fly asunder; शरबन्धा विशिश्लिषुः Bk. 14. 67. *–Caus.* 1 To separate; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7. –2 To deprive of (instr.); बुद्ध्या विश्लेषयन्ति ते Pt. 3. 183.

विश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Disjoined, separated, disunited; गरुडापातविश्लिष्टमेघनादास्त्रबन्धनः R. 12. 76. –2 Loosened. –3 Dislocated (as limbs).

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. –2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. –3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः Ś. 4. 6; चरणारविन्दविश्लेष R. 13. 23. –4 Absence, loss, bereavement. –5 A chasm. –6 (In Arith.) The converse of addition. **–Comp. –जातिः** *f.* the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषण *a.* Dissolving. **–णम्** Separation, dissolution.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated, disunited. –2 Torn, rent asunder. –3 Dissolved; Ku. 3. 38 (com.).

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्-व Uṇ. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal; स सर्वनामा स च विश्वरूपः Bhāg. 6. 4. 28. –2 Every, every one. –3 All-pervading, omnipresent. *–m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:— वसुः सत्यः क्रतुर्दक्षः कालः कामो धृतिः कुरुः । पुरूरवा माद्रवश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ देवाः साध्यास्तथा विश्वे तथैव च महर्षयः Mb. 3. 261. 6; Bg. 11. 22. **–श्वम्** 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यम् U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. –2 Dry ginger. –3 N. of Viṣṇu. **–श्वः** 1 The soul; Bhāg. 7. 15. 54; A. Rām. 7. 5. 49-50; the intellectual faculty. –2 A citizen (नागर). **–श्वा** 1 The earth. –2 Asparagus Racemosus (Mar. शतावरी). –3 Dry ginger. –4 The plant अतिविषा. **–Comp. –आत्मन्** *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). –2 an epithet of Brahman. –3 of Śiva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीम् Ku. 6. 1. –4 of Viṣṇu. –5 of the sun. **–आत्मना** *ind.* thoroughly; विश्वात्मना यत्र निवर्तते भीः Bhāg. 11. 2. 33. **–आधारः** support of the universe; विश्वाधारं गगनसदृशं मेघवर्णं शुभाङ्गम् Viṣṇustotra. **–इन्वः** (विश्वमिन्वः) All-moving (an epithet of Śiva). **–ईशः, –ईश्वरः** (also विश्वमीश्वरः as one word used in the Mbh. and Kūrmapurāṇa ch. 26.) 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. –2 an epithet of Śiva. **–औषधम्** dry ginger. **–कद्रु** *a.* wicked, low, vile. (**–द्रुः**) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. –2 sound. **–कर्मन्** *m.* 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वष्टृ. –2 an epithet of the sun. –3 one of the seven principal rays of the sun. –4 a great saint. –5 the Supreme Being. °जा, °सुता an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. **–कारुः** the architect of the universe (विश्वकर्मा). **–कार्यः** one of the rays of the sun. **–कृत्** *m.* 1 the creator of all beings; निवेदितोऽथाङ्गिरसा सोमं निर्भर्त्स्य विश्वकृत् Bhāg. 9. 14. 8. –2 an epithet of Viśvakarman. **–केतुः** an epithet of Aniruddha. **–गः** N. of Brahman. **–गत** *a.* Omnipresent. **–गन्धः** an onion. (**–न्धम्**) myrrh. **–गन्धा** the earth. **–गोचर** *a.* accessible to all men. **–गोप्तृ** *m.* 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 Indra. **–ग्रन्थिः** the plant called हंसपदी. **–चक्रम्** a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. **–चर्षणि** *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. **–जनम्** mankind. **–जनीन, –जन्य, –जनीय** *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; विश्वजन्यमिमं पुण्यमुपन्यासं निबोधत Ms. 9. 31; Śi. 1. 41; को वा विश्वजनीनेषु कर्मसु प्राघटिष्यत Bk. 21. 17. **–जित्** *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; Ms. 11. 74; तमध्वरे विश्वजिति क्षितीशं निःशेषविश्राणितकोश-

जातम् R. 5. 1. –2 the noose of Varuṇa. –3 N. of Viṣṇu. °न्यायः the rule according to which an action for which no fruit is enjoined directly should be considered as having स्वर्ग as its फल. This is established in connection with the विश्वजित् sacrifice by Jaimini and Śabara in MS. 4. 3. 15-16. –जीवः the universal soul. –देव see under विश्व m. above. –दैवम्, –दैवतम् the asterism उत्तराषाढा. –धारिणी the earth. –धारिन् m. a deity. –धेना Ved. the earth. –नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Śiva. –पा m. 1 the protector of all. –2 the sun. –3 the moon. –4 fire. –पावनी, –पूजिता holy basil. –प्सन् m. 1 a god. –2 the sun. –3 the moon. –4 an epithet of Agni. –5 N. of Viśvakarman. –बीजम् the seed of everything. –बोधः a Buddha. –भावनः N. of Viṣṇu. –भुज a. all-enjoying, all-eating; (–m.) an epithet of Indra. –भेषजम् dry ginger. (–जः) a universal remedy. –भोजस् a. all-pervading; Ṛv. –मूर्ति a. existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mal. 1. 3. (–र्तिः) 1 the Supreme Being. –2 N. of Śiva. –योनिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu. –राज् m., –राजः a universal sovereign. –रुची one of the seven tongues of fire. –रूप a. omnipresent, existing everywhere; तस्मिन् यशो निहितं विश्वरूपम् Bṛi. Up. 2. 2. 2. (–पः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. (–पम्) agallochum. –रेतस् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu. –वासः the receptacle of all things. –वाह् a. (विश्वौही f.) all-sustaining. –विभावनम् creation of the universe. –वेदस् a. 1 all-knowing, omniscient; स्वस्ति नः पूषा विश्ववेदाः Āśīrvādamantra. –2 a saint, sage. –व्यचस् f. N. of Aditi. –व्यापक, –व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. –संवननम् means of bewitching all. –संहारः general destruction. –सत्तम a. the best of all. –सहा 1 the earth. –2 one of the tongues of fire. –सारकम् the prickly pear. –सृज् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman, the creator; उपहूता विश्वसृग्भिर्हरिगाथोपगायने Bhāg. 7. 15. 71-72; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; 1. 49. –2 an epithet of मयासुर; नाना विभान्ति किल विश्वसृजोपक्लृप्ताः Bhāg. 10. 75. 32.

विश्वक a. All-pervading, all-containing.

विश्वका The Gangetic kite; L. D. B.

विश्वंकरः The eye (n. according to some.)

विश्वतस् ind. On all sides, all round, everywhere; धारासारानपि विकिरता विश्वतो वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30. –Comp. –मुख a. having a face on every side; एकत्वेन पृथक्त्वेन बहुधा विश्वतोमुखम् Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वदानीम् ind. Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर a. All-sustaining. –रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. –2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. –3 Of Indra. –4 Fire; विश्वंभरो वा विश्वंभरकुलाये तं न पश्यति Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 7. –रा The earth; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वंभराप्यतिलघुर्नरनाथ तवान्तिके नियतम् K. P. 10; °अधीश्वरः, °भुज् a king. –Comp. –कुलायः a fire-receptacle; Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 7.

विश्वप्सुः Air, wind.

विश्वह ind. At all times. –हा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.); पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहस्तितसकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयम् K. 233; Ku. 5. 15; (sometimes with gen. also). –2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident; विशश्वसे पक्षिगणैः समन्तात् Bk. 2. 25. –*Caus.* To cause to believe, inspire confidence in; ऋते कौर्यात् समायातो मां विश्वासयितुं नु किम् Bk. 8. 105; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय pot. p. 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. –2 Capable of inspiring confidence; अहो दीप्तिमतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः Ś. 2; M. 3. 2.

विश्वसित p. p. 1 Full of confidence, fearless. –2 Trusted.

विश्वस्त p. p. 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. –2 Confiding, relying on. –3 Fearless, confident. –4 Trustworthy, reliable. –स्ता A widow; सुचिरं सह सर्वसात्वतैर्भव विश्वस्तविलासिनीजनः Śi. 16. 14 [here sense (3) also is intended].

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः प्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणम्; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहन्ते मृगाः Ś. 1. 14; R. 1. 51; H. 4. 103; न मातरि न दारेषु न सोदर्ये न चात्मनि। विश्वासस्तादृशः पुंसां यादृङ्मित्रे स्वभावजे Pt. –2 A secret, confidential communication. –Comp. –कार्यम् a confidential matter of business. –घातः, –भङ्गः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. –घातकः, –घातिन् m. a treacherous fellow, traitor. –पात्रम्, –भूमिः, –स्थानम् an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनम् Producing confidence.

विश्वाची Paralysis of the arms and the back.

विश्वाधायस् m. A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitṛi.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः; P. VI. 3. 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kṣatriya, being the king of Kānyakubja and son of Gādhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasiṣṭha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Viśvāmitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly

was he impressed with the power inherent in Brāhmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarṣi, Riṣi, Maharṣi,* and *Brahmarṣi,* but he was not contented till Vasiṣṭha himself called him by the name *Brahmarṣi,* which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Viśvāmitra several times tried to excite Vasiṣṭha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarṣi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Triśaṅku to the skies, in saving Sunahśepa from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]. –Comp. –प्रियः Cocoanut (tree and fruit); L. D. B. –सृष्टिः the thing created by विश्वामित्र (these are several as Palmyra, buffalo, ass &c.).

विश्वाराज् *m.* [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva; Bhāg. 7. 4. 14.

विश्वेदेवृ The clitoris.

विश्वेभोजस् N. of Indra.

विश्वेवेदस् N. of Agni.

विष् I. 3 U. (वेवेष्टि, वेविष्टे, विष्ट) 1 To surround. –2 To spread through, extend, pervade. –3 To embrace. –4 To accomplish, effect, perform. –5 To eat. –6 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). –II. 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. –III. 1 P. (वेषति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; मूत्रविट् घ्राणकर्मविट् Ms. 5. 135. –2 Spreading, diffusion. –3 A girl, as in विट्पति. –Comp. –कारिका (विट्कारिका) a kind of bird. –कृमिः (विट्कृमिः) a worm bred in the bowels. –खदिरः Vachellia Farnesiana (Mar. शेण्या खैर). –ग्रहः (विड्ग्रहः) constipation. –घातः (विड्घातः) a urinary disease. –चरः, –वराहः (विट्चरः, विड्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). –पतिः a son in-law; Ms. 3. 148. –बन्धः (विड्बन्धः) constipation. –भङ्गः diarrhœa; also विड्भेदः. –भुज् (विड्भुज्) *a.* feeding on ordure; कृमिकीटपतङ्गानां विड्भुजां चैव पक्षिणाम् Ms. 12. 56. –*m.* a dung beetle or a similar insect; कष्टान् कामानर्हते विड्भुजां ये Bhāg. 5. 5. 1. –लवणम् (विड्लवणम्) a kind of medicinal salt. –संगः (विट्संगः) constipation. –सारिका (विट्सारिका) a kind of bird (Mar. मैना).

विषम् [विष्-क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be *m.* also in this sense); विषं भवतु मा भूद्वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. –2 Water; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्च्छिताः पथिकाङ्गनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). –3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. –4 Gum-myrrh. –5 A poisonous weapon; विमोक्ष्यन्ति विषं क्रुद्धाः कौरवेयेषु भारत Mb. 3. 8. 3. –Comp. –अक्त, –दिग्ध *a.* poisoned, envenomed. –अङ्कुरः 1 a spear. –2 a poisoned arrow. –अन्तक *a.* antidotal. (–कः) an epithet of Śiva. –अपह, –घ्न *a.* repelling poison, antidotic. –आननः, –आयुधः, –आस्यः a snake. –आस्या the marking-nut plant. –आस्वाद *a.* tasting poison; मध्वापातो विषास्वादः स धर्मप्रतिरूपकः Ms. 11. 9. –उदम्, –जलम् poisonous water; आस्फोट्य गाढरशनो न्यपतद्विषोदे Bhāg 10. 16. 6. –कण्ठः N. of Śiva. –कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. –कृत *a.* poisoned; तव भार्या महाबाहो भक्ष्यं विषकृतं यथा Rām 4. 6. 8. –कृमिः a worm bred in poison. °न्याय see under न्याय. –घटिका N. of a solar month. –घातिन् *m.* Śirīṣa tree. –घ्न *a.* antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चिन्ताविषघ्नोऽयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (–घ्नः) 1 an antidote. –2 the शिरीष and चम्पक trees. (–घ्नी) 1 turmeric. –2 colocynth. –जुष्ट *a.* 1 poisonous. –2 poisoned, affected by poison. –ज्वरः a buffalo. –तन्त्रम् toxicology. –दः a cloud; जगदन्तकालसमवेतविषद... Śi. 15. 73. (–दम्) green vitriol. –दन्तकः a snake. –दर्शनमृत्युकः, –मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). –दिग्ध *a.* poisoned. –द्रुमः = °वृक्ष, q. v. –धरः a snake; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. °निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. –पुष्पम् the blue lotus. –नाडी a particular inauspicious period of time. –पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. –प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. –भिषज् *m.*, –वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. –मन्त्रः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. –2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. –मुच् *m.* a serpent. –रसः a poisoned potion, poison-liquid; चिराद्वेगारम्भी प्रसृत इव तीव्रो विषरसः U. 2. 26. –विद्या cure of poison. –विधानम् administering poison judicially. –वृक्षः, –द्रुमः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 55; श्रितासि चन्दनभ्रान्त्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमम् U. 1. 46. °न्याय see under न्याय. –वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. –व्यवस्था 1 the state of being poisoned. –2 the effect of the poison; मन्त्रबलेन विषव्यवस्थामपनेतुमक्षमः Dk. 1. 1. –शालूकः the root of the lotus. –शूकः, –शृङ्गिन्, –सृक्कन् *m.* a wasp. –सूचकः the Chakora bird. –हरा, –री An epithet of the goddess Manasā. –हृदय *a.* 'poison-hearted', malicious. –हेतिः a serpent.

विषञ्ज् 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in *p. p.*).

विषक्त *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. –2 Adhering or clinging closely to. –3 Hung or suspended on; विटपविषक्तजलार्द्रवल्कलेषु Ś. 1. 32. –4 Caused, produced; विषक्तस्तीव्रेण व्रणितहृदयेन व्यथयता U. 4. 3. –5 Occupied, engaged; विषक्ते त्वयि दुर्धर्ष हतः शूरसुतो बलात् Mb. 3. 21. 13. –6 Spread, extended over.

विषण्डम् The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषद् 1 P. To sink down, be exhausted. -2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तापम् Gît. 4; बालसूनुरवलोक्य भार्गवं स्वां दशां च विषसाद पार्थिवः R. 11. 67; 9. 75; (तं) विषीदन्तमिदं वाक्यमुवाच मधुसूदनः Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7. 89. -3 To be afraid. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. -2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent; हा ताततेति क्रन्दितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -Comp. -चेतस्, -भावः, -मनस् *a.* dejected in mind. -मुख, -वदन *a.* looking sad. -रूप *a.* in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्राणि मा कुरु विषादम् Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदम् Bh. 3. 25; R. 8. 54; Ś. 4. 16. -2 Disappointment, despondency, despair; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यम् R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेतसो भङ्ग उपायाभावनाशयोः). -3 Languor, drooping state; दोर्विषादः Mal. 2. 5. -4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility; शास्त्रविदृष्टकर्माकर्मसु विषादं गच्छेत् Kau. A.

विषादनम् Affliction, despair.

विषादिन् *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम *a.* [विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3; व्यालाकीर्णाः सुविषमाः Pt. 1. 64; Me. 19. -2 Irregular, unequal; तोषं ततान विषमग्रथितोऽपि भागः Mal. 9. 44. -3 Odd, not even. -4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः Ki. 2. 3; विषमाः कर्मगतयः Pt. 4. 50. -5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3; भ्रान्तं देशमनेकदुर्गविषमम् Bh. 3. 5. -6 Coarse, rough. -7 Oblique; ईषत्तिर्यग्वलनविषमम् Mal. 4. 2. -8 Painful, troublesome; कान्ताविश्लेषदुःखव्यतिकरविषमे यौवने विप्रयोगः Bh. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. -9 Very strong, vehement; व्यनक्त्यन्तस्तापं तदयमतिधीरोऽपि विषमम् Mal. 3. 9. -10 Dangerous, fearful; सर्वंकषः कपति हा विषमः कृतान्तः Mv. 5. 56; Mk. 8. 1, 27; Mu. 1. 18; 2. 20. -11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; येन च हसितं दशासु विषमासु Pt. 4. 16. -12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. -13 Dishonest, artful. -14 Intermittent (as fever). -15 Wicked. -16 Different. -17 That which cannot be equally divided; अजाविकं सैकशफं न जातु विषमं भजेत् Ms. 9. 119. -18 Unsuitable, wrong; Suśr. -मः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 (In music) A kind of measure. -मम् 1 Unevenness. -2 Oddness. -3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. -4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितम् Bg. 2. 2. -5 Rough or uneven ground. -6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; (said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127). -7 A kind of stanza or verse; भिन्नचिह्नचतुष्पादं विषमं परिकीर्तितम्. -मम् *ind.* Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. -Comp. -अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Śiva. -अन्नम् unusual or irregular food. -अवतारः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure'; V. 1. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषुः Śi. 10. 72. -कर्णः 1 a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. -2 the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. -कर्मन् (in maths.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke). -कालः an unfavourable season. -चक्रवालम् (in maths.) an ellipse. -चतुरस्रः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure; trapezium. -छदः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -ज्वरः remittent fever; दोषोऽल्पोऽहितसंभूतो ज्वरोत्सृष्टस्य वा पुनः। धातुमन्यतमं प्राप्य करोति विषमज्वरम् ॥ -त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. -पत्रः the Saptaparṇa tree; विषमपत्रमहीरुहसंभवम् Rām. ch. 4. 68. -बाणः N. of the god of love; also विषमविशिखः, -शरः. -लक्ष्मी *f.* ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution (of property). -वृत्तम् a kind of metre with unequal Pādas. -शील *a.* cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in an inaccessible position. -2 being in difficulty or misfortune; विश्वामित्रस्ततस्तां तु विषमस्थामनिन्दिताम् Mb. 1. 72. 5.

विषमक *a.* Rather uneven; not properly polished (as pearls).

विषमित *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked; कोपविस्फुरणविषमिताग्राङ्गुली Mu. 3. 27. -2 Contracted, frowning. -3 Made difficult or inaccessible. -4 Hostile, unfavourable; क्वचित्कालविषमितराजकुलरक्षसापहृतप्रियतमधनासुः Bhāg. 5. 14. 16.

विषमीभू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. -2 To stumble, fall unevenly; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति Ś. 4. 15.

विषमीभावः Derangement of equilibrium.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear); श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् Ś. 1. 1. -2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. -3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8; शब्दादीन् विषयान् भोक्तुम् 10. 25; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः 12. 1; 3. 70; 8. 10; 19. 49; विषया विनिवर्तन्ते निराहारस्य देहिनः Bg. 2. 59. -4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जग्मुर्विषयान्तराणि R. 7. 12; 8. 89. -5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः Ś. 1. 30; Śi. 9. 40. -6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1; सकलवचनानामविषयः Mal. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6.

7. –7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3. –8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so शृङ्गारविषयको ग्रन्थः 'treating of love'. –9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. –10 A place, spot; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. –11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; 'विषयः स्यादिन्द्रियार्थे देशे जनपदेऽपि च' इति विश्वः; अप्रविष्टविषयस्य रक्षसाम् R. 11. 18; Pt. 2. 2. –12 A refuge, an asylum. –13 A collection of villages. –14 A lover, husband. –15 Semen virile. –16 A religious observance. –17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. (विषये means 'with regard or reference to', 'in respect of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 84; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.) –Comp. –अज्ञानम् sleepiness, exhaustion. –अधिकृतः the governor of a province. –अधिपतिः the king. –अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; द्विषतां वधेन विषयाभिरतिम् (अभिलष्यति) Ki. 6. 44; so °अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. –आत्मक a. 1 consisting of worldly objects. –2 carnal, sensual. –आसक्त, –निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. –आसक्तिः, –उपसेवा, –निरतिः f., –प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. –एषिन् a. addicted to worldly objects; यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8. –कर्मन् worldly business. –ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. –ज्ञः a specialist. –निरतिः attachment to sensual objects. –निह्नुतिः negation with regard to an object; शौर्यमभ्युपत्यैव परेष्वात्मनि कामिना। औष्ण्यप्रकाशनात्तस्य सैवा विषयानिह्नुतिः ॥ Kāv. 2. 306. –पतिः the governor of a province. –पराङ्मुख a. averse from mundane affairs. –प्रवण a. attached to objects of sense; Kull. on Ms. 2. 99. –लोलुप a. eager for sensual enjoyment. –संगः addiction to sensual objects; सोऽनुभूयासुखोदर्कान् दोषान् विषयसंगजान् Ms. 12. 18. –सुखम् the pleasures of sense. –स्नेहः, –स्पृहा desire for sensual objects.

विषयकः a. 1 Relating to an object. –2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रन्थः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. –2 A man of the world. –3 The god of love. –4 A king. –5 An organ of sense. –6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. –m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. –2 A king. –3 The god of love. –4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; Ś. 5. –5 (Rhet.) The object of a comparison. –n. 1 An organ of sense. –2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषयीकरणम् The making anything the object of thought.

विषह् 1 Ā. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषेहे R. 14. 87; 3. 63; 8. 57. –2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रघोः पाण्ड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. –3 To be able; Śi. 14. 29; 17. 10. –4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धूमिताम् Ku. 4. 30; R. 6. 47. –2 Possible to be settled or determined; सीमायामविषह्यायां स्वयं राजैव धर्मवित् Ms. 8. 265. –3 Possible. –4 Resistible, conquerable; किं नाम लोकेषु विषह्यमस्ति कृष्णस्य सर्वेषु सदेवकेषु Mb. 3. 120. 17.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Ordure, feces. –2 Intellect, understanding. –3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः, –णम्, –णी [विष्-बा० कानच्] 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ् शशविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. –2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; केचिद्भिन्ना विषाणाग्रैः Mb. 6. 91. 35; तप्तानामुपदधिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकरिणां घनाः क्षरन्तः Ki. 7. 13; Śi. 1. 60; Bhāg. 10. 43. 15. –3 A horn (wind instrument). –4 The claws (of a crab). –5 A peak, top. –6 The nipple, (tip of the breast). –7 The chief or best of the kind. –8 A sword or knife

विषाणिन् a. Having (big) horns or tusks; नाराजके जनपदे बद्धघण्टा विषाणिनः (अटन्ति) Rām. 2. 67. 20. –m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. –2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासोऽयमिहास्य पुष्पैः सदानतो येन विषाणिनागः Śi. 4. 63; 12. 77. –3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषासहि a. Victorious; विषासहिरिति वा अहमेतमुपास Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 7.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts, equally –2 Differently, variously. –3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. –2 Having various forms. –3 Having uniform motion. –4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. –णः The equinox.

विषुपम् The equinox.

विषुवम् The first point of *Aries* or *Libra* into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point; अयने विषुवे कुर्याद्व्यतीपाते दिनक्षये Bhāg. 7. 14. 20. –Comp. –छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. –दिनम् the day of the equinox. –रेखा the equinoctial line. –संक्रान्तिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage. –समयः the equinoctial season.

विषुवत् m. 1 The equinox. –2 The central day in a sacrificial session. –Comp. –दिनम्, –दिवसः the equinoctial day. –वलयम्, –वृत्तम् equator.

विष्क् 10 U. [विष्कयति-ते] 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Ātm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिः Mind (मनस्); अन्तःपुरं च हृदयं विषूचिर्मन उच्यते Bhāg. 4. 29. 16.

विषूचिका Cholera; also विषूचकम्; Mb. 12. 303. 6.

विषूचीन *a.* Going in different directions, spreading everywhere; स यर्ह्यन्तःपुरगतो विषूचीनसमन्वितः Bhāg. 4. 25. 55.

विष्कः An elephant twenty years old; विष्के नागः पर्यणंसीत् स्व एव Śi. 18. 27.

विष्कन्द् 1 P. To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कन्दः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कम्भ् 5, 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कम्भः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on :— S. D. thus defines it :- वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्भ आदावङ्कस्य दर्शितः॥ मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संप्रयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यमकल्पितः॥ 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length; तद्द्विगुणविष्कम्भं खाताद् वप्रं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 3; एषामन्तरविष्कम्भो योजनानि सहस्रशः Mb. 6. 6. 6. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कम्भक See विष्कम्भ.

विष्कम्भित *a.* 1 Hindered, obstructed. -2 Richly furnished with.

विष्कम्भिन् *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्कलः A hog (ग्राम्यशूकर); L. D. B.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीटत्वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप् *f.* 1 A place, region, world. -2 Heaven.

विष्टपः, -पम् [विष्-कपन् Uṇ. 3. 145] 1 A world; अथ पुत्रस्य पौत्रेण ब्रध्नस्याप्नोति विष्टपम् Ms. 9. 137; R. 11. 19; सुराः समभ्यर्थयितार एते कार्यं त्रयाणामपि विष्टपानाम् Ku. 3. 20; cf. त्रिविष्टप. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.). -Comp. -हारिन् *a.* one who pleases the world; तुष्टे विष्टपहारिणीश्वरदरौ संप्राप्यते देहिना Bh. 2. 25 (v. l.).

विष्टम्भ् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; आहोस्वित् प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टम्भितो वीरुधाम् Ś. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छ्रिते मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -3 To strengthen, to support; विष्टब्धं विद्रुमस्तम्भैर्वैदूर्यफलकोत्तमैः Bhāg. 10. 69. 9. -4 To pervade, permeate; विष्टभ्याहमिदं कृत्स्नमेकांशेन स्थितो जगत् Bg. 10. 42. -5 To ascertain, settle; पार्श्वतः करणं प्राज्ञो विष्टम्भित्वा प्रकारयेत् Mb. 12. 142. 9. -*Caus.* 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टब्ध *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टम्भः 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet. -7 Prop, support. -8 Endurance, resistance; शीतोष्ण-वर्ष-पवन-विष्टम्भविभिन्नसर्वत्वचः Mb. 12. 192. 1.

विष्टम्भिन् *a.* 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरम् (आददे) R. 8. 18; वृक्षशाखां स्वयं छित्वा विष्टराय ददौ मुदा A. Rām. 4. 1. 32. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kuśa grass.). -3 A handful of Kuśa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -6 An ascetic seat made of 25 Kuśa grass-shoots ('पञ्चाशद्भिर्भवेद् ब्रह्मा तदर्धेन तु विष्टरः'); विष्टरासनयोश्चो हि कालोऽयं मामुपस्थितः Rām. 2. 20. 28. -Comp. -भाज् *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; तत्रेश्वरो विष्टरभाग् यथावत् Ku. 7. 72. -श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa; तं वदन्तमिति विष्टरश्रवाः श्रावयन्नथ समस्तभूभृतः Śi. 14. 12; Mb. 14. 14. 2.

विष्टा Excrement, feces, ordure.

विष्टिः *f.* [विष्-क्तिन् क्तिच् वा] 1 Pervading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour; दण्डविष्टिकराबाधै रक्षेदुपहतां कृषिम् Kau. A. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned. -7 See विष्टिकारिन्; Mb. 12. 59. 41. -Comp. -करः the lord of slaves, of unpaid labourers; Mb. 3. 190. 73. -कारिन् an unpaid forced labourer (Mar. वेठबिगार); भारयष्टिधरैश्चापि पुरुषैर्विष्टिकारिभिः Śiva B. 30. 23. -कर्मान्तिकः (= विष्टिकारिन्); Rām. 2. 82. 20.

विष्ठलम् A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्ठा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; सोमविक्रयिणे विष्ठा भिषजे पूयशोणितम् Ms. 3. 180; 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval. -Comp. -आशिन् a hog. -भूः a worm living in ordure; नैकत्रास्ते सूतिवातैर्विष्ठाभूरिव सोदरः Bhāg. 3. 31. 10.

विष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Standing, being on or in; क्षमा यशः क्षमा धर्मः क्षमायां विष्ठितं जगत् Rām. 1. 33. 9. –2 Being present or near.

विष्णुः [विष् व्यापने नुक् Uṇ. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived :- यस्माद्विश्वमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः। तस्मादेवोच्यते विष्णुर्विशधातोः प्रवेशनात् ॥. –2 N. of Agni; विष्णुर्नामेह योऽग्निः Mb. 3. 221. 12. –3 A pious man. –4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. –5 N. of one of the Vasus. –6 The lunar mansion called Śravaṇa (presided over by Viṣṇu). –7 N. of the month चैत्र. –Comp. –काञ्ची N. of a town. –क्रमः the step or stride of Viṣṇu. –क्रान्ता N. of various plants. –गुप्तः N. of Chāṇakya. –ग्रन्थिः a particular joint of the body. –जनः a devotee, saint; अध्यगान्महदाख्यानं नित्यं विष्णुजनप्रियः Bhāg. 1. 7. 11. –तिथिः N. of the 11th and 12th lunar days of each fortnight. –तैलम् a kind of medicinal oil. –दत्तः N. of परीक्षित. –दैवत्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). –धर्मः 1 Dharma enjoining the proper worship of Viṣṇu. –2 a kind of श्राद्ध. –धर्मोत्तरपुराणम् N. of an उपपुराण. –पदम् 1 the sky, atmosphere. –2 the sea of milk. –3 the foot of Viṣṇu (worshipped at Gayā). –4 a lotus. –पदी 1 an epithet of the Ganges; निर्गता विष्णुपादाब्जात् तेन विष्णुपदी स्मृता Brav. P.; Bhāg. 1. 19. 7. –2 the sun's passage (into the zodiacal signs वृषभ, सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुम्भ). –पुराणम् N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. –प्रिया 1 basil. –2 Lakṣmī. –प्रीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmaṇas to maintain Viṣṇu's worship. –माया N. of Durgā. –मित्रः a common name (like अमुक); तस्मादपि विष्णुमित्र इत्यनवस्थितिः Bhāg. 5. 14. 24. –रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. –रातः N. of king Parīkṣita; स विष्णुरातोऽतिथय आगताय तस्मै सपर्यां शिरसा जहार Bhāg. 1. 19. 29. –लिङ्गी a quail. –लोकः Viṣṇu's world; मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यो विष्णुलोकं स गच्छति Stotra. –वल्लभा 1 an epithet of Lakṣmī. –2 the holy basil. –वाहनः, –वाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa. –शक्तिः Lakṣmī. –हिता basil.

विष्पन्द् 1 Ā. 1 To move about. –2 To throb, beat, palpitate. See विष्यन्द्.

विष्पन्दः 1 Throbbing, palpitation. –2 A particular dish.

विष्फारः 1 The twang of a bow. –2 Vibration.

विष्य *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्यन्द् 1 Ā. To flow; विष्यन्दमानरुधिरः(कपिः) Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यन्दः Flowing, trickling.

विष्यन्दनम् A kind of sweetmeat.

विष्व *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच्, विष्वञ्च् *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्वङ्, *f.* विषूची, *n.* विष्वक्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विध्वंसमाना विष्वञ्चो विनेशुः Bṛi. Up. 1. 3 7; युधि तुरगरजोविधूम्रविष्वक्कचलुलितश्रमवार्यलङ्कृतास्ये Bhāg. 1. 9. 34; विष्वङ्मोहः स्थगयति कथं मन्दभाग्यः करोमि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. –2 Separating into parts. –3 Different. –4 Alternately. (विष्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; बलं प्रकोपादिव विष्वगायता Ki. 14. 59; छायासुप्तमृगः शकुन्तनिवहैर्विष्वग्विलुप्तच्छदः Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4; 9. 25). –Comp. –गति *a.* going everywhere; entering into every topic; Ki. 11. 38. –लोपः confusion, disturbance. –वातः a kind of noxious wind. –सेनः (विष्वक्सेनः or विष्वक्षेणः) an epithet of Viṣṇu; साम्यमाप कमलासखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगान्तपयोधेः Śi. 10. 55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतनुमविशत्सर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठाम् R. 15. 103. °प्रिया N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्वद्र्यच् –द्र्यञ्च् *a.* (विष्वद्रीची *f.*) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वद्रीचीर्विक्षिपन् सैन्यवीचीः Śi. 18. 25; विष्वद्रीच्या भुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्वणनम्, –विष्वाणः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विस्यति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

विस See बिस.

विसा A lotus stalk.

विसंयुक्त *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपाद्विसंवदति शीलम् Mu. 1. 19; शकटदासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदन्त्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. –2 To break one's word or promise. –3 To disappoint, deceive. –4 To fail. –5 To assert falsely. –6 To contradict. –*Caus.* 1 To make inconsistent. –2 To disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः Ś. 6. –3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. –2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. –3 Contradiction.

विसंवादनम् The breaking one's word or promise; अविसंवादनं दानं समयस्याव्यतिक्रमः आवर्तयन्ति भूतानि Mb. 5. 38. 36.

विसंवादिन् *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. –2 Inconsistent, contradictory. –3 Differing, disagreeing; वयोवेषविसंवादि रामस्य च तयोस्तदा R. 15. 67. –4 Disputing, contesting. –5 False, untrue. –6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंष्ठु(स्थु)ल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated; Māl. 7. –2 Uneven; ततोऽभवज्जरासन्धः किंचित्क्रमविसंस्थुलः Bm. 2. 101.

विसंहत *a.* Disjoined, loosened.

विसंकट *a.* Frightful; dreadful; दंष्ट्राकोटिविसङ्कटैरित इतो धावद्भिराकीर्यते Māl. 5. 13; cf. विशंकट. –टः 1 A lion. –2 The Ingudī tree.

विसंकुल *a.* Self-possessed. –लम् Composure.

विसंगत *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ *a.* 1 Insensible, unconscious. –2 Confused (भ्रान्त); आख्यातु नो भवान्शीघ्रं विसंज्ञाः स्मेह सर्वशः Mb. 3. 142. 53.

विसदृश *a.* Unlike, dissimilar.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable *Sandhi* (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसंभरा The domestic lizard.

विसंमूढ *a.* Utterly bewildered.

विसल See बिसल.

विसिनी See बिसिनी.

विसिल See बिसिल.

विसूचिका, –विसूची Cholera; सूचीभिरिव गात्राणि तुदन् संतिष्ठतेऽनिलः। यस्याजीर्णेन सा वैद्यैर्विसूचीति निगद्यते Bhāva P.

विसूत्र *a.* Confused, disordered.

विसूरणम्, –णा Distress, sorrow; संप्राप्तविसूरणस्त्वरितं परवारणः V. 4. 19.

विसूरितम् Repentance, distress. –ता Fever.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चक्रीवदङ्गरुहधूम्ररुचो विसस्रुः Śi. 5. 8; 9. 19, 37; विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसान् Ki. 8. 31; 10. 53; 16. 35. –2 To return. –*Caus.* 1 To spread, stretch. –2 To cause to prevail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth. –2 Spreading, extending. –3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. –4 A large quantity, heap; घर्माम्भोविसरविवर्तनैरिदानीम् Māl. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. –2 Creeping, gliding. –3 A fish. –रम् 1 Wood. –2 Timber. –री The region of the winds.

विसारिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. –2 Creeping, gliding. –3 Expanded (विस्तृत); विसारिभिः पुष्पविलोचनैर्लताः Ki. 8. 11. –*m.* A fish.

विसारिणी Glycine Debilis (Mar. रानउडीद).

विसृत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. –2 Extended, stretched. –3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृत्वर *a.* (–री *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विसृत्वरैरम्बुरुहां रजोभिः Śi. 3. 11; विमलचन्द्रविसृत्वरचन्द्रिका Rām. ch. 4. 58; विसृत्वरेण यशःसमुदायेन Cholachampū p. 15. –2 Creeping, gliding.

विसृमर *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विसृमरहेषितहयः Ve. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. (also Ā.) 1 To abandon, leave, give up; विसृज सुन्दरि संगमसाध्वसम् M. 4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतल्पः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. –2 To let go, let loose. –3 To shed, pour down; त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टम् R. 13. 26. –4 To send, despatch; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39. –5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away; प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् R. 8. 91; 14. 19. –6 To give; पित्रा विसृष्टां मदपेक्षया यः श्रियं युवाप्यङ्कगतामभोक्ता R. 13. 67; 18. 7. –7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिन्दुर्मयूखैः Ś. 3. 4. –8 To drop, let fall, strike; विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणम् U. 2. 10. –9 To utter; फणवानिवैष विससर्ज चेदिपः Śi. 15. 62. –10 To cast off, repudiate. –11 To create, produce; कल्पक्षये पुनस्तानि कल्पादौ विसृजाम्यहम् Bg. 9. 7. –12 To deliver, hand over to. –13 To evacuate the bowels. –14 To release (one's self) from. –*Caus.* 1 To emit, pour forth, shed. –2 To send away, dismiss. –3 To spare. –4 To cast off, repel; repudiate. –5 To lose. –6 To divulge, publish (news).

विसृज्यम् Creation of the world; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्यविसर्गशक्तिः Bhāg. 7. 9. 22.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission. –2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; पुरं नवीचक्रुरपां विसर्गान् मेघा निदाघग्लपितामिवोर्वीम् R. 16. 38. –3 Casting, discharge; सरहस्यो धनुर्वेदः सविसर्गोपसंयमः Bhāg. 1. 7. 44. –4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). –5 Sending away, dismissal; हरणं च विसर्गं च शाल्वेन च विसर्जनम् Mb. 5. 175. 37. –6 Creation, creating; नियमे च विसर्गे च भूतात्मा मानसस्तथा Mb. 12. 239. 12; secondary creation; ब्रह्मणो गुणवैषम्याद्विसर्गः पौरुषः स्मृतः Bhāg. 2. 10. 3. –7 Abandonment, relinquishment; न निष्क्रयविसर्गाभ्यां भर्तुर्भार्या विमुच्यते Ms. 9. 46. –8 Voiding, evacuation; as in पुरीषविसर्गं. –9 Departure, separation. –10 Final beatitude. –11 Light, splendour. –12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). –13 The southern course of the sun. 14 The penis. –15 Destruction of the world; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्यविसर्गशक्तिः Bhāg. 7. 9. 22. –16 The function of the world (सृष्टिव्यापार); भूतभावोद्भवकरो विसर्गः कर्मसंज्ञितः Bg. 8. 3.

विसर्जनम् 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुवृष्टिविसर्जनैः R. 9. 6. –2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. –3 Voiding; वाय्वग्निविप्रमादित्यमपः पश्यंस्तथैव गाः। न कदाचन कुर्वीत विण्मूत्रस्य विसर्जनम्॥ Ms. 4. 48. –4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8. 25. –5 Sending away, dismissal. –6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). –7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions. –8 Driving out (cows to pasture). –9 Product, creation.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. –यः = विसर्ग (12) q. v.

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Given away. -3 Left, quitted, abandoned. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Dismissed.

विसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Created, emanated. -3 Shed, cast. -4 Sent, despatched; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39. -5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; विसृष्टपार्श्वानुचरस्य तस्य R. 2. 9. -6 Discharged, hurled. -7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेष्वात्मविसृष्टेषु R. 1. 44. -8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. -9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Emitting, sending forth. -2 Abandoning. -3 Giving. -4 Emission (of semen). -5 Secondary creation. -6 Offspring.

विसृप् 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विससर्प मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. -2 To fly or roam about. -3 To spread; मनोरागस्तीव्रं विषमिव विसर्पत्यविरतम् Mal. 2. 1. -4 To flow along, fall down; (बाष्पः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. -5 To escape, run away. -6 To hover about. -7 To wind, meander. -8 To spread, diffuse; विसृप्स्यन्ति च ते यशः Bhāg. 4. 1. 31.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. -2 Moving to and fro. -3 Spread, circulation; किमु विषविसर्पः किमु मदः U. 1. 36. -4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. -5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch; लवणाम्लकटूष्णादिसेवनाद्दोषकोपतः। विसर्पः सप्तधा ज्ञेयः सर्वतः परिसर्पणात् ॥ -Comp. -घ्नम् wax.

विसर्पणम् 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. -2 Diffusion, spreading, extending. -3 Increase, growth.

विसर्पिः, -विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above.

विसर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, shooting forth. -2 Gliding, roaming; नलिनमुखान्तविसर्पि पङ्कजिन्याः Ki. 10. 33. -3 Spreading, increasing. -4 Suffering from the disease विसर्प.

विस्तः A particular weight of gold (= 80 रक्तिकाs).

विस्तृ 5 U., **विस्तॄ** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse. -2 To cover, fill. -3 To extend, expand. -4 To strew or scatter about. -5 To speak diffusively about. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितृकं यौवनम् Ś. 1. -2 To increase; विस्तारितः कुञ्जरकर्णतालैः (रेणुः) R. 7. 39. -3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः। सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24; (विस्तरेण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरशः 'in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars'; अङ्गुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1; विस्तरेणात्मनो योगं विभूतिं च जनार्दन (भूयः कथय) Bg. 10. 18). -3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. -4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number; उभे पुरवरे रम्ये विस्तरैरुपशोभिते Rām. 7. 101. 14. -5 A bed, layer. -6 A seat, stool. -7 Affectionate solicitation. -8 High degree, intensity. -9 (pl.) Great wealth, riches.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; प्रान्तविस्तारभाजाम् Mal. 1. 27. -2 Amplitude, breadth; पञ्चयोजनविस्तारम् Mb. 14. 58. 39; विलोकयन्त्यो वपुरापुरक्ष्णां प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिण्यः R. 2. 11; तत एव च विस्तारम् Bg. 13. 30. -3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude; मध्ये श्यामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपाण्डुः Me. 18. -4 Details, full particulars; कण्वोऽपि तावच्छ्रुतविस्तारः क्रियताम् Ś. 7. -5 The diameter of a circle. -6 A shrub. -7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. -2 Wide, broad; विस्तीर्णं योजनं स्निग्धं ततो द्विगुणमायतम् Rām. 7. 13. 3. -3 Large, great, extensive. -Comp. -जानु *a.* bandy-legged (as a girl, hence unfit for marriage). -पर्णम् a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. -2 Broad, expanded. -3 Ample. -4 Diffuse, prolix. -5 Developed. -6 Far-sounding.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Breadth, width, magnitude. -3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 Ā. 1 To stand apart. -2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्भुवं व्याप्य वितिष्ठमानम् Śi. 4. 4. -3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्थान *a.* Belonging to another place or organ (as a sound).

विस्पन्दः 1 See विष्यन्दः. -2 A drop (कण); तस्य शुक्रस्य विस्पन्दान् पांसून् संगृह्य भूमितः Mb. 13. 85. 99.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. -2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फर्, -विस्फुर् 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble; Mb. 1. 52. 5. -2 To move about, struggle; विस्फुरन्तीं यथाकामं मैथुनायोपचक्रमे Rām. 7. 80. 16; Mb. 1. 125. 8. -3 To shine, gleam; किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4. -4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *Caus.* in the same sense); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमण्डलचापचक्रं कः सिन्धुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 26. -5 (esp. विस्फर्) To open wide (eyes). -*Caus.* To draw (a bow); विस्फार्यमाणस्य ततो भुजाभ्यां भूतानि भर्त्रा धनुरन्तकस्य Ki. 17. 24; Rām. 7. 28. 45.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. -2 The twang of a bow; यस्य विस्फारनिर्घोषैः स्तनन्ति स्म दिशो दश Rām 7. 28. 45. -3 Opening wide.

विस्फारकः A kind of dangerous fever.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. -2 Trembling, tremulous. -3 Twanged; विकृष्टविस्फारितचापमण्डलः Ki. 14.

31. -4 Dilated, expanded. -5 Manifested, displayed. -6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. -2 Swollen, enlarged. -3 Flashing, glittering; एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमण्डलचापचक्रम् Ve. 2. 26.

विस्फु(स्फू)र्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. -2 To resound. -3 To increase. -4 To shine, appear; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10. 444.

विस्फूर्जः Roaring, thundering.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. -2 A clap or peal of thunder. -3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममैव जन्मान्तरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62. -4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोर्मिविस्फूर्जथुनिर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जितम् 1 Roar, shout; क्व च विक्रान्तता याता क्व च विस्फूर्जितं महत् Mb. 9. 31. 33. -2 Rolling. -3 Fruit, result; तत् सर्वं सुरलोकदेवसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितम् Bh. 2. 125; 3. 143; त्वद्भक्तेस्त्रिपुरहर विस्फूर्जितमिदम् Śiva-mahimna 11. -3 The impetuous motion (of wind); धाराणां च निपातेन वायोर्विस्फूर्जितेन च Mb. 3. 171. 6. -4 Knitting, contraction (of the brows); विश्वं विध्वंसयन् वीर्यशौर्यविस्फूर्जितभ्रुवा Bhāg. 4. 24. 57.

विस्फुलिङ्गः 1 A spark of fire; यथाग्नेः क्षुद्रा विस्फुलिङ्गा व्युच्चरन्ति Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 20; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुलिङ्गा विप्रतिष्ठेरन् Ś. B. -2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः, -टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. -2 Small-pox. -3 Cracking, crashing; Mb.

विस्फोटकः 1 A blister, boil; (also विस्फोटिका). -2 A kind of leprosy. -3 Small-pox.

विस्फोटनम् 1 The appearance of blisters. -2 Loud roaring.

विस्मि 1 Ā. 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्रावीण्येन विसिष्मिये R. 15. 68; उद्वीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेशम् Śi. 4. 19; Bk. 5. 51. -2 To admire. -3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. -*Caus.* To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजाम् R. 10. 50. -2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:- विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः॥ 207. -3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -4 Uncertainty, doubt. **-Comp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट** *a.* astonished, struck with wonder. **-पदम्** a matter of astonishment; मधुस्फीता वाचः परमममृतं निर्मितवतस्तव ब्रह्मन् किं वागपि सुरगुरोर्विस्मयपदम् Śiva-mahimna 3.

विस्मयंकर, -विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मयनम् Astonishment, wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Astonishing; येन मेऽपहृतं तेजो देवविस्मापनं महत् Bhāg. 1. 15. 5. **-नः** 1 The god of love. -2 Trick, deceit, illusion. **-नम्** 1 Causing wonder. -2 Anything causing wonder. -3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. -2 Disconcerted. -3 Proud; दृप्तं संख्ये द्विपबलाद्वयसा चापि विस्मितम् Mb. 7. 27. 8.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

विस्मेर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथम् Ś. 5. 1; यदा तु अन्यसङ्गात् पूर्ववृत्तं विस्मृतो भवान् Ś. 6. -*Caus.* To cause to forget; अनिर्देश्यसुखः स्वर्गः कस्तं विस्मारयिष्यति V. 3. 18.

विस्मरणम् Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; मय्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ Ś. 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्रम् A smell like that of raw meat. -*a.* Stinking of; (शिखिशिखाश्रेणयः) अजस्रस्रुतबहलवसावासविस्रं स्वनन्ति Nāg. 4. 18; N. 22. 50. **-Comp. -गन्ध, गान्धि, गन्धिन्** *a.* raw smelling; रुधिरवसाविस्रगन्धिः कुठारः A. R. 4. 25; जानुक विस्रगंधी गोधादी मत्स्यबन्धः एव निःसंशयम् Ś. 6. **-गन्धिः** yellow orpiment.

विस्रंस् 1 Ā. 1 To slip down, become loosened. -2 To fall down, drop, slip. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्रंसयन्ती नवकर्णिकारम् Ku. 3. 62. -2 To loosen, relax, slacken. -3 To betray.

विस्रंसः, -सा 1 Falling down. -2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अन्तर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलन्मन्दारविस्रंसनः Gīt. 3. -2 Untying, loosening; नीविविस्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. **-नम्** 1 Falling down. -2 Flowing, dropping. -3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm. **-Comp. -चेतस्** *a.* one whose spirit is dejected.

विस्रस्, विस्रसा Decay, debility, decrepitude; इह चेदशकद् बोद्धुं प्राक् शरीरस्य विस्रसः Kaṭh. 6. 4.

विस्रब्ध, विस्रम्भ See विश्रब्ध, विश्रम्भ. **-विस्रब्धम्** *ind.* Confidently, without reserve; विस्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्राद् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417.

विस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth, trickle, ooze. -2 To melt, dissolve.

विस्रवः, विस्रावः Flowing, dropping, trickling; विमुक्तकवचः क्रुद्धः सिद्धः शोणितविस्रवैः Rām. 7. 21. 38.

विस्रावणम् 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विस्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वन् 1 P. To roar, yell; क्रोष्टा डिम्बं व्यष्वणद् व्यस्वनच्च Śi. 18. 77.

विस्वर *a* 1 Discordant. -2 Having no sound. -रः Discord. -रम् *ind.* Pronounced with a wrong accent.

विह (Only in the beginning of a compound) The sky, air.

विहगः [विहायसा गच्छति गम्-ड नि०] 1 A bird; sky-goer; हैडिम्बश्च महावीर्यो विहगो मद्गुलोपमः Mb. 3. 144. 24; वीचिक्षोभस्तनितविहगश्रेणिकाञ्चीगुणायाः Me. 28; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow; अयोमुखैश्च विहगैर्द्राक्ष्वयिष्ये महारथान् Mb. 7. 195. 43. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general. -7 A particular configuration of stars (all planets being situated in the 4th and the 10th houses).

विहंगः 1 A bird; विश्वासाय विहंगानाम् R. 1. 51; (एष धर्मो) विहंगमहिषीणां च विज्ञेयः प्रसवं प्रति Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow; Mb. 8. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. -अरातिः a falcon, hawk. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Garuḍa.

विहंगम *a.* Moving in the sky, flying; प्रभुः संकल्पसिद्धोऽस्मि कामचारी विहंगमः Mb. 5. 192. 4. -मः 1 A bird; (गृहदीर्घिकाः) मदकलोदकलोलविहंगमाः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39; H. 1. 34. -2 The sun; तथेत्युक्त्वा तु तां कुन्तीमाविवेश विहंगमः Mb. 3. 307. 23.

विहंगमा, विहंगमिका, विहंगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहत् *f.* A barren cow (see वेहत्).

विहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अलं) सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहन्तुम् Ki. 5. 17; 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विघ्नन्ति रक्षांसि वने क्रतूंश्च Bk. 1. 19; Śi. 14. 8; R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तद् भूतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वं संबन्धिनो मे प्रणयं विहन्तुम् R. 2. 58; न व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.

विहतिः A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout. -4 Repulse, frustration; मनोभिः सोद्वेगैः प्रणयविहतिध्वस्तरुचयः Ki. 10. 63.

विहननम् 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहस् 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gīt. 9; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 52.

विहसतिका, विहसनम्, विहसितम्, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; मालतीमुखावलोकनविहस्ततया Māl. 1; R. 5. 49; पितामहस्तामालोक्य विहस्तामस्थिरां स्थिराम् Śiva B. 5. 47; शाहराजात्मज शिशो विहाय स्वां विहस्तताम् *ibid* 21. 23. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रुजाविहस्तचरणम् M. 4. -4 Adroit, skilled. -5 Learned, wise. -स्तः A eunuch.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहा 2 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकम् Ki. 1. 44; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 43; R. 2. 40; 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 3. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. -तम् A gift, donation.

विहाय *ind.* 1 At a distance from. -2 More than. -3 Inspite of. -4 With the exception of.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीनः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहानः, -नम् Morning, dawn.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; गरुत्मतां संहतिभिर्विहायः क्षणप्रकाशाभिरिवावतेने Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; अमोचि चञ्चूपुटमौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99.

विहायस See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed; विहिता व्यङ्गिता तेषाम् Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See धा with वि). -तम् An order, a command, decree; परतो दैवविहितायत्तम् Pt. 1. -Comp. -क्षण *a.* intent upon. -प्रतिषिद्ध *a.* enjoined and prohibited.

विहितिः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विहृ 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. –2 To remove, destroy. –3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in बाष्पं विहरति. –4 To pass (as time). –5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसन्ते Gīt. 1; गन्धमादनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. –6 To go in various directions. –7 To live. –8 To change, alternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. –2 Separation, disunion. –3 Changing. –4 Play, pastime; विहर उदीक्षया यदि परस्य विमुक्त ततः Bhāg. 10. 87. 29.

विहरणम् 1 Removing, taking away. –2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. –3 Pleasure, pastime; क्वचिद्गीताज्ञानं क्वचिदपि परस्त्रीविहरणम् Viṣṇu-mahimna 12. –4 Opening, expanding; P. I. 3. 20. –5 Stepping out; P. I. 3. 41.

विहर्तृ *m.* 1 A roamer. –2 A robber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. –2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. –3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation, diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुगतेव नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68; 13. 38; 19. 37. –4 Tread, stepping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विकर्षणैः पाणिविहारहारिभिः Ki. 4. 15; दरमन्थरचरणविहारम् Gīt. 11. –5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure-garden; आरामैश्च विहारैश्च शोभमानं समन्ततः Rām. 7. 70. 13. –6 The shoulder. –7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. –8 A temple in general. –9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. –10 Opening, expansion. –11 The palace or banner of Indra. –12 A palace in general. –13 A kind of bird. –14 (Mīmāṁsā) The triad of fires, viz. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण; विहारे लौकिकानामर्थं साधयेत् etc. MS. 12. 2. 1; (विहार इति गार्हपत्यादिरग्नित्रेता उच्यते विहरणात् ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 1.). –15 N. of the country मगध (modern Bihar). –16 The sacrificer's house (यजमानगृह); Bhāg. 4. 5. 14. –Comp. –गृहम् a pleasure-house. –दासी a nun. –भूमिः a grazing ground, pasturage. –यात्रा a pleasure-walk.

विहारणम् Pleasure, delight.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by; मृगयाविहारिणः Ś. 1; Pt. 2. 20; व्योमैकान्तविहारिणोऽपि विहगाः संप्राप्नुवन्त्यापदम् H. –2 Expanding. –3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहारवत् *a.* Delighting in; भक्ष्मभोज्यविहारवान् Mb. 14. 59. 11; Ms. 10. 9.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. –2 Expanded. –3 Transposed, varied. –4 Distributed, disposed. –तम् 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विकृत also in this sense). –2 Sport, play; Dk. 2. 6. –3 A walk. –4 Hesitation.

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. –2 Sport, pastime, pleasure; अयं विन्ध्यो येनाहृतविहृतिराध्मानमजहात् Mv. 7. 14. –3 Expansion.

विहेठः 1 Hurt, injury. –2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेठकः 1 An injurer. –2 A reviler, calumniator; अतीवरूपसंपन्नो न कंचिदवमन्यते । अतीवजल्पन् दुर्वाचो भवतीह विहेठकः ॥ Mb. 1. 74. 89.

विहेठनम् 1 Injuring, hurting. –2 Rubbing, grinding. –3 Afflicting. –4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विहेल् *Caus.* Ā. (विहेलयते) To vex, annoy; Mb. 13.

विह्वल् 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अन्तर्भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं विह्वलत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Māl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; क्षणमात्रसखीं सुजातयोः स्तनयोस्तामवलोक्य विह्वला R. 8. 37, –2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. –3 Delirious, beside oneself. –4 Afflicted, distressed; वित्तव्याधिविकारविह्वलगिरां नामापि न श्रूयते Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. –5 Desponding. –6 Fused, liquid. –Comp. –चेतस् *a.* low-spirited. –तनु *a.* one whose body is exhausted.

वी I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. –2 To approach. –3 To pervade. –4 To bring, convey. –5 To throw, cast. –6 To eat, consume. –7 To obtain. –8 To conceive, bring forth. –9 To be born or produced. –10 To shine, be beautiful. –11 To desire, wish. –12 To shine. –II. (वि + इ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; तस्यामहं त्वयि च संप्रति वीतचिन्तः Ś. 4. 13; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध, etc. –2 To undergo a change; सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् Sk. –3 To spend. –4 To be diffused, to spread. –5 To vanish, disappear. –6 To cross over, traverse.

वीः 1 Act of going, motion. –2 A female bird.

वीकः 1 Wind. –2 A bird. –3 The mind.

वीका = अक्षिमलम्.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभगं तथैव खलु सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. –2 To regard or consider as. –3 To think fit. –4 To study, peruse.

वीक्षम् 1 A visible object. –2 Surprise, astonishment. –क्षः, –क्षा 1 Seeing, gazing at. –2 Investigation. –3 Knowledge, intelligence. –4 Unconsciousness.

वीक्षणम्, –णा 1 Seeing, looking at, sight. –2 A glance. –3 Investigation. –णम् An eye; आवव्राते वीक्षणे च क्षणेन Śi. 18. 30. –2 (In astrol.) Aspect of the planets.

वीक्षितम् A look, glance; अयुगपदुन्नमितभ्रु वीक्षितं च Ki. 10. 61.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. **-क्ष्यः** 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. **-क्ष्यम्** 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीङ्खा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m., f.,* **वीची** [Uṇ. 4 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56; 12. 100; Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure; कुतोऽवीचिर्वीचिस्तव यदि गता लोचनपथम् Gaṅgāṣṭaka (by Śaṁkarāchārya) 6. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. **-Comp. -क्षोभः** roughness of waves; वीचिक्षोभस्तनितविहगश्रेणिकाञ्चीगुणायाः Me. 28. **-मालिन्** *m.* the ocean.

वीज् I. 1 Ā. (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति-ते) 1 To fan, cool by fanning; खं वीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृन्तैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -2 To stroke, caress. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan; संलक्ष्यते पवनवेगचलैः पयोदै राजेव चामरवरैरुपवीज्यमानः Ṛs. 3. 4; Ś. 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. **-नम्** 1 Fanning; तदनु ज्वलनं मदर्पितं त्वरयेर्दक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36; Śi. 17. 6. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज, वीजक, वीजल, वीजिक, वीजिन, वीज्य } See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन्, and बीज्य.

वीटा 1 A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāthī विटीदांडूचा खेळ); क्रीडन्तो वीटया तत्र वीराः पर्यचरन्मुदा । पपात कूपे सा वीटा तेषां वै क्रीडतां तदा ॥ Mb. 1. 131. 17. -2 A kind of metal or stone ball (held in the mouth as a form of penance); इत्येवं ब्रुवतस्तस्य जटी वीटामुखः कृशः Mb. 15. 26. 18.

वीटिः, वीटिका, वीटी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. विडा = ताम्बूल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice; त्वं मुग्धाक्षि विनैव कञ्चुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि प्रियतमे तद्वीटिकासंस्पृशि । Amaru. 27.

वीडु *a.* Ved. Strong, firm.

वीणा 1 The (Indian) lute; मूकीभूतायां वीणायाम् K.; उत्सङ्गे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणाम् Me. 88. -2 Lightning. -3 A particular configuration of stars. **-Comp. -अनुबन्धः** the tie of a lute. **-आस्यः** an epithet of Nārada. **-दण्डः** the neck of a lute; न हि तुम्बीफलविकलो वीणादण्डः प्रयाति महिमानम् Bv. 1. 80. **-पाणिः** N. of Nārada. **-प्रसेवः** the damper on a lute. **-वादः, -वादकः** a lutanist.

वीणिन् *m.* A lute-player.

वीत *p. p.* [वि० इ-क्त] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); वीतचिन्त, वीतस्पृह, वीतभी, वीतशङ्क &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn; शुचिवल्कवीततनुः Ki. 6. 31. **-तः** An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. **-तम्** Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. l. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुल्ललन्तम् Śi. 5. 47. **-Comp. -दम्भ** *a.* humble, lowly. **-भय** *a.* fearless, intrepid; वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 (v. l.). (**-यः**) an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-मत्सर** *a.* free from envy; नियतो वीतमत्सरः Ms. 11. 111. **-मल** *a.* pure. **-राग** *a.* 1 free from desire. -2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3 colourless. (**-गः**) 1 a sage who has subdued his passions; विशन्ति यद्यतयो वीतरागाः Bg. 8. 11. -2 a deified Jaina saint. **-शोकः** (= अशोकः) the Aśoka tree. **-सूत्रम्** the sacred thread; V. 5.

वीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः [वी-क्तिन्] A horse. **-तिः** *f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -7 Separation; termination (निवृत्ति); भववीतये Ki. 6. 41, 44. **-Comp. होत्रः** 1 fire. -2 the sun.

वीथिः, -थी *f.* [विथ्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A road, way; पिपतिषतां विलङ्घ्य वीथीम् Ki. 7. 17; यदि रोहिण्याः शकटं भिनत्ति रविनन्दनो गगनवीथ्याम् Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; घनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतः Śi. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D. :— वीथ्यामेको भवेदङ्कः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशभाषितैरुक्तैश्चित्रां प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूचयेद् भूरिशृङ्गारं किंचिदन्यान् रसानपि । मुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः । 520. -6 A race-course; a training ground for horses; सिद्धं मुखे नवसु वीथिषु कश्चिदश्वम् Śi. 5. 60 (com. वीथयो नवाश्वानां सर्वत्र धारादार्ढ्यार्थाः परिमिताः प्रचारदेशाः). -7 A particular division of the planetary sphere.

वीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper on which pictures are drawn (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां वीथिकायामालिखितम् U. 1.

वीथीकृत *a.* Placed or arranged in rows or heaps; कोटिशश्च सुवर्णं च तेषामकृतकं तथा । वीथीकृतममेयात्मा प्राहिणोन्मधुसूदनः ॥ Mb. 1. 199. 18.

विध्र *a.* Pure, clean. **-ध्रम्** 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well; कूपवीनाहवेलायामपश्यत महागजम् Mb. 11. 5. 14.

वीनाहिन् *m.* A well.

वीपा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिञ्चति; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

वीबुक्कोशः A chowrie (चामर).

वीभ् 1 Ā. (वीभते) To boast, brag.

वीर [अजेः रक् वीभावश्च Uṇ. 2. 13] *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. **-रः** 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोऽप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनन्दनोऽपि U. 5. 33. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); अस्तोकवीरगुरुसाहसमद्भुतं च Mv. 1. 6; it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर; for explanation see these words s. v.). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son; अस्य कुले वीरो जायते Ch. Up. 3. 13. 6; वीरं मे दत्त पितरः Śrādhamantras. -7 A husband. -8 The Arjuna tree. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavīra tree. -11 N. of Viṣṇu. **-रम्** 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Uśīra q. v. -5 Iron; Gīrvāṇa. **-Comp. -अध्वन्, -मार्गः** a heroic death. **-अम्लः** a kind of sorrel. **-आशंसनम्** 1 keeping watch. -2 the post of danger in battle. -3 a forlorn hope. -4 a field of battle; पयोदजालमिव तद्वीराशंसनमाबभौ Śi. 19. 79. **-आसनम्** 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation; एकं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितम्। इतरस्मिंस्तथैवोरुं वीरासनमिति स्मृतम्॥ cf. पर्यङ्क. -2 kneeling on one knee. -3 a field of battle. -4 the station of a sentinel. **-ईशः, -ईश्वरः** 1 epithets of Śiva. -2 a great hero. **-उज्झः** a Brahmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. **-काम** *a.* desirous of male offspring. **-कीटः** an insignificant or contemptible warrior. **-गतिः** Indra's heaven. **-जयन्तिका** 1 a war-dance. -2 war, battle. **-तरुः** 1 the Bilva tree. -2 the Arjuna tree. **-धन्वन्** *m.* an epithet of the god of love. **-पट्टः** a sort of military dress. **-पट्टिका** a gold band worn by men across the forehead; नलस्य भाले मणिवीरपट्टिकानिभेव लग्नः परिधिर्विधोर्बभौ N. 15. 61. **-पत्नी** the wife of a hero. **-पानम् (णम्)** an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle; मदोऽयं संप्रहारेऽस्मिन् वीरपानं समर्थ्यताम् Rām. 4. 11. 38. **-बाहुः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-भद्रः** 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Śiva from his matted hair; see दक्ष; महावीरोऽपि रे भद्र मम सर्वगणेष्विह। वीरभद्राख्यया हि त्वं प्रथितिं परमां व्रज। कुरु मे सत्वरं कर्म दक्षयज्ञं क्षयं नय॥ Kāśīkhaṇḍa. -2 a distinguished hero. -3 a horse fit for the Aśvamedha sacrifice. -4 a kind of fragrant grass. **-भवन्ती** the elder sister; Gīrvāṇa. **-भावः** heroic nature. **-मर्दलः** a war-drum. **-मुद्रिका** a ring worn on the middle toe. **-रजस्** *n.* red lead. **-रसः** 1 the sentiment of heroism. -2 a warlike feeling. **-रेणुः** N. of Bhīmasena. **-लोकः** Indra's heaven. **-वादः** glory. **-विप्लावकः** a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. **-वृक्षः** 1 the Arjuna tree. -2 the marking-nut plant. **-व्रत** *a.* adhering to one's purpose; पूर्णः श्रुतधरो राजन्नाह वीरव्रतो मुनिः Bhāg. 10. 87. 45. **-तम्** heroism. **-शङ्कुः** an arrow. **-शयः, -शयनम्, -शय्या** the couch of a dead or wounded hero in a battle; battlefield; कलेवरं योगरतो विजह्याद्यदग्रणीर्वीरशयेऽनिवृत्तः Bhāg. 6. 10. 33. -2 a particular posture. **-सूः** *f.* the mother of a hero; (so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः, -प्रसविनी); तस्यात्मनोऽर्धं पत्न्यास्ते नान्वगाद्वीरसूः कृपी Bhāg. 1. 7. 45. -2 the mother of a male child. **-सेनः** N. of the father of Nala. **-सैन्यम्** garlic. **-स्कन्धः** a buffalo. **-स्थानम्** = वीरासन (1); स्थाणुभूतो महातेजा वीरस्थानेन पाण्डव Mb. 3. 122. 2; 13. 142. 8; (= स्वर्ग) heaven; वीरासनं वीरशय्यां वीरस्थानमुपागतम्। अक्षयास्तस्य वै लोकाः सर्वकामगमास्तथा॥ Mb. 13. 7. 13. **-हत्या** the killing of a man; murder of a son; चान्द्रायणं चरेन्मासं वीरहत्यासमं हि तत् Ms. 11. 41; वीरहत्यामवाप्तोऽसि वह्नीनुद्वास्य यत्नतः Śaṅkaradigvijaya 8. 26. **-हन्** *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire; तेनादरयन्त वीरघ्ना न तु वीरघ्नो जनाः N. 17. 197; (cf. Note on N. 17. 197 given by the English translator Handiqui, P. 630.). -2 A child-murderer; वीरहा वा एष देवानां भवति योऽग्निमुद्वासयते Ts. 1. 5. 2. -3 N. of Viṣṇu.

वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavīra plant.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero. -2 An arrow. **-रम्** A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरंधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् *a.* 1 Full of heroes. -2 Manly, heroic. **-ती** A woman whose husband and sons are living; स्त्रियो वीरवतीश्चार्चेत् स्रग्गन्धबलिमण्डनैः Bhāg. 6. 18. 53.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murā). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree. -8 A woman with a husband and a son living; L. D. B.

वीरायते (वीरयते) Den. Ā. To act like a hero, show heroism; इतोऽपि किं वीरयसे न कुर्वतः नृपान् धनुर्बाणगुणैर्वशं वदान् N. 12. 27; Ait. Br. 12. 9.

वीरणम् N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant); वीरणस्तम्बके लग्नाः सर्वतः परिभक्षिते Mb. 1. 13. 17.

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A deep place.

वीरिणम् See ईरिण.

वीरुध्, -धा *f.* 1 A spreading creeper; लता प्रतानिनी वीरुत् Ak.; आहोस्वित् प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टम्भितो वीरुधाम् Ś. 5. 9; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general; भृशं ददर्शाश्रममण्डपोपमाः सपुष्पहासाः स निवेशवीरुधः Ki. 4. 19.

वीरुधः A tree; तदा वैरे समुत्पन्ने न दग्धो वीरुधो यथा Rām. 7. 35. 11.

वीर्यम् [वीर्-यत्, वीरस्य भावो यत् वा] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43; R. 2. 4; 3. 62; 11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. –2 Vigour, strength. –3 Virility; वीर्यशौर्याभ्यां च पिता ऋषभ इतीदं नाम चकार Bhāg. 5. 4. 2. –4 Energy, firmness, courage. –5 Power, potency; जाने तपसो वीर्यम् Ś. 3. 2. –6 Efficacy (of medicines); अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4; Ku. 2. 48. –7 Semen virile; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य Ku. 3. 15; वसोर्वीर्योत्पन्नामभजत मुनिर्मत्स्यतनयाम् Pt. 4. 50. –8 Splendour, lustre. –9 The seed of plants. –10 Dignity, consequence. –11 Poison. –12 Gold (हिरण्य); अन्नं वीर्यं महीतव्यं प्रेतकर्मण्यपातिते Mb. 12. 165. 39. **–Comp. –आधानम्** impregnation. **–करः** marrow. **–जः** a son. **–प्रपातः** seminal effusion, discharge of semen. **–शालिन्** *a.* strong. **–शुल्क** *a.* purchased by valour. **–हीन** *a.* 1 cowardly, pusilanimous. –2 seedless. –3 impotent.

वीर्यवत् *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. –2 Efficacious.

वीर्या *f.* (=वीर्यम्); L. D. B.

वीवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. –2 A burden. –3 Store of corn etc.; रुध्यध्वं निर्विषासूश्शिशुयुवतिजनान् वीवधांश्चाद्रियध्वम् Mv. 6. 16; Śi. 2. 64. –4 A way, road; अज्ञातवीवधासारतोयशस्यो व्रजेत्तु यः Pt. 3. 41.

वीवधिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. –2 A general dealer.

वीशः A kind of weight (= 20 Palas = $\frac{1}{5}$ Tulā).

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. –2 A sanctuary.

वुङ्ग् 1 P. (वुङ्गति) To leave, abandon.

वुण्ट् 10 U. (वुण्टयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To perish.

वुन्घ् 10 P. (वुन्घयति) To kill; to hurt; L. D. B.

वुवूर्षु *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वुस् See वुस्.

वूर्ण *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1, 5, 9 U. (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणुते, वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत; *pass.* व्रियते) 1 To choose, select as a boon; वृतं तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाणम् Bk. 3. 6. –2 To choose for oneself (Ātm.); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतम् R. 3. 6. –3 To choose in marriage, woo, court; अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतुम् Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. –4 To beg, solicit, ask for. –5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृतश्चन्द्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. –6 To surround, encompass; वृतस्त्वं पात्रेसमितैः खट्वाऽऽरूढः प्रमादवान् Bk. 5. 10; U. 4. 18; R. 12. 61. –7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. –8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. –9 To love, adore. *–Caus.* (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. –2 To avert from (with abl.). –3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress, check, hinder; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11. *–Desid.* (वुवूर्षति-ते, विवरिषति-ते; विवरीषति-ते) To wish to choose. –II. 10 U. (वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या माता वित्तं पिता श्रुतम् Pt. 4. 68. –2 To choose in marriage. –3 To ask for, beg, solicit, (with two acc.); तां त्वां संवरणस्यार्थे वरयामि विभावसो Mb.; शैलेन्द्रं वरयामासुर्गङ्गां त्रिपथगां नदीम् Rām.

वृत *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Chosen, selected. –2 Covered, screened. –3 Hidden. –4 Surrounded, encompassed. –5 Agreed or assented to. –6 Hired. –7 Spoiled, vitiated. –8 Served. –9 Affected by. –10 Round, circular. **–Comp. –अर्चिस्** night.

वृतिः *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. –2 Hiding, covering, concealing. –3 Asking, soliciting. –4 An entreaty, a request. –5 Surrounding, encompassing. –6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure; प्रत्यासन्नौ कुरबकवृतेर्माधवीमण्डपस्य Me. 80; Māl. 6. 19. –7 Cultivation (esp. that of the Piper Betel). **–Comp. –द्रुमः** a boundary tree. **–मार्गः** a fenced road.

वृतिंकर *a.* Surrounding, encompassing. **–रः** The tree called विकङ्कत.

वृक् 1 Ā. (वर्कते) To accept, to seize.

वृकः [Uṇ. 3. 41] 1 A wolf; पापारम्भकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरम् Māl. 5. 24. –2 A hyena. –3 A jackal. –4 A crow. –5 An owl. –6 A robber. –7 A Kṣatriya. –8 Turpentine. –9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. –10 N. of a demon. –11 N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष). –12 N. of a fire in the stomach. –13 A plough. –14 The moon; Nir. 5. 20. –15 The sun; Nir. 5. 21. **–Comp. –अरातिः, –अरिः** a dog. **–उदरः** 1 an epithet of Brahman. –2 of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince; पौण्ड्रं दध्मौ महाशङ्खं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15; Ki. 2. 1; Ve. 1. 26. **–कर्मन्** *a.* wolfish. **–दंशः** a dog. **–धूपः** 1 turpentine. –2 a compound perfume; वृकधूपं सर्जरसं शिलाजतु च सिक्थकम् Śiva B. 30. 17. **–धूर्तः** a jackal. **–धूर्तकः** 1 a bear. –2 a jackal. **–वाला** a piece of timber at the side of a door.

वृक्कः, –क्का 1 The heart. –2 A kidney (in dual in this sense).

वृक्ण *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided; यद्वृक्षो वृक्णो रोहति मूलान्नवतरः पुनः Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 28. –2 Torn. –3 Broken.

वृक्त *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. –2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष् 1 Ā. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept, select. –2 To cover.

वृक्षः [व्रश्च्-क्स Uṇ. 3. 66] 1 A tree; आत्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्येतानि देहिनाम्. –2 A tree bearing visible flowers and fruit; अपुष्पाः फलवन्तो ये ते वनस्पतयः स्मृताः। पुष्पिणः

फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तूभयतः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 1. 47. -3 Wrightia Antidysenterica (Mar. इंद्रजव, कुडा). -Comp. -अङ्घ्रिः the root of a tree. -अदनः 1 a carpenter's chisel. -2 a hatchet. -3 the fig-tree. -4 the *Piyala* tree. -अधिरूढः [also वृक्षाधिरुढम्, वृक्षाधिरूढिः *f.*] a kind of embrace by women resembling the climbing of trees by creepers [बाहुभ्यां कण्ठमालिङ्ग्य कामिनी कान्त उत्थिते । अङ्कमारोहते यस्य वृक्षारुढः स उच्यते Nārāyaṇa's com. on N. 7. 97.]; क्रमोद्गता पीवरताधिजङ्घं वृक्षाधिरूढं विदुषी किमस्याः N. 7. 97; वल्ली पुरन्धिपटलं घटिताभिरामवृक्षाधिरूढकमुपैति परामभिख्याम् Haravijaya 5. 33. -अम्लः the hog-plum. (-म्लम्) the fruit of the tamarind tree; वृक्षाम्लमाममम्लोष्णं वातघ्नं कफपित्तलम् । पक्वं तु गुरु संग्राहि कटुकं तुवरं लघु ॥ Bhāva P. -आमयः Lac, resin. -आरोपकः the planter of a tree; Ms. 3. 163. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1 a bird. -2 an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् *m.* 1 a kind of small owl. -2 a bird. -उत्पलः the Karṇikāra tree.-ओकस् *m.* an ape. -कुक्कुटः a wild cock. -खण्डम् a grove or clump of trees. -गुल्म *a.* covered with trees and shrubs; Ms. 7. 192. -गृहः a bird. चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree. (-यम्) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -तक्षकः a wood-feller. -धूपः turpentine. -नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin; Ms. 5. 6. -पाकः the fig tree. -भवनम् the hollow of a tree. -भिद् *f.* an axe. -भेदिन् *m.* 1 a hatchet. -2 a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका = वाटी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a squirrel. -संकटम् a forest-thicket.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree; अतन्द्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षकान् घटस्तनप्रस्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kuṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृज् I. 2 Ā. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose; आसामेकतमां वृङ्ध्वं सवर्णां स्वर्गभूषणाम् Bhāg. 11. 4. 14; 5. 1. 16. -3 To atone for, efface, purify; तन्मे रेतः पिता वृङ्क्तामित्यस्यैतन्निदर्शनम् Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -8 To take away; परस्परं घ्नन्ति शपन्ति वृञ्जते पशून् स्त्रियोऽर्थान् पुरुदस्यवो जनाः Bhāg. 1. 18. 44. -III. 1 P., 10 U. [वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते, वर्जित] 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave out, except; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः Ś. 6. 28. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. (The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations:— वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगं वृङ्क्ते च वृषलैः सह । वर्जयत्यनार्जवोपेतैः स वर्जयति दुर्जनैः ॥]

वृक्त *p. p.* Bent, turned, twisted.

वृजन [वृजेः क्युः Uṇ. 3. 77] *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -नम् 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.

वृजिन [वृजेः इनच् कित् च Uṇ. 2. 45-46] *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. -2 Wicked, sinful; कर्म चैतदसाधूनां वृजिनानामसाधुवत् Mb. 3. 207. 46. -नः 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगम् K. R. -नम् 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 33; निराकरिष्णोर्वृजिनादृतेऽपि R. 14. 57; दुर्जना यवनास्तात वृजिनानि वितन्वते Śiva B. 5. 39. -2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense); वृजिनं नार्हति प्राप्तुं पूज्यं वन्द्यमभीक्ष्णशः Bhāg. 1. 7. 46. -3 Red leather.

वृण् I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणुते) To eat, consume. -II. 6 P. (वृणति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् I. 4 Ā. (वृत्यते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. -2 To distribute, divide. -II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते) To shine. III. 1 Ā. (वर्तते but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; ववृते, अवृतत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्तिष्यते-वर्त्स्यति, वर्तितुम्, वृत्त) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते Ś. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महत् कुतूहलं वर्तते Pt. 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्तताम् Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1. -2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. -3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित् प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानान्तरं गम्यताम् Subhas. 'now it is evening' &c.; Ś. Til. 6; अभितो ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं वर्तते विदितात्मनाम् Bg. 5. 26. -4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. -5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); कस्त्वं किं वर्तसे ब्रह्मन् ज्ञातुमिच्छामहे वयम् Rām. 1. 10. 12; फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. -6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते Ś. 1; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; नानवाप्तमवाप्तव्यं वर्त एव च कर्मणि Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्तताम् U. 6; कविर्निसर्गसौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुम् R. 10. 25; मित्रवन्मय्यवर्तिष्ट Dk.; Ms. 7. 104; 8. 173; 11. 30. -9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. -10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तदशक्यारम्भादुपरम्य मातुर्मते वर्तस्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्यसमीपस्थे चन्द्रमसि पुष्यशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3 (often used in lexicons in this sense). -12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण किं फलं यो वै पितृदुःखाय वर्तते. -13 To

rest or depend upon. –*Caus.* (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. –2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः S. 7. 6. –3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; हस्तवर्तमवीवृतत् Bk. 15. 37. –4 To do, practise, exhibit; नान्तर्वर्तयति ध्वनत्सु जलदेष्वामन्द्रमुद्राजितम् Mal. 9. 33. –5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोऽधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं कश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत् समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. –6 To spend, pass (as time). –7 To live on, subsist; रामोऽपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Ātm. also; मदासिक्तमुखैर्मृगाधिपः करिभिर्वर्तयते स्वयं हतैः Ki. 2. 18. –8 To relate, describe; तत्र ते वर्तयिष्यामि यथा नैतत् प्रधानतः Mb. 12. 19. 10; 1. 116. 18. –9 To perceive, comprehend. –10 To study. –11 To shine. –12 To speak. –13 To shed (as tears); तावुभौ च समालिङ्ग्य रामोऽप्यश्रूण्यवर्तयत् Ram. 2. 99. 40. –*Desid.* (विवृत्सति, विवर्तिषते).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Lived, existed. –2 Occurred, happened. –3 Completed, finished. –4 Performed, done, acted. –5 Past, gone. –6 Round, circular; निवृत्तवृत्तोरुपयोधरक्रमः Ki. 8. 3; विशालवक्षास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. –7 Dead, deceased; पत्यौ जीवति वृत्तायाः प्रजायास्तद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 195; वृत्तं युद्धे शूरमाश्लिष्य काचित् Si. 18. 60. –8 Firm, fixed. –9 Read through, studied; P. VII. 2. 26. –10 Derived from. –11 Famous. –12 Covered; स्वभावस्रोतसा वृत्तमुह्यते सततं जगत् Mb. 12. 235. 13. –13 Turned. –14 Unimpaired (अप्रतिहत); महाभूतादि (व्यञ्जयन्) वृत्तौजाः प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6. (See वृत्). –**त्तः** 1 A tortoise. –2 A kind of grass. –3 A round temple. –**त्तम्** 1 An event, occurrence. –2 History, account; वृत्तं रामस्य वाल्मीकेः कृतिस्तौ किन्नरस्वनौ R. 15. 64. –3 News, tidings; समरवृत्तविबोधसमीहया कुरुवरेण मुदा कृतयाचनः Veda-Vyāsāṣṭaka 6. –4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10. 127; 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. –5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. –6 Good or virtuous conduct; एवं चलितवृत्तस्तु वृत्तशेषं न रक्षति Pt. 4. 28. –7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; किमत्र चित्रं यदि कामसूर्भूर्वृत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम् R. 5. 33. –8 A circle, circumference of a circle. –9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत् । सममर्धसमं वृत्तं विषमं चेति तत् त्रिधा । Chand. M.; see App. –10 The epicycle. –11 Transformation, change into. –12 Appearance. –**Comp.** –**अनुपूर्व** *a.* taperingly round; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे जङ्घे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. –**अनुवर्तिन्** *a.* obedient. –**अनुसारः** 1 conformity to prescribed rules. –2 conformity to metre. –**अन्तः** 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तान्तेन पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66; U. 2. 17. –2 news, tidings, intelligence; को नु खलु वृत्तान्तः V. 4; R. 14. 87. –3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. –4 a subject, topic. –5 a kind, sort. –6 mode, manner. –7 state, condition. –8 the whole, totality. –9 rest, leisure. –10 retirement, solitude. –11 property, nature. –**इर्वारुः**, –**कर्कटी** the water-melon. –**ओजस्** *a.* 1 strong, mighty. –2 having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. –**काय** *a.* having a round body. –**खण्डः** a segment of a circle. –**गन्धि** *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). –**चूड (ल)**, –**चौल** *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; स वृत्तचूलश्चलकाकपक्षकैः R. 3. 28; U. 2. –**चेष्टा** conduct, behaviour. –**तण्डुलः** a kind of grass (यावनाल). –**परिणाहः** the circumference of a circle. –**पुच्छा** a kind of skin (चर्मजाति) possessing a round tail; Kau. A. 2. 11. –**पुष्पः** 1 a cane (वानीर). –2 the *Śireeṣa* tree. –3 the *Kadamba* tree; also Vānīra, Kubjaka, and Mudgara. –**प्रत्यभिज्ञ** *a.* well-versed in sacred rites. –**फलः** 1 the jujube tree. –2 the pomegranate tree. (–**लम्**) black pepper. –**बन्धः** metrical composition. –**युक्त**, –**संपन्न** *a.* virtuous; Ms. 8. 179. –**शास्त्र** *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; वृत्तशास्त्रान् महाऽरम्भानदान्तांस्त्रिदशैरपि Bk. 9. 19. –**समाप्तिलिपिः** a circular terminal script, the Visarga; the round circular figures resembling the Nāgarī छ put at the end of a manuscript; द्विकुण्डली वृत्तसमाप्तिलिप्या ...... काये यदीये निरमायि सारैः N. 10. 86; A. R. 6. 70. –**सादिन्** *a.* worthless, mean, vile.

वृत्तकम् A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तवत् *a.* 1 Round. –2 Of virtuous conduct; स वृत्तवांस्तेषु कृताभिषेकः Mb. 3. 118. 2.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. –2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. –3 State, condition; त्रयीं तिस्रो वृत्तीस्त्रिभुवनमथो त्रीनपि सुरान् Śiva-mahimna 27. –4 Action, movement, function, operation; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43; Ku. 3. 73; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिम् (बाष्पम्) Ś. 4. 15. –5 Course, method; विनयवारितवृत्तिः Ś. 2. 12. –6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने Ś. 4. 18; Me. 8; वैतसी वृत्तिः, बकवृत्तिः &c. –7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); आश्रमांश्च यथासंख्यमसृजत् सहवृत्तिभिः Bhag. 3. 12. 41; वार्धके मुनिवृत्तीनाम् R. 1. 8; Ś. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 126. –8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in com.; सिंहत्वमङ्कागतसत्त्ववृत्तिः R. 2. 38; Ś. 7. 12; स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6.) –9 Wages, hire. –10 Cause of activity. –11 Respectful treatment; ब्रह्मचारिणः... आचार्ये प्राणान्तिकी च वृत्तिः Kau. A. 1. 3; त्रिष्वप्रमाद्यन्नेतेषु त्रींल्लोकांश्च विजेष्यसि । पितृवृत्त्या त्विमं लोकं मातृवृत्त्या तथा परम् ॥ Mb. 12. 108. 8. –12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112; काशिकावृत्तिः &c. –13 Revolving, turning round. –14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. –15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. –16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or

suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word; भ्रमयति भारती त उरुवृत्तिभिरुक्थजडान् Bhag. 10. 87. 36. -17 A style in composition (these are four; कौ(कै)शिकी, भारती, सात्वती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.); शृङ्गारे कैशिकी वीरे सात्वत्यारभटी पुनः। रसे रौद्रे च बीभत्से वृत्तिः सर्वत्र भारती। चतस्रो वृत्तयो ह्येताः सर्वनाट्यस्य मातृकाः॥ S. D. -18 Customary allowance. -19 Manner of thinking. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -अर्थम् *ind.* for the sake of subsistence; योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते Ms. 2. 141. -उपायः a means of subsistence; यजनाध्यापनप्रतिग्रहा ब्राह्मणस्यैव वृत्त्युपायाः ŚB. on MS. 12. 4. 36; सर्वेषां ब्राह्मणो विद्याद् वृत्त्युपायान् यथाविधि Ms. 10. 2. -कर्षित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; क्षत्रियं चैव वैश्यं च ब्राह्मणो वृत्तिकर्षितौ [बिभृयात्] Ms. 8. 411. -चक्रम् the wheel of state; स्वामिसेवकयोरेवं वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -पक्षः (Mīmāṁsā) the case of a complex formation; वृत्तिपक्षे च समासस्य नित्यत्वात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 4. -भङ्गः, -वैकल्यम् want of a livelihood; वृत्तिभङ्गान्महीपालं त्यक्त्वा यान्ति सुसेवकाः Pt. 1. 153. -भाज् *a.* doing usual things (good and evil); कर्तृता तदुपलम्भतोऽभवद्वृत्तिभाजि करणे यथर्त्विजि Śi. 14. 19. -मूलम् provision for maintenance. -लाभः (in phil.) ascertainment of the concurrent. -हेतुः = वृत्तिमूलम् q. v.; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11. -स्थ *a.* 1 being in any state or employment. -2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इन्द्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -त्रम् Leather. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष् *m.*, -शत्रुः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; कुद्धेऽपि पक्षच्छिदि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृत्वन् *m.* Sky.

वृथा *ind.* [वृ-थाल् किच्च] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force of an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly; improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अट्या strolling about idly, walking for pleasure; Ms. 7. 47. -अन्नम् food for one's own use only. -आकारः a false form, an empty show; पश्येहारान् वृथाकारान् स भवेद्राजवल्लभः Pt. 1. 58. -आर्तवा a barren woman. -आलम्भः Cutting unnecessarily; (ओषधीनां) वृथालम्भेऽनुगच्छेद्गां दिनमेकं पयोव्रतः Ms. 11. 144. -उत्पन्न *a.* born in vain; तं (पुत्रं) कामजमरिक्थीयं वृथोत्पन्नं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 147. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानम् a gift that may be revoked, or not made good if promised; देवपितृविहीनं यदीश्वरेभ्यः स्वदोषतः। दत्वानुकीर्तनाच्चैव वेदाग्निव्रतत्यागिने॥ अन्यायोपार्जितं दानं व्यर्थं ब्रह्महणे तथा। गुरवेऽनृतवक्त्राय स्तेनाय पतिताय च॥ कृतघ्नाय च यद्दत्तं सर्वदा ब्रह्मविद्विषे। याजकाय च सर्वस्य वृषल्याः पतये तथा॥ परिचारकाय भृत्याय सर्वत्र पिशुनाय च। इत्येतानि तु राजेन्द्र वृथादानानि षोडश॥ Vahni Purāṇa; Ms. 8. 159. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -मांसम् flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely.

वृध् I. 1 Ā. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, ववृधे, अवृधत्-अवर्धिष्ट, वर्धिष्यते वर्त्स्यति, वृद्ध; *desid.* विवृत्सति, or विवर्धिषते) 1 To grow, increase; become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंरम्भो ववृधे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92; 10. 78; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Subhāṣ.; Bk. 14. 13; 19. 26; Ms. 7. 136. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते Ś. 7 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union &c.' -*Caus.* (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धूतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt; प्रजां संरक्षति नृपः सा वर्धयति पार्थिवम् H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धापयति in this sense); जयेन जयतां श्रेष्ठं वर्धयन्ति स्म राघवम् Rām. 2. 20. 10; यदि कोऽपि त्वां सांप्रतं सदयन्तिकालाभेन वर्धापयति तदा किं तस्य पारितोषिकं करोषि Māl. 8. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध *a.* [वृध्-क्त] (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्षीयस्, superl. ज्येष्ठ or वर्षिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full grown; grown up; अतीव वृद्धा बहुला नामृष्यत पुनः प्रजाः Mb. 12. 256. 13. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.); cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned; वृद्धेभ्य एवेह मतिं स्म बाला गृह्णन्ति कालेन भवन्ति वृद्धाः Mb. 3. 133. 10. -8 Eminent in, distinguished by. -द्धः 1 An old man; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; 9. 78; प्राप्यावन्तीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -द्धम् 1 Benzoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vriddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, ऐ and औ. -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः *f.* 1 the thumb. -2 the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उक्षः an old bull. -उपसेविन् *a.* honouring the aged. -काकः a raven. -गर्भा *a.* far advanced in pregnancy. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -प्रमातामहः a maternal great-grand-father. -भावः old age. यश्चाफलस्तस्य न वृद्धभावः Mb. 3. 133. 9. -मतम् the precept of ancient sages. -युवतिः 1 a procuress. -2 a midwife; Buddh. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वयस् *a.* older in age; वृद्धवयाः प्रत्युत्थेयः ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 21. -वाहनः the mango tree. -श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Indra; वृद्धश्रवाः

समभिनन्दति साधु साध्वीम् Mv. 7. 3. -संघः a council of elders. -संयोगः association with the aged; Kau. A. 1. 7. -सूत्रकम् a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [वृध्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचन्द्रमाः R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धि, ज्ञानवृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 16; Ku 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; वृद्धिकाले तु संप्राप्ते दुर्जनोऽपि सुहृद्भवेत् Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनाम् Śi. 15. 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest; as in सरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c.; वसिष्ठविहितां वृद्धिं सृजाद्वित्तविवर्धिनीम् Ms. 8. 140. -8 Usury; वृद्ध्या कृषिवणिक्त्वेन... स्वाध्यायगणितं महत् Mb. 12. 62. 9. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long, and लृ to आ, ऐ, औ, आर्, and आल् respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property). -16 (वृधु हिंसायाम्) Injury (पीडा); नुदेद्वृद्धिसमृद्धी स प्रतिकूले नृपात्मज Mb. 5. 135. 29. -17 Elevation (of ground). -18 Prolongation (of life). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनम्, -जीविका the profession of usury; -द a. promoting prosperity. -पत्रम् a kind of razor; Suśr. -श्राद्धम् an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son (नान्दीश्राद्ध).

वृद्धिमत् a. 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः [वृधेः छन्दसि असानच्-कित् Uṇ. 2. 83-84] A man.

वृधसानुः 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृन्तम् 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृन्ताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानाम् R. 5. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृन्ताकः, -की The egg-plant.

वृन्तिका A small stalk.

वृन्द a. Many, numerous. -न्दम् 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमलिवृन्दैर्गण्डभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 101; so अभ्र°; एकस्याप्यपराधेन वृन्दमायाति वाच्यताम् Bm. 1. 421. -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions. -4 A bunch, cluster (of flowers, berries etc.); सवृन्दैः कदलीस्तम्भैः पूगपोतैः परिष्कृतम् Bhāg. 4. 21. 3. -Comp. -गायकः a chorus-singer.

वृन्दा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Rādhikā; राधाषोडशनाम्नां च वृन्दा नाम श्रुतौ श्रुतम् Brav. P. -3 N. of a forest near *Gokula*. -Comp. -अरण्यम्, -वनम् 1 N. of a forest near Gokula; वृन्दारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41; R. 6. 50; वृन्दा यत्र तपस्तेपे तत्तु वृन्दावनं स्मृतम्। वृन्दयाऽत्र कृता क्रीडा तेन वा मुनिपुङ्गव ॥ Brav. P. -2 a raised mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. -वनी the holy basil.

वृन्दार a. 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful. -रः A god, deity.

वृन्दारक a. (-का or -रिका f.) 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing; attractive, handsome, lovely; युवा वृन्दारकः शूरो विकर्णः पुरुषर्षभ Mb. 11. 19. 5; योषिद् वृन्दारिका तस्य Bk. 5 18. -4 Respectable, venerable; एवं वृन्दारक आढ्यः सन्नधीतवेदः Bri. Up. 4. 2. 1; वृन्दारकं कुरुमध्येष्वमूढम् Mb. 5. 30. 27. -कः 1 A god, deity; श्रितो वृन्दारण्यं नतनिखिलवृन्दारकवृतः Bv. 4. 5; वृन्दारकारिविजये सुरलोकलब्धमन्दारमाल्यमधुवासितवासभूमिः Rāmāyaṇa-champū; Bhāg. 6. 10. 3. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.); see (2) above.

वृन्दारकायति Den. To represent the best of.

वृन्दिष्ठ a. 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome (superl. of वृन्दारक, q. v.); वृन्दिष्ठमाचींद्रसुधाधिपानाम् Bk. 2. 45.

वृन्दीयस् a. 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of वृन्दारक q. v.).

वृश् 4 P. (वृश्यति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. -शा A drug. -शम् Ginger.

वृश्चनः A scorpion.

वृश्चनम् = व्रश्चनम् q. v.

वृश्चिकः [व्रश्च् किकन्] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *Scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle. -6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*. -का, -की An ornament for the toes. -Comp. -ईशः 1 ruler of the (zodiacal sign) Scorpio. -2 the planet Mercury.

वृश्चीरः N. of plant, genus Boerhavia (Mar. श्वेतपुनर्नवा); Mātaṅga L. 9. 21.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि न ववर्ष दशशताक्षः Dk.; काले वर्षन्तु मेघाः; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 31; मेघा वर्षन्तु गर्जन्तु मुञ्चन्त्वशनिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; so शरवृष्टिं, कुसुमवृष्टिं वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed. -4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten. -6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink. -*Caus.* To cause rain; वर्षति ह्यस्मै वर्षयति Ch. Up. 2. 3. 2. -II. 10 A.

(वर्षयते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. -2 To have the power of production.

वृषः 1 A bull; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80; Me. 54; R. 2. 35; Ms. 9. 123. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; (often at the end of comp.); मुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c. -4 The god of love. -5 A strong or athletic man. -6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; बहुगुणबहुबन्धः शीघ्रकामो नताङ्गः। सकलरुचिरदेहः सत्यवादी वृषो ना ॥ Ratimañjarī 37. -7 An enemy, adversary. -8 A rat. -9 The bull of Śiva. -10 Morality, justice; justice personified; वृषो हि भगवान् धर्मः Ms. 8. 16. -11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Kir. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). -12 N. of Karṇa. -13 N. of Viṣṇu. -14 N. of a particular drug. -15 The principal die. -16 Water. -17 A particular form of a temple. -18 Ground suitable for the foundation of a house. -19 A male, any male animal. **-षम्** 1 A peacock's plumage. -2 A woman's apartment. **-Comp.** **-अङ्कः** 1 an epithet of Śiva; उमावृषाङ्कौ शरजन्मना यथा (ननन्दतुः) R. 3. 23. -2 a pious or virtuous man. -3 the marking-nut plant. -4 a eunuch. °जः a small drum. **-अञ्जनः** an epithet of Śiva. **-अन्तकः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-आहारः** a cat. **-इन्द्रः** an excellent bull. **-उत्सर्गः** setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally; एकादशाहे प्रेतस्य यस्य चोत्सृज्यते वृषः। प्रेतलोकं परित्यज्य स्वर्गलोकं च गच्छति ॥ **-दंशः, दंशकः** a cat; अन्तरिक्षे वराहस्य वृषदंशस्य चोभयोः (प्रणादम्) Mb. 6. 2. 25. **-दर्भ** *a.* lowering the pride of Indra (इन्द्रदर्पहन्ता); वृषदर्भो वृषाकपिः Mb. 12. 43. 10. **-ध्वजः** 1 an epithet of Śiva; येन बाणमसृजद्वृषध्वजः R. 11. 44. -2 an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -3 a pious or virtuous man. **-नाशनः** N. of Kriṣṇa. **-पतिः** 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 a bull set at liberty. **-पर्वन्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 N. of a demon who with the aid of Śukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Śarmiṣṭhā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayānī. **-भासा** the residence of Indra and the gods; *i. e.* Amarāvatī. **-राजकेतनः** N. of Śiva. **-लक्षणा** a masculine girl (unfit for marriage). **-लोचनः** a cat. **-वाहनः** an epithet of Śiva. **-शत्रुः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-सानुः** 1 man. -2 death. **-सृक्किन्** *m.* A wasp. **-सेनः** N. of Karṇa; Mb. 12. 27. 2. **-स्कन्ध** *a.* having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; वपुर्वृषस्कन्धसुबन्धुरांसकम् U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण्वसु *n.* The treasure of Indra.

वृषण *a.* 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing. -2 Strong, stout. **-णः** 1 The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles; -2 N. of Śiva. -3 Of Viṣṇu; देवैः सानुचरैः साकं गीर्भिर्वृषणमैडयन् Bhāg. 10. 2. 25. **-Comp.** **-कच्छूः** *f.* ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणश्वः A horse of Indra.

वृषणी A mare.

वृषन् *m.* [वृष्-कनिन्] 1 A bull. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief of a class; प्राचेतसो मुनिवृषा प्रथमः कवीनाम् Mv. 1. 7. -4 A stallion, horse. -5 Pain, sorrow. -6 Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षताम् Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52; 17. 77; न ववर्ष वृषा तदा Śiva B. 8. 53. -8 N. of Karṇa. -9 Of Agni. -10 Of Soma. -11 A male, any male animal.

वृषभः [वृष्-अभच् किच्च Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A bull. -2 Any male animal. -3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5; किं नास्ति त्वयि सत्यमात्यवृषभे यस्मिन् करोमि स्पृहाम् 4. 20. -4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -5 A kind of drug; cf. ऋषभ. -6 An elephant's ear. -7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -8 Justice (धर्म personified); Mb. 12. 43. 8. **-भा** N. of the three lunar mansions (viz. of मघा, पूर्व-फल्गुनी, and उत्तर-फल्गुनी). **-Comp.** **-ईक्षणः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-केतुः, -गतिः, -ध्वजः** epithets of Śiva; पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62. **-यानम्** a car drawn by oxen. **-षोडशा** (pl.) fifteen cows and a bull; ज्येष्ठस्तु जातो ज्येष्ठायां हरेद् वृषभषोडशाः Ms. 9. 124. **-स्कन्ध** *a.* broad-shouldered.

वृषभी *f.* 1 A widow. -2 Mucuna Pruriens (कवच).

वृषस्यति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull. -2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यन्ती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुनन्दनं वृषस्यन्ती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यन्तीं वृषस्कन्धः शशास ताम् R. 12. 34; Bk. 4. 30. -2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. -3 A cow in heat.

वृषाकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī. -2 Of Gaurī. -3 Of Śachi. -4 Of Svāhā, wife of Agni. -5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. -6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. -2 Of Viṣṇu; तत्र गत्वा जगन्नाथं देवदेवं वृषाकपिम् Bhāg. 10. 1. 20; Mb. 12. 43. 10. -3 Of Śiva. -4 Of Indra. -5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. Ā. Ved. 1 To act like a bull. -2 To roar like a bull. -3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् *m.* A peacock.

वृषी, वृसी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kuśa grass); see वृशी-षी-सी; वृष्यामुपविवेश ह Mb. 15. 27. 18.

वृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rained. -2 Raining. -3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः *f.* [वृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदित्याजायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. -2 A shower (of anything); अस्त्रवृष्टि R. 3. 58; पुष्पवृष्टि 2. 60; so शर°, धन°, उपल° &c. -Comp. -कालः the rainy season. -घ्नी small cardamoms. -जीवन *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातृक. (-नः) the Chātaka bird. -पातः a shower of rain. -भूः a frog. -संपातः a shower of rain.

वृष्टिमत् *a.* Raining, rainy. *-m.* A cloud.

वृष्य *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. -2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -ष्यः A kind of kidney-bean. -ष्यम् Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणम्).

वृषयः 1 Refuge, shelter. -2 Asylum. *-a.* Superior.

वृषलः [वृष् कलच्] 1 A Sūdra. -2 A horse. -3 Garlic. -4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man; वृषो हि भगवान् धर्मस्तस्य यः कुरुते ह्यलम्। वृषलं तं विदुर्देवास्तस्माद्धर्मं न लोपयेत्॥ Ms. 8. 16; वृषलो गृञ्जेन शूद्रे चन्द्रगुप्ते च राजनि। -5 An outcast. -6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chanakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1 and 3). -7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties. -8 A dancer. -9 An ox. -लम् A long pepper.

वृषलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितुर्गेहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता। भ्रूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता॥. -2 A woman during menstruation. -3 A barren woman. -4 The mother of a still-born child. -5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra. -Comp. -पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman; Ms. 3. 155; Mb. 7. 73. 36. -फेनः the lip-moisture (अधररस) of a वृषली; वृषलीफेनपीतस्य ......निष्कृतिर्न विधीयते Ms. 3. 19. -वृत्ति *a.* brought up by वृषलs; Ms. 3. 161. -सेवनम् intercourse with a Sūdra famale; यत् करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 178.

वृष्णि [वृषेः निः किच Uṇ. 4. 50-51] *a.* 1 Heretical; heterodox. -2 Angry, passionate. -3 Ved. Raining. *-m.* 1 A cloud. -2 A ram. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of an ancestor of Krisṇa. -5 N. of Krisṇa. -6 Of Indra. -7 Of Agni. -8 Air, wind. -9 A heretic. -Comp. -गर्भः N. of Krisṇa. -पालः a shepherd; केनापि कृपालुना वृष्णिपालेन स्वकुटीरमावेश्य Dk. 1. 1.

वृह्, वृहत्, वृहतिका } See बृह्, बृहत्, and बृहतिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nārada. -2 The number 'thirty-six'. -3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. -4 Speech. -5 A reservoir (as of water); see बृहती also. -Comp. -पतिः An epithet of Brihaspati.

वृहस्पति See बृहस्पति.

वॄ 9 U. (वृणाति, वृणीते, वूर्ण; *pass.* वूर्यते; *desid.* वुवूर्षति-ते or विवरिषति-ते or विवरीषति-ते) To choose, select; (see वृ I.)

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत; *Caus.* वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. -2 To braid, plait. -3 To sew. -4 To cover, overspread. -5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. -2 A jeweller. -3 A youth. -4 A kind of fish (Medinī spells with ब); L. D. B.

वेक्षणम् Looking after, care about; पारिणाह्यस्य वेक्षणे (नियोजयेत्) Ms. 9. 11.

वेगः [विज्-घञ्] 1 Impulse, impetus. -2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. -3 Agitation. -4 Impetuosity, violence, force. -5 A stream, current; as in अम्बुवेगः; रुरोध नर्मदावेगं बाहुभिर्वहुभिर्नृतः Rām. 7. 32. 4, 6. -6 Energy, activity; determination. -7 Power, strength; ऊरू भग्नौ प्रसह्याजौ गदया भीमवेगया Mb. 1. 2. 288; मदनज्वरस्य वेगात् K. -8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); चिराद्वेगारम्भी प्रसृत इव तीव्रो विषरसः U. 2. 26; V. 5. 18. -9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; कृत्यं न कुरुते वेगान्न स संतापमाप्नुयात् Pt. 1. 109. -10 The flight of an arrow; घननीहार इवाविपक्तवेगः Ki. 13. 24. -11 Love, passion. -12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. -13 Delight, pleasure. -14 Evacuation of the feces; स्वभावतः प्रवृत्तानां मलादीनां जिजीविषुः। न वेगं धारयेद्धीरः कामादीनां च धारयेत्॥ Rājanighaṇṭu. -15 Semen virile. -16 Pleasure, delight. -17 Attack, paroxysm (of a disease); Susr. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; यदग्रमे च समं स्थितो ध्वजपटः प्रान्ते च वेगानिलात् V. 1. 5. -2 a strong or violent wind. -आघातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -दण्डः an elephant. -नाशनः the phlegmatic humour. -रोधः =°आघातः q. v. -वाहिन् *a.* swift. -विधारणम् 1 checking of speed. -2 constipation. -सरः a mule. -हरिणः a kind of antelope; L. D. B.

वेगित *a.* 1 Quickened, expedited, hastened. -2 Agitated, rough (as the sea). -3 Swift, rapid; तस्मिन् वालिनि दुर्वृत्ते निपतिष्यन्ति वेगिताः (शराः) Rām. 4. 5. 27.

वेगिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. *-m.* 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेङ्काः N. of a people in the south of India.

वेङ्कटः, वेङ्कटाद्रिः, -गिरिः N. of a mountain (तिरुपति).

वेङ्घरः Pride of beauty.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेजित *p. p.* 1 Agitated, frightened. -2 Enhanced, increased; Mb. 7. 188. 17.

वेडम् A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat. (See बेडा).

वेण्, वेन् 1 U. (वेणति-ते, वेनति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. वैदेहकेन त्वम्बष्ठ्यामुत्पन्नो वेण उच्यते Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भाण्डवादनम् 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Aṅga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king, he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kuśa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Niṣāda came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purāṇa, Veṇa began his reign well, but subsequently fell in to Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41; 9. 66-67.]. -3 A worker in reed or bamboo; Ms. 4. 215 (com. वेणोर्भेदेन यो जीवति, बुरुड इति विश्वरूपः).

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Krisṇā).

वेणिः, -णी *f.*[विण्-इन्-वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरङ्गिणी वेणिरिवायता भुवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनान्निवृत्तेन रघूत्तमेन मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिरिवाबभासे R. 14. 12; अबलावेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 101; Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरम्यां रेवां यदि प्रेक्षितुमस्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तबाष्पवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रमृज्य K.; cf. the word त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. -6 N. of a river. -7 The property re-united after it has been before divided. -8 A cascade. -9 A dam, bridge. -10 A ewe. -Comp. -बन्धः hair twisted into a braid; मोक्ष्यध्वे स्वर्गबन्दीनां वेणीबन्धानदूषितान् R. 10. 47. -वेधनी a leech. -वेधिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the hair into a braid; Ve. 6. -2 N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणिका 1 Braided hair -2 A continuous line, uninterrupted stream.

वेणुः [वेण्-उण् Uṇ. 3. 38] 1 A bamboo; मलयेऽपि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चन्दनम् Subhāṣ; R. 12. 41. -2 A reed, cane; भ्रातापराधारताडयाः स्युः रज्ज्वा वेणुदलेन वा Ms. 8. 299. -3 A flute, pipe; वेणुं क्वणन्तीं क्रीडन्तीम् Bhāg. 10. 30. 18; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुम् Gīt. 5. -4 A banner;. त्रिवेणुं पञ्चबन्धुरम् (रथम्) Bhāg. 4. 26. 1; cf. त्रिवेणु. -Comp. -कर्करः the Karavīra plant. -जः bamboo-seed. -दलम् a split bamboo; Ms. 8. 299; cf. वेणुवैदल made of split bamboo; Ms. 8. 327. -ध्मः a flute-player, piper; मार्दङ्गिकाश्च वेणुध्माः Śiva B. 31. 21. -निस्रुतिः the sugar-cane. -बीजम् bamboo-seed. -यवः bamboo-seed. -यष्टिः *f.* a bamboo-stick. -वादः, -वादकः a piper, flute-player.

वेणुकम् A goad with a bamboo-handle. -कः 1 A flute. -2 A flute-player; नर्तक्यो वारमुख्याश्च गायका वेणुकास्तथा A. Rām. 2. 2. 13.

वेणुनम् Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेत (द्) ण्डः An elephant; वेतण्डगण्डकण्डूतिपाण्डित्यपरिपन्थिना (हरिणा) Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनम् [अज्-तनन् वीभावः Uṇ. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66; Ms. 8. 5. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. -Comp. -अदानम्, -अनपाकर्मन् *n.*, -अनपक्रिया 1 non-payment of wages; एष धर्मोऽखिलेनोक्तो वेतनादानकर्मणः Ms. 8. 218. -2 an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् *m.* a stipendiary. -दानम् hiring. -भुज् a servant.

वेतनिन् *a.* Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अज्-असुन् तुकुच वीभावः Uṇ. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुब्जलीलां विडम्बयति स किमात्मनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य Ś. 2; अविलम्बितमेधि वेतसस्तरुवन्माधव मा स्म भज्यथाः Śi. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni. -अम्लः Rumex Vesicarius (Mar. चुका). -Comp. -गृहम् an arbour formed of reeds. -पत्रम् a lancet; also वेतसम्; Suśr. -वृत्ति *a.* pliant like a reed.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) Abounding in reed; P. IV. 2. 87.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Māl. 5. 23; Śi. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper. -Comp. -पञ्चविंशतिः, -तिका a collection of 25 fables told by a Vetāla to king Vikramāditya. -साधनम् securing (the favour of) a Vetāla.

वेत्तृ *m.* [विद्-तृच्] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः, -त्रम् [अज्-त्रल् वीभावः Uṇ. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan; सकण्टकान् कीचकवेणुवेत्रवत् Bhāg. 8. 2. 20; the bamboo; Ki. 15. 18. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a doorkeeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41. -3 N. of the demon वृत्र; L. D. B. -4 the tube of a flute. -Comp. -आसनम् a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. -2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer. -पट्टिका a mat. -यष्टिः, -लता *f.* a staff of reed; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता या वेत्रयष्टिरवरोधगृहेषु राज्ञः Ś. 5. 3. -वल्ली an excel-

lent bamboo plant supposed to yield a pearl; मौक्तिकं वेत्रवल्लीव राकेव रजनीपातम् Bm. 1. 451. –हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

वेत्रकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper. –2 N. of a river; (modern Betwā); सभ्रूभङ्गं मुखमिव पयो वेत्रवत्याश्चलोर्म्याः Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. –2 Staff-bearer.

वेथ् 1 Ā. (वेथते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Knowledge. –2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three *Vedas* :– ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the *Vedas* has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Saṁhitā* and *Brāhmaṇa*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being, Brahman, and are called 'Śruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', *i. e.* 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called द्रष्टारः 'seers', and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'.) –3 A bundle of Kuśa grass; पद्माक्षमालामुत जन्तुमार्जनं वेदं च साक्षात्तप एव रूपिणौ Bhāg. 12. 8. 34; Ms. 4. 36. –4 N. of Viṣṇu. –5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञाङ्ग). –6 Exposition, comment, gloss. –7 A metre. –8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved). –9 N. of the number 'four'. –10 The ritual (वेदयतीति वेदो विधिः); Karma-kāṇḍa; वेदवादस्य विज्ञानं सत्याभासमिवानृतम् Mb.12.10. 20 (see Nīlakaṇṭha's commentary). –11 Smṛiti literature; आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोमुखाः Mb. 12. 260. 9. –**Comp.** –अग्रणीः N.of Sarasvatī. –अङ्गम् 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonials; (the *Vedāṅgas* are six in number:– शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छन्दसां चयः। ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदाङ्गानि षडेव तु ॥; *i. e.* 1 शिक्षा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छन्दस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy'; and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). A peculiar use of the word 'वेदाङ्ग' in masculine gender may here be noted; वेदांश्चैव तु वेदाङ्गान् वेदान्तानि तथा स्मृतीः। अधीत्य ब्राह्मणः पूर्वं शक्तितोऽन्यांश्च संपठेत् ॥ Bṛihadyogiyājña-valkya-Smṛti 12. 34. –अधिगमः, अध्ययनम् holy study, study of the Vedas; काम्यो हि वेदाधिगमः कर्मयोगश्च वैदिकः Ms. 2. 2. –अधिपः 1 one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः। सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥ –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. –अनध्ययनम् Remissness in tha Vedic study; Ms. 3. 63. –अन्तः 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upaniṣad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). Also –अन्तम् (See quotation from बृहद्योगियाज्ञवल्क्यस्मृति under –अङ्ग above). –2 the last of the six principal *Darśanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upaniṣads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). °गः, °ज्ञः a follower of the Vedanta philosophy. –अन्तिन् *m.* a follower of the Vedanta philosophy. –अभ्यासः 1 the study of the Vedas; वेदाभ्यासो हि विप्रस्य तपः परमिहोच्यते Ms. 2. 166. –2 the repetition of the sacred syllable *Om*. –अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. –अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. –अश्र *a.* quadrangular. –आदि *n.*, –आदिवर्णः, –आदिबीजम् the sacred syllable *Om*. –उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. –उदयः N. of the sun (the Sāma Veda being said to have proceeded from him). –उदित *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas; वेदोदितं स्वकं कर्म नित्यं कुर्यादतन्द्रितः Ms. 4. 14. –कार the composer of the Veda. –कौलेयकः an epithet of Siva. –गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahman; कमण्डलुं वेदगर्भः कुशान् सप्तर्षयो ददुः Bhāg. 8.18.16. –2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. –3 N. of Viṣṇu. –ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas; तथा दहति वेदज्ञः कर्मजं दोषमात्मनः Ms. 12. 101. –त्रयम्, –त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. –दर्शिन् *a.* one who discerns the sense of the Veda; तपोमध्यं बुधैः प्रोक्तं तपोऽन्तं वेददर्शिभिः Ms. 11. 234. –दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas. –निन्दकः 1 an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). –2 a Jaina or Buddhist. –निन्दा unbelief, heresy; Ms. 11. 56. –पारगः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. –पुण्यम् merit acquired by the study of the Veda; वेदपुण्येन युज्यते Ms. 2. 78. –बाह्य *a.* contrary to the Veda. (–ह्यः) a sceptic. –मातृ *f.* 1 N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gayatree* q. v. –2 N. of सरस्वती, सावित्री and गायत्री; सूतश्च मातरिश्वा वै कवचं वेदमातरः Mb. 5. 179. 4. –मूर्तिः (embodiment of the Veda) an honourable title before the names of learned Brāhmaṇas. –वचनम्, –वाक्यम् a Vedic text. –वदनम् grammar. –वादः see वेदः (10); तदुक्तं वेदवादेषु गहनं वेददर्शिभिः Mb. 12. 238. 11 (com.); Vedic discussion; यामिमां पुष्पितां वाचं प्रवदन्त्यविपश्चितः। वेदवादरताः Bg. 2. 42. –वासः a Brāhmaṇa. –वाह्य *a.* contrary to, or not

founded on, the Veda. -विद् m. 1 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -विद्वस् a. conversant with the Vedas; ब्राह्मणान् वेदविदुषो यज्ञार्थं चैव दक्षिणाम् Ms. 11. 4. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -शास्त्रम् the doctrine of the Vedas; Ms. 4. 260. -श्रुतिः Vedic revelation. -संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. -संमत, -संमित a. sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदकम् 1 Announcing, proclaiming. -2 Restoring to consciousness.

वेदनम्, वेदना [विद्-ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. -2 Feeling, sensation; सत्त्वं रजस्तमश्चैव प्राणिनां संश्रिताः सदा। त्रिविधा वेदना चैव सर्वसत्त्वेषु दृश्यते ॥ Mb. 12. 194. 29. [also 'sensitivity (to the driver's stimuli) of an elephant'. It is of 7 kinds:-अत्यर्थ, उत्तान, गम्भीर, अन्वर्थ, प्रत्यर्थ, कर्कश and सिद्ध]. -3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानाम् Ku. 1.20; R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage; वसनस्य दशा ग्राह्या शूद्रयोत्कृष्टवेदने Ms. 3. 44; 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Śūdra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् n. Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth; उशन् ह वै वाजश्रवसः सर्ववेदसं ददौ Kaṭh. 1. 1.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach; cf. P. III. 1. 25.

वेदित p. p. Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ a. 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् a. [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य a. 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदवती f. N. of the daughter of King Kuśadhvaja; कृते युगे वेदवती कुशध्वजसुता शुभा। त्रेतायां रामपत्नी सा सीतेति जनकात्मजा ॥ Brav. P.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-इन्] A learned man, sage; Paṇḍita. -दिः, -दी f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice; उर एव वेदिः Ch. Up. 5. 18. 2; अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः (वह्नयः) Ś. 4. 8. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace; विमानं नवमुद्वेदि चतुःस्तम्भप्रतिष्ठितम् (कल्पयामासुः) R. 17. 9. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvatī. -6 A tract or region. -Comp. -ईशः 1 N. of Agni. -2 of Brahman. -जा an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada. -मेखला the cord which forms the boundary of the उत्तरवेदि.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground; इति प्रिये वादिनि वेदिकोदरी Rām. ch. 2. 57. -2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तपर्णवेदिका Ś. 1; सदेवदारुद्रुमवेदिकायाम् Ku. 3. 44. -3 A seat in genearal. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; मन्दाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard; a pavilion, balcony; तप्तकाञ्चनवेदिकम् (जग्राह); Rām. 7. 15. 37; सुरवेश्मवेदिका Ki. 7. 12. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time. -6 The ninth part of a *Paridhi*; परिधिनवमभागः शूकधान्येषु वेधः Līlā. -7 Fixing the position of the sun, planets or the stars. -8 Disturbance. -Comp. -मुख्यः, -मुख्यकः Curcuma Zerumbet (Mar. कचोरा).

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. -3 A perforator (of gems etc.); Rām. 2. 83. 13. -कम् Rice in the ear.

वेधनम् 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Excavation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an excavation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित p. p. Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् a. 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). -नी A leech.

वेध्यम् A butt, target.

वेधस् m. [विधा असुन् गुणः] 1 A creator; मदनश्च वेधाः Māl. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16; 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); विधाता वेधसामपि Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 Of Viṣṇu. -6 The sun. -7 The *Arka* plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet. -a. Performing, accomplishing; गम्भीरवेधा उपगुप्तवित्तः Bhāg. 4. 16. 10.

वेघसम् The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ते) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेन्ना See वेणा.

वेप् 1 Ā. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृताञ्जलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65.

वेपः Quivering, trembling; tremor; यस्मा अदादुदधिरूढभयाङ्गवेपः Bhāg. 2. 7. 24.

वेपथुः [वेप्-अथुच्] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 29, 23; Śi. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17; 5. 85.

वेपनम् [वेप्-ल्युट्] 1 Tremor, trembling. -2 Shaking, brandishing (the cord of a bow); Rām. 1. 67. 10.

वेमः, -वेमन् [वेञः सर्वत्र इमनिन् Uṇ. 4. 163]. *m.*, *n.* A loom; महासिवेम्नः सहकृत्वरी बहुम् N. 1. 12; तुरीवेमादिकम् T. S.; शुक्रं वयन्तो तरसा सुवेमौ Mb. 1. 3. 58.

वेरः, -रम् [अज्-रन् वीभावः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant. -4 The mouth.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. **-टम्** The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10U. (वेलयति-ते) To count the time.

वेलम् A garden, grove. **-लः** The mango tree.

वेला 1 Time; वेलायां न तु कस्यांचिद् गच्छेद्विप्रो ह्यपूजितः Mb. 13. 9. 28; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि Ś. 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजङ्गाः R. 13. 12, 15; स वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीम्) 1. 30; 8. 80; 17. 37; Śi. 3. 79; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -12 The hour of death. -13 Meal-time, meal. **-Comp. -अतिक्रमः** tardiness. **-अतिग** *a.* overflowing the shore. **-कूलम्** N. of a district called Tāmralipta. **-कूलम्, -मूलम्** the sea-shore. **-वनम्** a wood on the sea-coast. **-वित्तः** a kind of official. **-विलासिनी** a courtezan.

वेलाकृ To watch for an opportunity.

वेलायाम् *ind.* At the right moment.

वेलिका A maritime country.

वेल्ल् 1 P. (वेल्लति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about; यस्मिन् वेल्लति सर्वतः परिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55; Śi. 7. 72.

वेल्लः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. **-Comp. -जम्** black pepper.

वेल्लनम्, -ना 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground). -3 Surging (of waves). -4 Churning violently; आयस्तभीमभुजमन्दरवेल्लनाभिः Ve. 6. 9.

वेल्लहलः A libertine.

वेल्लिः *f.* A creeper; cf. वल्लि.

वेल्लित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. **-तम्** 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

वेवी 2 Ā. (वेवीते) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [विश्-घञ्] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling; न वेशमाचक्रमुरस्य नीत्या Bu. Ch. 1. 3. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायश्चिन्त्यतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेष in this sense); मृगयावेषधारी; विनीतवेषेण Ś. 1; कृतवेशे केशवे Gīt. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. -8 The prostitute-class (वेश्याजन); Mb. 5. 196. 26; Dk. 2. 6. -9 The wages of prostitutes; वेशेनैव च जीवताम् (न प्रतिगृह्णीयात्) Ms. 4. 84. **-Comp. -दानः** the sun-flower. **-धारिन्** *a.* disguised. (*-m.*) 1 a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2 an actor. **-नारी, -वधू, -वनिता** a harlot; धूर्तैरन्वीयमानाः स्फुटचतुरकथाकोविदैर्वेशनार्यः Mu. 3. 10; पुरा हि काशिसुन्दर्या वेशवध्वा महान् ऋषिः Bu. Ch. 4. 16. **-वासः** the residence of harlots.

वेशवत् 1 Living on the wages of prostitutes; see वेशः (9); Ms. 4. 84 (com.). -2 The keeper of a brothel.

वेशकः A house.

वेशनम् 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house. **-नी** 1 An entrance. -2 Waiting room.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशन्तः, वेशान्ता 1 A small pond, pool; उड्डीय युक्तं पतिताः स्रवन्तीवेशन्तपूरं परितः प्लवन्ते N. 8. 35; 11. 54. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

वेशसः Mischievous obstruction; यज्ञवेशसमेषां करिष्यामः Ait. Br. 2. 11.

वेश्मन् *n.* [विश्-मनिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; वेश्मानि रामः परिबर्हवन्ति विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15.; Me. 25; Ms. 4. 73; 9. 85. -2 N. of the 4th astrological house. **-Comp. -कर्मन्** *n.* house-building. **-कलिङ्गः** a kind of sparrow. **-नकुलः** the musk-rat. **-भूः** *f.* the site of a habitation, building-ground. **-वासः** A sleeping room. **-स्थूणा** the main post of a house.

वेश्यम् [विश्-ण्यत् वेशाय हितं वा यत्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.-**Comp.** -**कामिनी**, -**स्त्री** a prostitute, harlot.

वेश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtezan, concubine; त्वं वापीव लतेव नौरिव जनं वेश्यासि सर्वं भज Mk. 1. 32; Me. 37; Y. 1. 141; पतिव्रता चैकपत्नी द्वितीये कुलटा स्मृता। तृतीये वृषली ज्ञेया चतुर्थे पुंश्चली स्मृता। वेश्या च पञ्चमे षष्ठे जुङ्गी च सप्तमेऽष्टमे। Brav. P. -**Comp.** -**आचार्यः** 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes.-2 a pimp. -3 a catamite. -**आश्रयः** habitation of harlots. -**गमनम्** debauchery, whoring. -**गृहम्** a brothel. -**जनः** a harlot. -**पणः** the wages given to a prostitute. -**पतिः** a paramour. -**पुत्रः** a bastard.

वेश्वरः A mule.

वेष See वेश.

वेषवारः see वेशवारः.

वेषणम् Occupation, possession.

वेष्ट् 1 Ā. (वेष्टते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. -*Caus.* (वेष्टयति-ते) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -*With* आ to fold, tie, bind; तृणैरावेष्टयते रज्जुर्यया नागोऽपि बध्यते Pt. 1. 331. -परि, -सम् to fold together, clasp or wind round; प्रायेण भूमिपतयः प्रमदा लताश्च यत् पार्श्वतो भवति तत् परिवेष्टयन्ति Pt. 1. 35.

वेष्टः [वेष्ट्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -6 A tooth-hole. -**ष्टम्** the sky. -**Comp.** -**वंशः** a kind of bamboo. -**सारः** turpentine.

वेष्टकः [वेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. -3 (In gram.) Putting a word before and after इति. -**कम्** 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनम् [वेष्ट्-ल्युट्] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding; अङ्गुलिवेष्टनम् 'a finger-ring'. -2 Coiling round, twisting round; भोगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चन्दनानां समर्पितम् R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case; औशीरम् वेष्टनम् Mb. 12. 60. 32. -4 A turban, tiara; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1. 42; शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना 8. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 79. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing. -12 A span. -13 A kind of weapon.

वेष्टकः, वेष्टनकः A particular position in copulation.

वेष्टित *p. p.* [वेष्ट्-क्त] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. -**तम्** 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

वेष्पः, वेष्यः [विषेः पः Uṇ. 3. 23] Water.

वेष्या See वेश्या.

वेस् 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

वेसनम् A kind of flour (Mar. बेसन).

वेसरः A mule; प्रणोदितं वेसरयुग्यमध्वनि Śi. 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.); 'व्यञ्जनं ज्ञेयं वेसवार उपस्कर इति हलायुधः'; Mb. 13. 53. 17 (com.); 'निरस्थि पिशितं पिष्टं सिद्धं गुडघृतान्वितम्। कृष्णमरिचसंयुक्तं वेसवार इति स्मृतम् ॥'; 'वेसवारो गुरुः स्निग्धो बलोपचयवर्धनः' Rājavallabha.

वेह् 1 Ā. (वेहते) See वेह्.

वेहत् *f.* 1 A barren cow; उक्षाणं वेहतमनूनं नयन्तु Mb. 3. 197. 17. -2 (गर्भघातिनी) A cow that miscarries.

वेहारः N. of a country (Behār).

वेह्ल् 1 P. (वेह्लते) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; आपो वै नरसूनवः Ms. 1. 10; 2. 231; 9. 49; 11. 78 &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैंशतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Bought for twenty; P. V. 1. 27.

वैकक्षम् [विशेषेण कक्षति व्याप्नोति अण्] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकम्, वैकाक्षिकम्, -वैकक्षिकी A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.); वैकक्षिकी कृतोद्दामफलकोद्योतिताम्बरम् Śiva B. 29. 22.

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकट्यम् 1 Hugeness. -2 Horribleness.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karṇa; हतो वैकर्तनः कर्णो दिवाकरसमद्युतिः Mb. 12. 5. 14. -**Comp.** -**कुलम्** the solar race.

वैकल्पम् 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा ठक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यम् [विकलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection; इदं तु वृत्तिवैकल्यात्त्यजतो धर्मनैपुणम् Ms. 10. 85. -2

Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility; शक्तिवैकल्यनम्रस्य...तृणस्य च समा गतिः Ki. 11. 59.

वैकारिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying, changing; सत्त्वेन चित्तं क्षेत्रज्ञे गुणैर्वैकारिकं परे Bhāg. 7.12.30. -3 Modified. -4 Changeable; एवं वैकारिकीं मायामयुक्ता वस्तु चक्षते Bhāg. 10.73.11. -5 Relating to Sattva (सात्त्विक); वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा Bhāg. 3. 5. 30. -कः A class of deities; इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिः सह वैकारिकैर्नृप Bhāg. 11. 3. 15. -Comp. -कालः the time necessary for the formation of the fœtus. -बन्धः (in Sāṅkhya phil.) one of the three-fold forms of bondage.

वैकार्यम् Change, modification.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक *a.* (-की *f.*) **वैकालीन** *a.* (-नी *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकिङ्करः = विकिङ्करः =कालः Death; Mb. 13. 62. 27.

वैकिर *a.* Percolated, trickled.

वैकुण्ठ *a.* Unassailable (दुर्धर्ष); इन्द्रो वैकुण्ठोऽपराजिता सेनेति वा अहमेतमुपास Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 6.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; मन्दं जहास वैकुण्ठो मोहयन्निव मायया Bhāg. 1. 8. 44. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. -ण्ठम् 1 The heaven of Viṣṇu; ततो वैकुण्ठमगमद्भास्वरं तमसः परम् Bhāg. 10. 88. 25. -2 Talc. -Comp. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārtika. -लोकः the world of Viṣṇu.

वैकुण्ठीय Relating to वैकुण्ठ (Viṣṇu or his heaven); वैकुण्ठीयेऽत्र कण्ठे वसतु मम मतिः कुण्ठभावं विहाय Viṣṇupāda.S.34.

वैकृत *a.* (-ती *f.*) 1 Changed. -2 Modified. -3 Relating to Sattva (सात्त्विक); Bhāg. 11. 24. 8. -3 Disfigured; यदि मन्त्राङ्गहीनोऽयं यज्ञो भवति वैकृतः Mb. 12. 272. 10. -4 Not natural. -तम् [विकृतस्य भावः अण्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; उदडीयत वैकृतात् करग्रहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2.5; वैकृतं त्वमिहोत्रे स लक्षयित्वा महातपाः Mb. 3. 137. 3. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; तत् प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य R. 11. 62. -5 Fraud, cheating (कपट); Mb. 3. 149. 15. -6 Agitation. -तः = अहंकारः q. v. -Comp. -विवर्तः a woeful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः Māl. 1. 39.

वैकृतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikriti q. v. (in Sāṅkhya phil.); ततः प्राकृतिकः सर्गः सप्त वैकृतिकाश्च ये Bhāg. 12. 12. 9.

वैकृत्यम् 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust. -4 An unnatural phenomenon. -5 Deterioration.

वैक्रान्तम् A kind of gem.

वैक्लवम्, -वैक्लव्यम् 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment; despondency; Mb. 3. 160. 34. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमिदं स्नेहादरण्यौकसः Ś. 4. 6; Ve. 5; Mk. 3; Māl. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech; वैखरी सर्वविद्यासु प्रशस्ता Narāyaṇapūrvatāpi. Up. 5. 8. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (-सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यम् Ś. 1. 26. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; संबद्धवैखानसकन्यकानि (तपोवनानि) R. 14. 28; वैखानसेभ्यः श्रुतरामवार्तः Bk. 3. 46; Ms. 6. 21; Mb. 3. 114. 15. -3 A hermit born from the nails and hair of the god Brahman; Rām. 3. 6. 2 (com. प्रजापतेर्नखलोमजाः वैखानसाः).

वैखारक *a.* Pungent and salt.

वैगुण्यम् [विगुणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्राहिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैघटिकः A jeweller.

वैघसिक *a.* Feeding on the residue of food (a class of hermits); Mb. 14. 92. 7.

वैचक्षण्यम् Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्त्यम् Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; व्रजति विरहे वैचित्त्यं नः प्रसीदति संनिधौ Māl. 3. 1; केचित् प्रपद्य वैचित्त्यम् Śiva B. 14. 30; वैचित्त्योपचयादुच्चैरौचित्यमपचीयते 16. 34.

वैचित्रम्, वैचित्र्यम् [विचित्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair. -Comp. -वीर्यः N. of Dhritarāṣṭra; भो भो वैचित्रवीर्य त्वं कुरूणां कीर्तिवर्धन Bhāg. 10. 49. 17.

वैजननम् The last month of pregnancy.

वैजन्यम् Solitude; परीक्ष्य वैजन्यं जनेषु निर्गतेषु Dk. 2. 8.

वैजयन्तः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general; सवैजयन्तास्तु गजा गजारोहैः प्रचोदिताः Rām. 2. 89. 19. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयन्तिकः A standard-bearer.

वैजयन्तिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयन्तिका काप्यागतवती Māl. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयन्ती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयन्ती Māl. 3. 15; Śi. 18. 4; न ह्यनारुह्य नागेन्द्रं वैजयन्ती निपात्यते Śiva B. 4. 19. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Viṣṇu. -5 N. of a lexicon.

वैजात्यम् [विजात-ष्यञ्] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness.

वैजिक *a.* See बैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See बैडाल; यस्य धर्मध्वजो नित्यं शक्रध्वज इवोच्छ्रितः । प्रच्छन्नानि च पापानि बैडालं नाम तद् व्रतम् ॥ बैडालव्रतिनः पापाः सर्वधर्मविनाशकाः । सद्यः पतन्ति पापेषु कर्मणस्तस्य तत् फलम् ॥ Kūrma P.

वैडूर्यम् A cat's-eye gem.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work; Y. 1. 162.

वैणव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [वेणु-अण्] 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo; वैणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमण्डलुम् Ms. 4. 36. -वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. -3 A flute. -वी Bamboo-manna. -वम् The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणविन् *m.* An epithet of Śiva.

वैणुकः A piper, flute-player. -कम् A goad; see वेणुक.

वैणिकः 1 A lutanist; Śi. 10. 64. -2 The smell of faeces.

वैतंसिकः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A bird-catcher; यथा वैतंसिको युक्तो द्विजानां सदृशस्वनः Mb. 12. 103. 10; 3. 33. 33. -कम् The act of ensnaring, binding; व्यलीकमपि यत्त्वत्र चित्तवैतंसिकं तव Mb. 12. 33. 24.

वैतण्डिकः A disputatious man, captious person; Śiva B. 28. 43.

वैतत्यम् Great extension.

वैतथ्यम् Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [वेतनेन जीवति ठक्] Living on wages. -कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer; P. IV. 4. 12. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell; पश्यञ्जनं पतितं वैतरण्याम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 7. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kaliṅgas.

वैतस *a.* (-सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, *i. e.* yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35; बलीयसा समाक्रान्तो वैतसीं वृत्तिमाश्रयेत् Pt. 3. 19.

वैतस्तिक *a.* Span-long (an arrow); शरैर्वैतस्तिकै राजन् विव्याधासन्नयोधिभिः Mb. 7. 122. 60-61.

वैतान *a.* (-नी *f.*) [वितान-अण्] Sacrificial, sacred; वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयन्तु Ś. 4. 8. -नम् 1 A sacrificial rite; तस्माद्वैतानकुशलो होता स्याद्वेदपारगः Ms. 11. 37; Mb 12. 165. 22. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 A canopy; a number of canopies; Bhāg. 3. 23. 19.

वैतानिक *a.* (-की *f.*) See वैतान; Ms. 6. 9; Mb. 5. 141. 44. -कम् A burnt offering.

वैतान्यम् Despondency; Buddh.

वैतालिकः [विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहरति ठक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetāla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetāla. -कम् Knowledge of one of the 64 arts. -Comp. -व्रतम् the duty of a bard.

वैतृष्ण्यम् 1 Quenching of thirst; आपः शुद्धा भूमिगता वैतृष्ण्यं यासु गोर्भवेत् Ms. 5. 128. -2 Freedom from desire, indifference.

वैत्तपाल्य *a.* Relating to Kubera; Mb. 7. 201. 73.

वैत्रक *a.* (-की *f.*), **वैत्रकीय** *a.* Cany, reedy.

वैदः A wise man, learned man. -दी The wife of a wise man.

वैदग्धम्, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यम् 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदग्ध्यम् Māl. 1.; प्रबन्धविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vās.; Śi. 4. 16. Bh. 2. 18. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोलकुङ्कुमानि Māl. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अण्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum boil. -र्भम् Crafty, ambiguous speech. -र्भी 1 N. of Damayantī; धन्यासि वैदर्भि गुणैरुदारैः N. 3. 116. -2 Of Rukmiṇī. -3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D.:--माधुर्यव्यञ्जकैर्वर्णैः रचना ललितात्मिका । अवृत्तिरल्पवृत्तिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gauḍiya*; see Kāv. 1. 41-53. Alaṁkāraśekhara quotes Ku. 5. 4 as an illustration. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (-ली *f.*) [विदलस्य विकारः अण्] Made of wicker or cane. -लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -लम् 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wickerwork; चेलवच्चर्मणां शुद्धिर्वैदलानां तथैव च Ms. 5. 119; 6. 54.

वैदिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [वेदं-वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ् वेदेषु विहितः ठक् वा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73. -कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -कम् A Vedic passage; अमेध्ये वा पतेन्मत्तो वैदिकं वाप्युदाहरेत् Ms. 11. 96. -2 A Vedic precept; Mb. -Comp. -पाशः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas; P. V. 3. 47.

वैदुरिकम् A maxim of Vidura (विदुरनीति); अथाह तन्मन्त्रदृशां वरीयान् यन्मन्त्रिणो वैदुरिकं वदन्ति Bhāg. 3. 1. 10.

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यम् Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (-री or -र्यी *f.*) 1 Brought from, or produced in, Vidūra. -2 Eminent (श्रेष्ठ); को न्वयं नरवैदूर्यः Bhāg 10. 55. 31. -र्यम् [विदूरे गिरौ भवं ष्यञ्] *Lapis lazuli*; Ku. 7. 10; Śi. 3. 45; भुवि वैदूर्यनिकाशशाद्वलायाम् Bu. Ch. 5. 9; (the cat's-eye gem; cf. मार्जारेक्षणपिङ्गलच्छविशुष् Rajanighaṇṭu); स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलकणानिन्धनैश्चन्दनाद्यैः Bh.

वैदेशिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [विदेश-ठञ्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरसौ जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यम् Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह अण्] 1 A king of Videha; जनको ह वैदेहो बहुदक्षिणेन यज्ञेनेजे Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 1. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste. -4 The son of a Vaiśya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. -हाः (*m.* pl.) The people of Videha. -ही 1 N. of Sītā; वैदेहिबन्धोर्हृदयं विदद्रे R. 14. 33 (the final vowel in वैदेही being shortened.) -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (रोचना) -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader; गृहपतिवैदेहकतापसव्यञ्जनाः Kau. A. 2. -2 =वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A man of the Vaideha caste; Ms. 10. 36.

वैद्य *a.* (-द्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. -द्यः [विद्या अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामातुरः श्रेयान् Subhāṣ. -3 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaiśya woman). Cf. Mb. 13. 49. 9. -4 A man of a lower mixed tribe (the offspring of a Śūdra father by Vaiśya mother). -Comp. -क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -नाथः 1 N. of Dhanvantari. -2 of Śiva. -3 N. of a country. -बन्धुः Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा). -मातृ, -सिंहा Gendarussa Vulgaris (Mar. अडूळसा). -विद्या the science of medicine; also वैद्यशास्त्रम्.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. -कम् The science of medicine.

वैद्युत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [विद्युत् इदम् अण्] Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इवाग्निरुपस्थितोऽयम् V. 5 16; U. 5. 13. -तम् The fire or lustre of lightning; पिशङ्गवासा वनमालया बभौ घनो यथार्कोडुपचापवैद्युतैः Bhāg. 1. 11. 27; 10. 36. 33. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वैद्योत *a.* Angry.

वैध *a.* (धी *f.*), **वैधिक** *a.* (-की *f.*) [विधित आगतः अण् ठक् वा] 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual; वैधी विचित्रा भवति प्रवृत्तिः Rām. ch. 6. 57. -2 Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यम् 1 Dissimilarity, difference. -2 Difference of characteristic qualities. -3 Difference of duty or obligation. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. -6 Heterodoxy; शस्तो ब्रह्मर्षिणा तेन वैधर्म्ये सहिते कृते Rām. 7. 81. 19. -Comp. -समः (in logic) a fallacy based on dissimilarity.

वैधवः N. of Budha. -*a.* Relating to the moon; कलाकलापं किल वैधवं वमन् N. 1. 96.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यम् Widowhood; नववैधव्यमसह्यवेदनम् Ku. 4. 1; M. 5.

वैधस *a.* 1 Composed by Brahmā. -2 Derived from fate.

वैधात्रः N. of Sanatkumāra.

वैधुरी Adversity.

वैधुर्यम् 1 Bereavement. -2 Agitation, tremor.

वैधृतम्, वैधृति *f.* N. of a particular position of the sun and moon (योग), considered as very inauspicious and malignant.

वैधृतिः 1 See वैधृतम्. -2 The Yoga star of the 27th lunar mansion.

वैधेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 According to rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः Ś. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2.

वैध्यतः A door-keeper of Yama.

वैनतकम् A vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनतेयः 1 N. of Garuḍa; वैनतेय इव विनतानन्दनः K.; R. 11. 59; 16. 88; वैनतेयश्च पक्षिणाम् (अस्मि) Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनत्यम् Humble demeanour.

वैनयिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct, or discipline; आगता त्वामियं बुद्धिः स्वजा वैनयिकी च या Rām. 2. 112. 16. -2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to Gaṇeśa; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पान्तु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A follower of that school.

वैनाशिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider. -3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of

those doctrines. –कम् The twenty-third asterism from that under which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यम् 1 Contrariety, opposition. –2 Inconsistency.

वैपादिकम् A kind of leprosy.

वैपुल्यम् 1 Spaciousness, largeness. –2 Plenty, abundance.

वैप्रतिसम *a.* Unmatched; not equalled; Mb. 2.

वैफल्यम् Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैबोधिकः 1 A watchman. –2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; वैबोधिकध्वनिविभावितपश्चिमार्धा (रात्रिः) Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवम् 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. –2 Power, might; महतां हि धैर्यमविचिन्त्यवैभवम् Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाजिकम् Dividing.

वैभातिक *a.* Matutinal.

वैभावर *a.* Nocturnal.

वैभाषिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Optional.

वैभ्रम् The heaven of Viṣṇu.

वैभ्राजम् N. of a celestial grove or garden; आक्रीड इव वैभ्राजे विवस्वानप्सरोवृतः Bu. Ch 4. 28 (cf. देवोद्यानानि वैभ्राजम्).

वैमत्यम् 1 Dissension, dissent; वैमत्यं परिहर्तव्यं कर्तव्यं मदुदीरितम् Śiva B. 29. 84. –2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यम् 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; Ś. 6. –2 Sickness.

वैमातृकः, वैमात्रः, वैमात्रकः, वैमात्रेयः A stepmother's son; येन वैश्रवणो भ्राता वैमात्राः कारणान्तरे Rām. 3. 48. 4.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A stepmother's daughter.

वैमानिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Borne in divine cars; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यत् R. 6. 1. –कः 1 An aeronaut. –2 A god; प्रतीच्छन् उपरि कुसुमवृष्टीरेष वैमानिकानामभिनवकृतभैमीसौधभूमिं विवेश N. 16. 129. –की A celestial damsel (देवाङ्गना); पत्नीं वीक्ष्य विस्फुरन्तीं देवीं वैमानिकीमिव Bhāg. 10. 81. 27.

वैमुक्तम् 1 Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यम् 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat; वैमुख्यं चक्रमेत्युच्चैरूर्दशमुखान्तिके Bk. 9. 15. –2 Aversion, disgust.

वैमूढकम् A dance performed by men in women's dress; Māl.

वैमेयः Exchange, barter.

वैयग्रम्, वैयग्र्यम् 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. –2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; तदनुगुणविधौ यच्च वैयग्र्यमासीत् Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्यम् Uselessness, unproductiveness; सखे वैयर्थ्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैयधिकरण्यम् The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयवहारिक *a.* Conventional, usual.

वैयाकरण *a.* (–णी *f.*) [व्याकरणं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] Grammatical. –णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क यान्तु संत्रस्ताः Subbāṣ. –Comp. –खसूचिः (a grammarian who merely pierces the air with a needle) a poor grammarian. –पाशः a bad grammarian. –भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाख्यम् An explanation; इतिहासाः सवैयाख्या विविधाः श्रुतयोऽपि च। इह सर्वमनुक्रान्तमुक्तं ग्रन्थस्य लक्षणम् ॥ Mb. 1. 1. 50.

वैयाघ्र *a.* (–घ्री *f.*) 1 Tiger-like; belonging to a tiger; सपताका रथा रेजुर्वैयाघ्रपरिवारणाः Mb. 6. 72. 13. –2 Covered with a tiger's skin. –घ्रः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यम् 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषितां । पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव Śi. 2. 44; सद्यो यापितवैयात्ये याकुतेऽप्यपयायिनि Śiva B. 22. 42. –2 Rudeness in general; P. VII. 2. 19.

वैयास *a.* Derived from Vyāsa.

वैयासकिः N. of Śukāchārya; वैयासकेर्जहौ शिष्यो गङ्गायां स्वकलेवरम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 3.

वैयासिक *a.* Belonging to Vyāsa; वाणीं काणभुजीमजीगणदवाशासीच वैयासिकीम् Mallinātha (Preface to R. Com.).

वैयुष्ट *a.* Early, occuring at daybreak; P. V. 1. 97.

वैरम् [वीरस्य भावः अण्] 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; दानेन वैराण्यपि यान्ति नाशम् Subhāṣ.; अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं वैरीभवति सौहृदम् Ś. 5. 24 'turns into enmity'; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते। प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतम् Śi. 2. 42. –2 Hatred, revenge. –3 Heroism, prowess. –4 A hostile host; यदा हि पूर्वं निकृतो निकृन्तेद्वैरं सपुष्पं सफलं विदित्वा Mb. 3. 34. 20. –Comp. –अनुबन्धः commencement of hostilities. –अनुबन्धिन् *a.* leading to enmity. (*–m.*) 1 the heating solar ray. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –आतङ्कः the Arjuna tree. –आनृण्यम्, –उद्धारः, –निर्यातनम्, –प्रतिक्रिया, –प्रतीकारः, –यातना, –शुद्धिः *f.*, –साधनम् requital of enmity, taking revenge, retaliation. –करः, –कारः, –कृत् *m.* an enemy. –भावः hostile attitude. –रक्षिन् *a.*, guarding against hostilities. –व्रतम् a vow of enmity.

वैरायते Den. Ā. To act inimically, become hostile towards, contend with.

वैरायितम् Hostility.

वैरक्तम्, -क्त्यम् [विरक्तस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. -2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरङ्गिकः [विरङ्गं विरागं नित्यमर्हति ठक्] One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यम् 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2 Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरागम् See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, -वैरागिन् *m.* An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यम् [विरागस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of wordly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; अभ्यासेन च कौन्तेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35; 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aversion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow. -5 Change or loss of colour. -**Comp.** -**शतकम्** N. of a Bhartṛihari's work (one among the शतकत्रयी).

वैराज *a.* (-**जी** *f.*) Belonging to Brahman; वैराजा नाम ते लोकास्तैजसाः सन्तु ते शिवाः U. 2. 12. -**जः** Patronymic of Puruṣa; वैराजः पुरुषो योऽसौ भगवान् धारणाश्रयः Bhāg. 2. 1. 25; 11. 3. 12. -**जम्** N. of a Sāman; वैराजमृतुषु प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 16. 1.

वैराज्यम् Extended sovereignty; Ait. Br.; Bhāg. 10. 83. 41.

वैराट *a.* (-**टी** *f.*) [विराटस्येदम् अण्] 1 Belonging to Virāṭa. -2 Woundless; वैराटपृष्ठमुक्षाणम् Mb. 13. 79. 21 (com. राटं क्षतं विगतं राटं यस्मात्तद्विराटं स्वार्थे तद्धितः); (fig.) old (वृद्ध). -**टः** A kind of earth-worm (इन्द्रगोप).

वैरिञ्च्यः A son of Brahmā; Bhāg. 1. 11. 6.

वैरिन् *a.* [वैरमस्त्यस्य इनि] Hostile, inimical. -*m.* 1 An enemy; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलम् Bh. 2. 39; महाशनो महापाप्मा विद्ध्येनमिह वैरिणम् Bg. 3. 37; R. 12. 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूपम् N. of various Sāmans; एतद्वैरूपं पर्जन्ये प्रोतम् Ch. Up. 2. 15. 1.

वैरूप्यम् [विरूपस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deformity, ugliness; वैरूप्यपौनरुक्त्येन भीषणां तामयोजयत् R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरेकीय *a.* Purgative.

वैरोचन *a.* Solar; वैरोचनैर्द्विगुणिताः सहसा मयूखैः Ki. 5. 46.

वैरोचनः, -वैरोचनिः, -वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana; व्यक्षोभयेतां तौ सैन्यमिन्द्रवैरोचनाविव Mb. 1. 138. 46. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sūrya.

वैलक्षण्यम् [विलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यम् [विलक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Embarrassment, confusion; वैलक्ष्यमारप्स्यतेऽनुनेतुम् Dk. 2. 5; द्रुतधृतलिपिविधं वीक्ष्य वैलक्ष्यमूहे Śiva B. 9. 74. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैलक्ष्यस्मितम् 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame; वैलक्ष्यहेतोर्गतिमेतदीयामग्रेऽनुकृत्योपहसन्निवोच्चैः N. 3. 10; 1. 34. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यम् Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व *a.* See बैल्व.

वैवक्षिक *a.* Meant, intended to be said.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole. -3 A messenger doing various jobs; अथ वैवधिकस्तूर्णं विसृष्टः शिवभूभृता Śiva B. 31. 5.

वैवर्ण *a.* Without any colour (like blue, yellow &c.); रूपं भवति वैवर्णम् Mb. 14. 21. 9.

वैवर्णिक *a.* Variegated (said especially of a variety of coral); Kau. A. 2. 11.

वैवर्ण्यम् [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness; इदमाकर्ण्य वैवर्ण्याक्रान्तवक्त्रः Dk. 2. 5. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तम् Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः [विवस्वतोऽपत्यम् अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणाम् R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. -**तम्** The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu. -**Comp.** -**मन्वन्तरम्** N. of the 7th (the present) मन्वन्तर.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunā.

वैवाहिक *a.* (-**की** *f.*) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; वैवाहिको विधिः स्त्रीणां संस्कारो वैदिकः स्मृतः Ms. 2. 67; वैवाहिकैः कौतुकसंविधानैर्गृहे गृहे व्यग्रपुरंध्रिवर्गम् Ku. 7. 2. -**कः**, -**कम्** 1 A marriage, wedding. -2 Preparations for a wedding; nuptial festivities. -**कः** The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैवाह्य *a.* 1 Nuptial. -2 Fit for marriage; अस्मद्वैवाह्यकुलजः कोऽपि विप्रदारकः Dk. 2. 5. -**ह्यम्** Nuptial solemnity.

वैविक्त्यम् Deliverance from.

वैशद्यम् 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity as in शिष्यबुद्धिवैशद्यार्थम्. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशम्पायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa; जनमेजयेन पृष्टः सन् ब्राह्मणैश्च सहस्रशः। शशास शिष्यमासीनं वैशम्पायनमन्तिके ॥ Mb. [It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaiśampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya].

वैशल्यम् Deliverence from a painful incumbrance (as that of the fetus).

वैशस *a.* Causing death or destruction; द्रष्टाऽसि युधि सम्बाधे प्रवृत्ते वैशसेऽहनि Mb. 5. 76. 15. **-सम्** 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; ददर्श यदुवीराणामापाने वैशसं महत् Mb. 1. 2. 58; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसम् Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24; 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; सर्पैश्चिकदंशाद्यैर्दशद्भिश्चात्मवैशसम् Bhāg. 3. 30. 26; 8. 7. 37; उपरोधवैशसम् Mu. 2; धिगुच्छ्वसितवैशसम् Mal. 9. 35. -3 Violence (हिंसा); Bhāg. 5. 9. 15. -4 N. of a hell; Bhāg. 4. 25. 53.

वैशसनम् = वैशसम्; see above; असुराणां प्लवङ्गानामत्र वैशसनं महत् A. Ram. 6. 14. 3.

वैशस्त्रम् 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government, rule. -3 The state of being unarmed.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning-stick; द्रुततरकरदक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिमुदधिगुर्वीं वल्लवा लोडयन्ति Si. 11. 8; कालेन वैशाखधरं विधाय प्रभाकरं बिम्बममन्थि सिन्धुः Rām. ch. 6. 39. **-खम्** A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. **-खी** The full-moon day in the month of Vaiśākha.

वैशारद *a.* 1 Experienced, skilled; वैशारदी धीः Bhāg. 7. 7. 17. -2 Learned; all-knowing; यद्येपोपरता देवी मायावैशारदी मतिः Bhāg. 1. 3. 34. **-दम्** Profound learning; नह्यस्य कश्चित् सदृशोऽस्ति शास्त्रे वैशारदे छन्दगतौ तथैव Rām.7.36.45.

वैशारद्यम् Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक *a.*(-की *f.*) Practised by harlots; वैशिकीं कलाम् Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'.**-कः** A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. **-कम्** Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टम् = वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यम् 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्यादन्यमर्थं या बोधयेत् सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27 -3 Excellence; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Characteristic, special; विषये वर्तमानानां यं तं वैशेषिकैर्गुणैः (प्राहुर्विषयगोप्तारम्) Mb. 12. 47. 70; 7. 5. 15. -2 Belonging to the Vaiśeṣika doctrine. **-कः** A follower of the Vaiśeṣika doctrine. **-कम्** [विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः ठञ्] One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers *e. g.* Kaṇāda recognizing only six), and lays particular stress upon Viśeṣa.

वैशेषिन् *a.* Specific, individual.

वैशेष्यम् 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority; अन्योन्यगुणवैशेष्यान्न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; a peasant; विशत्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादावरतिः शुचिः। वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः॥ Padma Purāṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Puruṣa*; cf. ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Ṛv. 10. 90.) **-Comp.-कर्मन्** *n.*, **-वृत्तिः** *f.* the business or occupation of a Vaiśya; trade, agriculture &c. **-भावः** the state or condition of a वैश्य; ब्राह्मणः सप्तरात्रेण वैश्यभावं नियच्छति Ms. 10. 93.

वैश्रम्भक *a.* Inspiring confidence; वैश्रम्भकैरुपसृतानुपविश्रम्भय्य Bhāg. 5. 26. 32.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; यदाश्रौषं वैश्रवणेन सार्धम् Mb. 1. 1. 166. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. **-Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः** 1 the abode of Kubera. -2 the fig-tree. **-उदयः** the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव *a.* (-वी *f.*) 1 Belonging to the Viśvedevas, q. v.; Mb. 12. 301. 8. **-वम्** [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Viśvedevas. -2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). **-वी** The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

वैश्वरूप *a.* Multiform, manifold, diverse. **-पम्** The universe.

वैश्वरूप्यम् Action of varied aspects; diversity; अविभागाद् वैश्वरूप्यस्य Sāṅkhya K. 15.

वैश्वस्त्यम् Widowhood; नलात् स्ववैश्वस्त्यमनाप्तुमानता नृपस्त्रियः N. 15. 55.

वैश्वानर *a.* (-री *f.*) 1 Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men; तान् होवाचैते वै खलु यूयं पृथगिवेममात्मानं वैश्वानरं विद्वांसोऽन्नमत्थ Ch. Up. 5. 18; स एष वैश्वानरो विश्वरूपः प्राणोऽग्निरुदयते Praśna Up. 1. 7; हिरण्यगर्भः स्थूलेऽस्मिन् देहे वैश्वानरो भवेत् Pañchadaśi 1. 28. -2 Universal, general, common. -2 Zodiacal; गगने तान्यनेकानि वैश्वानरपथाद्बहिः

Rām. 1. 60. 31. **-रः** 1 An epithet of fire; त्वत्तः खाण्डवरङ्गताण्डवनटो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः। प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधम्॥ Bg. 15. 14. -3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree. **-री** 1 N. of a particular division of the moon's path; also वैश्वानरपथ; Rām. 1. 60. 31. -2 N. of a particular sacrifice performed at the beginning of every year; इष्टिं वैश्वानरीं नित्यं निर्वपेदब्दपर्यये Mb. 12. 165. 15.

वैश्वासिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Trusty, confidential; अभ्यन्तरकलासु वैश्वासिकजनात् प्रयत्नेन प्रयोगग्रहणम् Dk. 2. 2.

वैश्वी *f.* The asterism of Uttarāṣāḍhā; L. D. B.

वैषः Slaughter; स वैषः स च संत्रासावेशः साप्यसहायता Śiva B. 23. 25.

वैषम्यम् [विषमस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness. -7 An error, mistake.

वैषमेषव *a.* Belonging to विषमेषु *i. e.* Cupid; वनिता व्युरुचद्वपुष्मती विजयश्रीरिव वैषमेषवी Sāhendra. 2. 69.

वैषयिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) [विषयेण निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. **-कः** A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत्, वैषुवत *a.* (**-ती** *f.*) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial. **-तम्** 1 The equinox; स एष उदगयनदक्षिणायनवैषुवतसंज्ञाभिः Bhāg. 5. 21. 3. -2 The centre.

वैष्टिकः One compelled to labour.

वैष्टुतम् The ashes of a burnt offering; also वैष्टुभम्.

वैष्ट्रः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division of the universe. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. **-ष्ट्रम्** the world.

वैष्णव *a.* (**-वी** *f.*) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवम् R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. **-वः** 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -2 N. of the asterism Śravaṇa. **-वी** 1 The personified Śakti or energy of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 Asparagus Racemosus (Mar. शतावरी). -4 The Tulasī plant. **-वम्** 1 The residence of Viṣṇu; *i. e.* वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. **-Comp.** **-पुराणम्** N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. **-स्थानकम्** (in drama) walking about the stage with great strides.

वैसादृश्यम् Dissimilarity, difference; कर्तुः श्रद्धाया वैसादृश्यात् कर्मफलं विसदृशं भवति Bhāg. 5. 26. 3.

वैसारिणः A fish. **-Comp.** **-केतनः** the fish-bannered god of love; निपत्य वैसारिणकेतनस्य बा व्रजन्ति बाणा विमुखोत्पतिष्णुताम् N. 9. 110.

वैसूचनम् Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वैस्वर्यम् 1 Loss of voice. -2 Different accentuation.

वैहस्त्यम् Confusion, bewilderment; शिबिरं तत्तदातङ्कवशाद् वैहस्त्यमाददे Śiva B. 12. 13.

वैहायस *a.* (**-सी** *f.*) Being in the air, aerial. **-सम्** 1 The sky, atmosphere; वैहायसं प्राक्रमद्दै कर्णस्य व्यथयन्मनः Mb. 7. 139. 75. -2 Flying in the air; Bhāg. 5. 5. 35.

वैहारिक *a.* Serving for sport; वैहारिकाणां शिल्पानां विज्ञातार्थविभागवित् Rām. 2. 1. 28.

वैहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general); यथा बालेषु नारीषु वैहार्येषु तथैव च। संकरेषु निपातेषु तथापद्व्यसनेषु च। अनृतं नोक्तपूर्वं मे... Mb. **-र्यम्** Sportiveness, fun.

वैहाली Hunting, chase.

वैहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon; भानुस्ताम्यद्वनरुहवनीकेलिवैहासिकोऽयम् N. 19. 65; A. R. 4. 4. -2 An actor in general.

वोटा *f.* A maid-servant (cf. पोटा).

वोड्रः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोड्री The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वोढ *a.* married.

वोढृ *m.* 1 A bearer, porter; हे वोढारः साध्वतिक्रमत Bhāg. 5. 10. 2. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोण्टः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर(ल)कः 1 A scribe, writer. -2 An artist.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुन्द).

वोरपट्टी *f.* A mattress; L. D. B.

वोरवः A kind of rice-corn.

वोरुखानः A kind of red horse.

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोलकः A whirl-pool.

वोल्लाहः A kind of horse.

वोहित्थः A raft, boat; L. D. B.

वौद्ध *a.* See बौद्ध.

वौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technicl term for indeclinables such as नि, चित् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यंशकः A mountain.

व्यंशुक *a.* Undressed, naked; व्यंशुकस्फुटमुखीमातिजिह्मां व्रीडया नववधूमिव लोकः (पश्यति) Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंस् 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यंस *a.* Broad-shouldered.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूरव्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

व्यंसनम् 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यंसित *p. p.* 1 Cheated. -2 Defeated; व्यंसितो व्रीडितो राजन्नाजगाम स कुण्डिनम् Mb. 5. 158. 14. -3 Made ineffective; व्यंसिता चाप्युपायेन शक्रदत्ता मयाऽनघ Mb. 7. 181. 28.

व्यक्षः The equator.

व्यङ्कुश *a.* Unrestrained.

व्यग्र *a.* [विगतमग्रं यस्य] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted; तं व्यग्रचक्रं दितिपुत्राधमेन Bhāg. 3. 19. 6. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); स राजककुद्व्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27; Mv. 1. 13; 4. 28; Ku. 7. 2; U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; आरभन्तेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः कामं व्यग्रा भवन्ति च Śi. 2. 79. -4 Being in motion (as a wheel). -ग्रः N. of Viṣṇu.

व्यङ्ग *a.* [विगतमङ्गं यस्य] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 Lame. -5 Having no wheels.. -ङ्गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the cheek; क्रोधायासप्रकुपितो वायुः पित्तेन संयुतः। मुखमागत्य सहसा मण्डलं विसृजत्यतः। नीरुजं तनुकं श्यावं मुखे व्यङ्गं तमादिशेत् Madh. N. -4 Steel. -Comp. -अर्थः suggested or implied sense; cf. व्यङ्ग्य.

व्यङ्गयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यङ्गिता Mutilation; विहिता व्यङ्गिता तेषामपराधे महत्यपि Pt. 1. 201.

व्यङ्गुलम् An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *aṅgula*.

व्यङ्गार *a.* Having no fire; विधूमे न्यस्तमुसले व्यङ्गारे भुक्तवज्जने। अतीतपात्रसंचारे भिक्षां लिप्सेत वै मुनिः॥ Mb. 12. 278. 9.

व्यङ्ग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense). -ङ्ग्यम् Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यङ्ग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, inuendo.

व्यच् 6 P. (विचति, *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यचस् *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनम् A fan; निर्वाते व्यजनम् H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40; 10. 62; cf. बालव्यजन. -Comp. -क्रिया the act of fanning. -चामरम् a *chowrie*.

व्यञ्ज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Śi. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; व्यक्तो व्यक्तेतरश्चासि प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; व्यक्तेऽपि वासरे नित्यं दौर्गत्यतमसावृतः Pt. 2. 96. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. -क्तः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 Heat. -3 A learned man. -क्तम् 1 That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. -2 Manifestation; कार्यव्यक्तेन करणे कालो भवति हेतुमान् Mb. 12. 211. 11. -3 A तत्त्व; पुरुषः प्रकृतिर्व्यक्तमहङ्कारो नभोऽनिलः। ज्योतिरापः क्षितिरिति तत्त्वान्युक्तानि मे नव॥ Bhāg. 11. 22. 14. -क्तम् *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -कृत्यम् a public action. -गणितम् arithmetic. -गन्धा jasmine. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -मारिचिक *a.* much peppered. -राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -लवण *a.* much salted. -वाच् distinct speech; P. I. 3. 48. -विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; अव्यक्तं व्यक्तिमापन्नं मन्यन्ते मामबुद्धयः Bg. 7. 24; Dk. 2. 6; व्यक्तिं भजन्त्यापगाः Ś. 7. 8 (v. l.). -3 Distinction, discrimination; दैवमानुषयोरद्य व्यक्ता व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति Rām. 2. 23. 18; तं सन्तः श्रोतुमर्हन्ति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्ती; अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यञ्जक *a.* (-ञ्जिका *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लाक्षणिक q. q. v. v.).

–कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. –2 A sign, symbol. –3 Figurative expression or insinuation. –Comp. –अर्थः (in Rhet.) suggested or implied sense.

व्यञ्जनम् 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. –2 A mark, token, sign; सुकुमारं महासत्त्वं पार्थिवव्यञ्जनान्वितम् (रामम्) Rām. 3. 17. 8. –3 A reminder; Māl. 9. –4 Disguise, garb; नानाव्यञ्जनाः प्रणिधयः Mu. 1; Śi. 2. 56; तपस्विव्यञ्जनोपेताः; गृहपतिवैदेहकतापसव्यञ्जनाः प्रणिधयः Kau. A. 2. &c. –5 A consonant. –6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. –7 Insignia. –8 A mark or sign of puberty; अजातव्यञ्जनः श्रीमान् बालः श्यामः शुभेक्षणः Rām. 3. 38. 14; बाल्यप्राप्तवयसमजातव्यञ्जनाकृतिम् Mb. 1. 157. 35. –9 The beard. –10 A limb, member. –11 (a) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; व्यञ्जनानि ओदनार्थानि ŚB. on MS. 10 8. 29; अशक्नुवद्भिर्बहुभुक्तवत्तया यदुज्झिता व्यञ्जनपुञ्जराशयः N. 16. 104. (b) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. –12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अञ्जन-ना (9) (written व्यञ्जना also in this sense); विरतास्वभिधाद्यासु ययार्थो बोध्यतेऽपरः । सा वृत्तिर्व्यञ्जना नाम शब्दस्यार्थादिकस्य च । S. D. –13 The letter (as opp. to अर्थ 'meaning'). –14 A day. –15 A privy part. –Comp. –उदय a. followed by a consonant. –कारः the preparer of a sauce or condiment. –धातुः (वाद्यवादनविधिः) playing on the lute; व्यक्तिर्व्यञ्जनधातुना दशविधेनाप्यत्र लब्धामुना Nag. 1. 14. –संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यञ्जना 1 See व्यञ्जन (12) above. –2 Irony, sarcasm. –3 Insinuation. –4 Articulation, utterance of words; हीनव्यञ्जनया प्रेक्ष्य भीतचित्त इवाब्रुवम् Rām. 2. 64. 11. –Comp. –वृत्तिः f. insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यञ्जित p. p. 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. –2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. –3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यडम्बकः, –व्यडम्बनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in pass.).

व्यतिकर a. 1 Reciprocal. –2 Spreading, pervading. –3 Contiguous, near. –रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; Māl. 9. 52; Bhāg. 11. 10. 34. –2 Contact, union, combination; श्लेषेणदमुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वाङ्गे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; Māl. 7; Śi. 4. 53; 7. 28. –3 Striking against; कठोरास्थिग्रन्थिव्यतिकररणत्कारमुखरः Māl. 5. 34. –4 Obstruction; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव सिन्धुः Ku. 5. 85. –5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case'. –6 An opportunity. –7 Misfortune, calamity. –8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. –9 Exchange, interchange; सोऽयं स्थितिव्यतिकरोपशमाय सृष्टान् Bhāg. 4. 1. 57. –10 Alternation. –11 Provocation (क्षोभ); कालाद्गुणव्यतिकरः परिणामः स्वभावतः Bhāg. 2. 5. 22. –12 Destruction; प्रजोपप्लवमालक्ष्य लोकव्यतिकरं च तम् Bhāg. 1. 7. 32. –13 Spreading, pervading; Bhāg. 5. 3. 4.

व्यतिकरित a. Pervaded, filled; व्यतिकरितदिगन्ताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Māl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Mixed or blended together. –2 United. –3 Shaken about; पर्यायव्यतिकीर्णकर्णपवनैराहादिभिर्वीजयन् Māl. 9. 32.

व्यतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; संमतोऽहं प्रभोर्नित्यमिति मत्वा व्यतिक्रमेत् Pt. 1. 56. –2 To neglect, omit. –3 To pass, spend (time). –4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving; divergence; 'belonging to two different Vedas' as in गुणमुख्यव्यतिक्रमे तदर्थत्वान्मुख्येन वेदसंयोगः MS. 3. 3. 9. –2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संविद्व्यतिक्रमः; तस्य व्यतिक्रमाद्राज्ञो भविष्यति सुदारुणा Rām. 1. 9. 8.; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. –3 Disregard, neglect, omission. –4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. –5 Sin, vice, crime; अत्र ब्रूहि यथातत्त्वं को रामस्य व्यतिक्रमः Rām. 3. 39. 24; व्यतिक्रमं मे भगवन् क्षन्तुमर्हसि शंकर Mb. 3. 39. 80; Ms. 8. 355. –6 Adversity, misfortune. –7 Violating, transgression; तयोर्व्यतिक्रमं दृष्ट्वा क्रुद्धस्य भवतो हरेः Mb. 3. 12. 39.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. –2 Inverted, reversed. –3 Elapsed, passed away (as time). –4 One who has wrongly taken to; Mb. 12.

व्यतिक्षेपः Mutual altercation, contest; नानादिग्भ्यः समाहूताः सहयाः सरथद्विपाः । तेषामासीद्व्यतिक्षेपः Mb. 7. 105. 33.

व्यतिचुम्बित a. In immediate contact with.

व्यतिपातः = व्यतीपातः q. v.

व्यतियु 2 P. To mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दान् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

व्यतिरिच् pass. 1 To differ or be separate from. –2 To surpass, excel; lie beyond; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from; अन्यतिरिक्तेयमस्मच्छरीरात् K.; कामस्य पुष्पव्यतिरिक्तमस्त्रम् Ku. 1. 31; 5. 22. –2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. –3 Withdrawn, withheld. –4 Excepted. –क्तम् ind. With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरिक्तकम् A particular manner of flying.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference; यथा गन्धस्य भूमेश्च न भावो व्यतिरेकतः Bhāg. 3. 27. 18. –2 Separation from. –3 Exclusion, exception. –4 Excellence, surpassing,

excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्वय q. v.); यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (*e. g.* यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamāna* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यदन्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without'; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary supposition'.). -Comp. -व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् *a.* 1 Different. -2 Surpassing, excelling; कालाग्निव्यतिरेकिणां भगवताम् Mv. 1. 46. -3 Excluding, excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकिलिङ्गम्; see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेचनम् Contrasting, pointing out difference.

व्यतिरोपित *p. p.* Ejected, dispossessed.

व्यतिविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Entwined. -2 Pierced.

व्यतिषञ्ज् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually; व्यतिषजति पदार्थानान्तरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To change (Ātm.).-3 To involve (in a game); Dk.

व्यतिषक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together; संकीर्णयोनयो ये तु प्रतिलोमानुलोमजाः । अन्योन्यव्यतिषक्ताः Ms. 10. 25. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषङ्गः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture, entanglement; त्रुट्यद्वितानतनिकाव्यतिषङ्गभाजः Śi. 5. 61. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together; तन्तुव्यतिषङ्गजनितोऽयं तन्तुव्यतिषङ्गविनाशात् तन्तुविनाशाद्वा विनश्यतीत्यवगच्छति ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 21. -5 Hostile encounter; सेनयोर्व्यतिषङ्गेण जयः साधारणो भवेत् Mb. 12. 103. 5. -6 Barter, exchange; अन्योन्यवित्तव्यतिषङ्गवृद्धवैरानुबन्धः Bhāg. 5. 13. 13.

व्यतिषञ्जनम् Joining together; uniting; स्त्रीपुंसव्यतिषञ्जनं जनयतः पत्युः प्रजानामभूदभ्यासः N. 15. 88.

व्यति (ती) हारः 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange; विक्रमव्यतिहारेण सामान्याभूद् द्वयोरपि R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse, &c.

व्यतिहृत *a.* = विरहित q. v.; शून्यं प्रियव्यतिहृतं ददृशुस्त्रिलोकम् Bhāg. 10. 16. 20.

व्यती 2 P. (व्यति-इ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्तुर्नेमिवृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To pass, elapse (as time); सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिंवरा सा R. 6. 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; बहूनि मे व्यतीतानि जन्मानि तव चार्जुन Bg. 4. 5; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted. -5 Tardy negligent.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety -3 Inverted order, inversion; वेणुसंघर्षजो वह्निर्दग्ध्वा शाम्यति तद्वनम् । एवं गुणव्यत्ययजो देहः शाम्यति तत्क्रियः ॥ Bhāg. 11. 13. 7. -4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance; अभक्ष्ये बहुदोषः स्यात्तस्मात् कार्यो न व्यत्ययः Pt. 4. 57. -यम् *ind.* Alternately.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full-moon (when it falls on a Monday.) -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस् I. 2 Ā. (व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 P. To invert, reverse, change upside down; व्यत्यास्य सूतं च रथं च राजा Bu. Ch. 3. 53; व्यत्यस्यतां यथाकामं वयसा योऽभिधास्यति Bhāg 9. 18. 37. See व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.; व्यत्यस्तपाणिना कार्यमुपसंग्रहणं गुरोः Ms. 2. 72.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order; कृतव्यत्यासनामकाः Parnal. 3. 31. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Change; रागान्धीकृतनयनेन नामधेयव्यत्यासादभिमुखमीरितः प्रियेण Śi. 4. 39.

व्यथ् 1 Ā. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; विश्वंभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यस्नेहेन U. 7; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruffled or agitated; व्यथितसिन्धुमनीरवशनैः शनैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble; येषां न वृत्तं व्यथते न योनिश्चित्तप्रसादेन चरन्ति धर्मम् Mb. 5. 36. 24. -4 To be afraid. -5 To dry, become dry. -*Caus.* (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्यथयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn away. -With प्र to be excessively vexed; दृष्ट्वाद्भुतं रूपमिदं तवोग्रं लोकत्रयं प्रव्यथितं महात्मन् Bg. 11. 20, 45.

व्यथक *a.* (-थिका *f.*) Painful, distressing; परिणाममुखे गरीयसि व्यथकेऽस्मिन् वचसि क्षतौजसाम् Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनम् 1 Giving pain, tormenting. -2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, variation. -3 Piercing, perforating. -4 Tottering, wavering; P. V. 4. 46. -*a.* Greatly disturbing, perplexing; तद् दृष्ट्वा व्यथनं कर्म कुम्भकर्णस्य रक्षसः Mb. 3. 287. 6.

व्यथा [व्यथ्-भावे-अङ्] 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतामवाप्य U. 4. 23; 1. 12. -2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वन्तमित्यलघयत् स तद्व्यथाम् R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation, disquietude -4 Disease. -5 Loss, damage. -Comp. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome, hurtful.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यध् 4 P. (विध्यति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; तमभिद्रुत्य पाप्मनाविध्यन् स यः स पाप्मा Bri. Up. 1. 3. 2; यूनां मनांसि विव्याध दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभवः H 2. 111; अक्षितारासु विव्याध द्विषतः स तनुत्रिणः Śi. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51; 9. 60; 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52; 9. 66; 15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave or brandish in triumph (as the tail &c.); चैलानि विव्यधुस्तत्र ब्राह्मणाश्च सहस्रशः Mb. 1. 188. 23. -5 (In astr.) To fix the position of a heavenly body.

व्यधः [व्यध्-अच्] 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; विदधति जनतामनः शरव्यव्यधपटुभिन्मथचापनादशङ्काम् Śi. 7. 24. -2 Smiting, wounding, striking. -3 Perforating. -4 A stroke, wound. -धा Bleeding.

व्यधिकरणम् Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata; (as in व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrīhi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case-relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound'; *e. g.* चक्रपाणिः, चन्द्रमौलिः &c.)

व्यधिक्षेपः Invective, harsh language.

व्यध्यः 1 A butt, target, a mark to aim at. -2 A bow-string.

व्यध्वः A bad or wrong road.

व्यनुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यन्तरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यन्तरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw. -2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मदो मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8; नाध्यास्यन्ति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्राप्य हंसाः Me. 78. -2 Removed. -3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 Ā. 1 To turn away through shame. -2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed.

व्यपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिश् 6 P. 1 To name, call; व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Śi. 15. 28. -2 To name or call falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. -3 To speak of, profess; जन्मेन्दोर्विमले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. -4 To pretend, feign; व्यपदिशति नः शैवप्रीत्या कथंचिदनास्थया Mv. 2. 11. -5 To indicate, show. -6 To signify, mean, denote.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown, represented, signified. -3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice; अलं वै व्यपदेशेन धनुरायच्छ राघव Mb. 3. 99. 49. -2 Designation by name, naming. -3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवं व्यपदेशभाजः U. 6. -4 A family, race; अथ कोऽस्य व्यपदेशः Ś. 7; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुम् Ś. 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputation, renown; also in adjectival sense; व्यपदेशकुले जाताः पूजिताश्चाप्यभीक्ष्णशः Rām. 4. 64. 21.; Ms. 7 168. -6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device; भारतव्यपदेशेन ह्याम्नायार्थश्च दर्शितः Bhāg. 1. 4. 29. -7 Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dissimulation; Māl. 7.

व्यपदेशिन् *a.* 1 (In comp.) Conforming to, following the advice of; महावंशप्रसूतस्य वसिष्ठव्यपदेशिनः (तवैव भुवि नान्यतः) Rām. 1. 19. 2. -2 Having a designation.

व्यपदेष्टृ *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपनयः Taking away, removal; तस्याः पिण्डव्यपनयं कुर्यादस्मद्विधः कथम् Mb. 5. 141. 7. -2 Misbehaviour; कुरुराज नरश्रेष्ठ तव व्यपनयो महान् Mb. 7. 144. 29.

व्यपयानम् Retreat, flight; Mb. 3.

व्यपरुह् *Caus.* 1 To eradicate, extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To deprive of; प्रीतिपूर्वं महाबाहुः प्राणैर्न व्यपरोपयत् Mb. 14. 74. 20.

व्यपरोपणम् Extirpating, uprooting. -2 Expelling, removing, driving away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं सुरश्रियः प्रसह्य केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यपवर्गः Division, difference. -2 Cessation, termination.

व्यपवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To return, turn back; चतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. -2 To desist from, leave; व्यपवर्तत एष धीरपोतः U. 5. 8 (v. l.)

व्यपवर्तनम् Return.

व्यपश्रि To request; भवतु पुत्र व्यपश्रयिष्ये तावदेनम् Madhyama Vyāyoga 1; कथमाचार्योऽपि व्यपश्रयिष्यते Pañcharātram 1.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः 1 Absence, want. -2 End, disappearance, close; हिमव्यपायाद्विशदाधराणाम् Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; न चास्य सर्वभूतेषु कश्चिदर्थव्यपाश्रयः Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending on; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām. -4 Expectation. -5 Place of refuge, shelter; ज्ञानवैराग्यवीर्याणां नेह कश्चिद् व्यपाश्रयः Bhāg. 6. 17. 37. *-a.* Self-dependent, self-centred.

व्यपाश्रयणा A request; भवति ! महती खल्वस्य व्यपाश्रयणा Svapna. 1.

व्यपास्त *p. p.* Expelled, turned out; कश्चिद् व्यपास्तानहितान्...अनवज्ञाय वर्तसे Rām. 2. 100. 37.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेतमदमत्सरः Y. 1. 268; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. -2 To go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयाताम् H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Gone away, departed; oft. in comp.; व्यपेतकल्मष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c.; व्यपेतभीः प्रीतमनाः पुनस्त्वं तदेव मे रूपमिदं प्रपश्य Bg. 11. 49. -3 Contrary, opposed to. -4 Immoral; मत्तया विश्लथनीव्या व्यपेतं निरपत्रपम् Bhāg. 6. 2. 60. **-Comp. -कल्मष** *a.* free from sin; व्यपेतकल्मषो नित्यं ब्रह्मलोके महीयते Ms. 4. 260.

व्यपेक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To mind, care for, regard; न व्यपैक्षत समुत्सुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant. -2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding, minding. -4 Disregading, indifferent (निरपेक्ष); त्वयि धर्मव्यपेक्षे तु किं स्याद्धर्मपथे स्थितम् Rām. 2. 45. 26.

व्यपेक्षक *a.* Mindful; वैराग्यबुद्धिः सततमात्मदोषव्यपेक्षकः Mb. 14. 19. 9.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2 Regard, consideration; अथ काश्चिदजव्यपेक्षया गमयित्वा समदर्शनः समाः R. 8. 24. -3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Application. -6 (In gram.) The mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणम् Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually connected. -4 Employed, applied, used.

व्यपोढ *p. p.* Expelled, removed. -2 Contrary, opposite; व्यपोढपार्श्वैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15. -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह् 1 P. 1 To atone for, expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To drive away, remove, keep off; व्यपोह्य शीर्षकपाले T. Up. 1. 6. 1.

व्यपोहः 1 Expelling, driving away, keeping off. -2 Heap (समूह); अत्रैवात्रेति च विभो जातमन्त्रिं वदन्त्यपि। तथा भस्मव्यपोहेभ्यो ब्रह्मर्षिगणसंमताः ॥ Mb. 13. 85. 8. -3 Denial, negation.

व्यभिचर् 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from; as in अव्यभिचरितं साध्यसामान्याधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka. K. -2 To transgress against, be faithless to; तस्मात् स्वधर्मं भूतानां राजा न व्यभिचारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 3. -3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend, injure. -5 To fail, miscarry. -6 To practise sorcery.

व्यभिचरणम् Uncertainty, doubt.

व्यभि(भी)चारः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses; मन्त्रज्ञमव्यसनिनं व्यभिचारविवर्जितम् H. 3. 16; मां च योऽव्यभिचारेण भक्तियोगेन सेवते Bg. 14. 26; -2 Transgression, violation; व्यभिचारेण वर्णानाम् (...जायन्ते वर्णसंकराः) Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारात्तु भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्ह्यताम् Ms. 5. 164; वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81.; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule). -7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sadhya*; हेतोः साध्याभाववद्वृत्तित्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka. K. -8 Absence (अभाव); अन्योऽन्यतोऽस्मिन् व्यभिचारतो मृषा नित्ये परे ब्रह्मणि केवले शिवे A. Rām. 7. 5. 32. **-Comp. कृत्** *a.* committing adultery. **-विवर्जित** *a.* free from extravagance or debauchery.

व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing; निगृह्य दापयेच्चैनं समयव्यभिचारिणम् Ms. 8. 220. -2 Irregular, anomalous. -3 Untrue, false; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). -7 Changeable, inconstant; नात्मा जजान न मरिष्यति नैधतेऽसौ न क्षीयते सवनविद्व्यभिचारिणां हि Bhāg. 11. 3. 38. *-m.*, **व्यभिचारिभावः** A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव q. v.). (Though like the Sthāyibhāvas these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *rasa*, still they act as *feeders* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. Kārikās 31-34, S. D. 169 or R. G. first Ānana; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यभीचारः 1 Transgression, offence. -2 Change, alteration.

व्यभीमानः False notion, erroneous view.

व्यय् I. 10 U. (व्यययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ते) To go, move -III. 10 U. (व्याययति-ते, also व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय; सूक्ष्माभ्यो मूर्तिमात्राभ्यः संभवत्यव्ययाद् व्ययम् Ms. 1. 19. **-यः** 1 (*a*) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न

व्ययमन्तरायैः कच्चिन्महर्षेस्त्रिविधं तपस्तत् R. 5. 5; 12. 23. (*b*) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mal. 4. 5; Ku. 3. 23. –2 Hindrance, obstacle; भूयस्तपोव्ययो मा भूत् R. 15. 37. –3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. –4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12; 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. –5 Extravagance, prodigality. –6 wealth, money; भक्तावकाशाग्न्युदकमन्त्रोपकरणव्ययान् Y. 2. 276. –7 (In gram.) Inflection, declension. **–Comp. –करणः, –करणकः** a paymaster. **–गुण** *a.* prodigal, spendthrift. **–पर** *a.* lavish in expenditure; राजा व्ययपरो नित्यम् Pt. 5. 61. **–पराङ्मुख** *a.* stingy, niggardly; Y. 1. 83. **–शील** *a.* spendthrift, prodigal. **–शुद्धिः** *f.* defraying of expenses. **–शेषः** net balance that remains after expenditure; बाह्यं चाभ्यन्तरं चायं विद्याद् वर्षशतादपि। यथा पृष्टो न सज्येत व्ययशेषे च दर्शयेत् Kau. A. 2. 5. **–सह** *a.* inexhaustible.

व्ययनम् 1 Spending. –2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. –2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [विगतोऽर्थः प्रयोजनं वाऽस्य] Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. –2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक = व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue; ताश्च व्यलीकं रुरुदुः कृतागसः Bhāg. 6. 14. 48. –2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing; न च व्यलीकमासीद्राज्ञ एतद्वृत्तान्तं दृष्ट्वा त्रात इत्युक्त्वा Mb. 3. 197. 23. –3 Not false; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः Śi. 5. 1. –4 Unfit to be done. **–कः** 1 A libertine. –2 A catamite. **–कम्** 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; ननु जनविदितैर्भवद्व्यलीकैश्चिरपरिपूरितमेव कर्णयुग्मम् Śi. 7. 54. –2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतनु हृदयात् प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते Ś. 7. 24; यस्मिन्ननैश्वर्यकृतव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप्त इवान्तकोऽपि Ki. 3. 19.; Ku. 3. 25.; R. 4. 87. –3 A fault, an offence, a transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवधीरितखिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Śi. 9. 85; एवं प्रत्यक्षदृष्टव्यलीकः किं ब्रवीमि Ratn. 3; 3. 15. –4 Fraud, trick, deception; तस्मात् तमेव सेवेत न व्यलीकेन कर्हिचित् Pt. 1. 120, 242. –5 Falsehood. –6 Inversion, contrariety. –7 Sin, demerit; न सूक्ष्ममपि मे किंचिद् व्यलीकमिह विद्यते Mb. 14. 14. 7.

व्यवकलनम् 1 Separation. -2 (In maths.) Subtraction, deduction (व्यवकलितम् also in this sense); व्यवकलनमार्गेऽसि कुशला Līlā.

व्यवक्रोशनम् 1 Wrangling, mutual abuse. –2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. –2 To interrupt. –3 To particularize, specify, distinguish. –4 To settle, ascertain; इति व्यवाच्छिद्य स पाण्डवेयः Bhāg. 1. 19. 7.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. –2 Separated, divided. –3 Particularized, specified. –4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1 10. –5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. –2 Dividing, separating. –3 Dissection. –4 Particularizing. –5 Distinguishing. –6 Contrast, distinction. –7 Determination. –8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). –9 A chapter or section of a work. –10 Destruction (नाश); दुःखैकतरेणापि दैवभूतात्महेतुषु। जीवस्य न व्यवच्छेदः स्याच्चेत्तत्प्रतिक्रिया॥ Bhāg. 4. 29. 33. **–Comp. –विद्या** the science of anatomy.

व्यवदात *a.* Clear, clean.

व्यवदानम् Purification; Buddh.

व्यवदीर्ण *p. p.* Distracted.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; प्रेक्ष्य स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाय देहम् R. 9. 57. –2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापव्यवहितस्मृतिः Ś. 5. –3 To separate, divide. –4 To obstruct, interrupt. –5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. –2 A cover, screen, partition. –3 Concealment.

व्यवधानम् 1 Intervention, interposition, separation; इह समाप्तस्य सामिधेनीवाक्यस्य अस्य चोपव्ययते इति वचनस्य निविदां विधायकेन...ग्रन्थेन व्यवधानं भवति ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 21. –2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. –3 Concealment, disappearance. –4 A screen, partition. –5 A cover, covering; शार्दूलचर्मव्यवधानवत्याम् Ku. 3. 44. –6 Interval, space. –7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter. –8 (In Mīmāṁsā) Remote construction, remoteness; see व्यवहितकल्पना; व्यवधानाल्लक्षणापि ज्यायसी ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 69; व्यवधानादर्थो बलीयान् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 23.

व्यवधायक *a.* (**–यिका** *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. –2 Obstructing, hiding. –3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; दिशमुदधिव्यवधिं समेतसीताम् Bk. 10. 51; अवनतवदनेन्दुरिच्छतीव व्यवधिमधीरतया यदस्थितास्मै Śi. 7. 38. See व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. –2 Separated by anything intervening; मृदुव्यवहितं तेजो भोक्तुमर्थान् प्रकल्पते Śi. 2. 85. –3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. –4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. –5 Not immediately connected. –6 Done, performed. –7 Passed over, omitted. –8 Surpassed, excelled. –9 Hostile; opposed. –10 Remote, distant. **–Comp. –कल्पना** A mode of construction in which words or phrases which are separated from one another by some other

intervening words, phrases or sentences are construed together as forming a sentence. This mode is as a general rule not admissible and is worse than even लक्षणा (see व्यवधान); सत्रविश्वजित्सम्बन्धे व्यवहितकल्पना स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 33; 7. 4. 10.

व्यवधारणकल्पना *f.* A mode of interpreting a sentence where words or expressions connected with one another are treated as being not so connected, disconnecting what is connected; ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 1; सैषा व्यवधारणकल्पना। तमस्मै भक्षं प्रयच्छेत् तमस्मै भक्षं कुर्यादित्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 3. 5. 48.

व्यवसर्गः Renunciation, resignation.

व्यवसो 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; यथा मे गौतमः प्राह ततो न व्यवसाम्यहम् Mb. 3. 185. 9; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति Ś. 1. 18; V. 4. –2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या Ś. 4. 9. –3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. –4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide; य आत्मनो दुश्चरितादशुभं प्राप्नुयात् नरः... Bhag. 10. 3. 18; प्रथमपरिगृहीतं स्यान्न वेत्यव्यवस्यन् Ś. 5. 19. –5 To accept, undertake; कच्चित् सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 116. –6 To be convinced or persuaded. –7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. –2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मन्दीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिम् Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः Bg. 2. 41; व्यवसायोऽस्मि 10. 36. –3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. –4 (*a*) Business, employment, trade. (*b*) Following a particular profession or trade. –5 Conduct, behaviour. –6 Device, stratagem, artifice. –7 Boasting. –8 N. of Viṣṇu. –9 Of Śiva. –10 State, condition. –Comp. –आत्मक *a.* energetic, laborious. –बुद्धि *a.* having a resolute mind.

व्यवसायिन् *a.* 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनाम् Pt. 2. 51. –2 Resolute, persevering; बहुशाखा ह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् Bg. 2. 41; Pt. 1. 248. –3 Performing, doing, undertaking; (श्रेष्ठाः) ज्ञानिभ्यो व्यवसायिनः Ms. 12. 103. –4 Engaged in any business or profession. –*m.* A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Endeavoured, attempted; स्वजनमनुगन्तुं व्यवसिता Ś. 6. 9. –2 Undertaken. –3 Resolved, determined, settled. –4 Devised, planned. –5 Endeavouring, resolving. –6 Persevering, energetic. –7 Cheated, deceived. –8 Convinced, sure (of anything); सम्यग्व्यवसिता बुद्धिस्तव राजर्षिसत्तम Bhag. 10. 1. 15. –तम् Ascertainment, determination; यत्ते व्यवसितं तात तदस्माकमपि प्रियम् Mb. 6. 119. 37. –2 An artifice, contrivance.

व्यवसितिः 1 Determination. –2 Endeavour; भूम्नौत्सुक्यानुरूपव्यवसितिरधिकं पर्यवप्लुत्य गत्वा Mv. 6. 51.

व्यवस्था 1 Ā. 1 To be placed asunder. –2 To be arranged in due order. –3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितम् Ku. 4. 21; नटवद् व्यवतिष्ठते लिङ्गम् Sāṅkhya K. 42. –4 To rest or depend upon. –*Caus.* 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; तयोः समापत्तिषु कातराणि किंचिद्व्यवस्थापितसंहृतानि Ku. 7. 75. –2 To arrange, manage, adjust. –3 To settle, resolve, decree. –4 To separate, place apart. –5 To do, perform. –6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. –2 Fixity, definiteness; भङ्गं जयं चाप्यतुरव्यवस्थम् R. 7. 54. –3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहतुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविन्दश्रियमव्यवस्थाम् Ku. 1. 33. –4 Relative position. –5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). –6 An agreement, a contract. –7 State, condition. –8 State or order of things. –9 Separation. –Comp. –अतिक्रमः violation of the law, breaking a contract. –पत्रम् a written deed, document.

व्यवस्थानम्, व्यवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision; बीजक्षेत्रे तथैवान्ये तत्रेयं तु व्यवस्थितिः Ms. 10. 70. –2 A rule, statute, decision. –3 Steadiness, constancy. –4 Firmness, perseverance; साधु धर्मे व्यवस्थानं क्रियतां यदि शक्यते Ram. 7. 13. 18. –5 A fixed limit; न विद्यते व्यवस्थानं क्रुद्धयोः कृष्णयोः क्वचित् Mb. 8. 87. 78. –6 Separation. –नः N. of Viṣṇu.

व्यवस्थापक *a.* (–पिका *f.*) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting, settling, establishing, deciding. –2 One who gives a legal opinion. –3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनम् 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. –2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. –3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित *p. p.* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिदद्रेस्तनया मिताक्षरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. –2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयाः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. –3 Decided, determined, declared by law; धर्म एव परः कामादर्थाच्चेति (नराः) व्यवस्थिताः Mb. 1. 100. 5. –4 Stood aside, separated. –5 Extracted. –6 Based on, resting on. –Comp. –आर्यमर्याद *a.* adhering to the customs of the Āryas; Kau. A. 1. 3. –विकल्पः, –विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवह् 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मय्यनात्मज्ञः M. 1; बहिः सर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Mal. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवादभियोक्ष्यते Dk. 2. 2. -4 To manage, transact business; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्यं कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish. -7 To roam, stroll about.

व्यवहरणम् Litigation.

व्यवहर्तृ m. 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work; कुटुम्बार्थेऽध्यधीनोऽपि व्यवहारं यमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 167. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; तेषां च व्यवहारोऽयं परस्परनिबन्धनः Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति Mk. 9; व्यवहारस्थापना Kau. A. 3; Ms. 8. 1; शिवं सिषेवे व्यवहारलब्धम् Bu. Ch. 2. 40. -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलम्बते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतन्द्रितः R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -12 A contract; असंबद्धकृतश्चैव व्यवहारो न सिद्धति Ms. 8. 163. -13 Mathematical process. -14 Competency to manage one's own affairs; majority. -15 A sword. -Comp. -अङ्गम् the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिशस्त a. prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्यः a minor (in law). -अर्थिन् a plaintiff, accuser; अहो स्थिरसंस्कारता व्यवहारार्थिनः Mk. 9. 5/6. -आसनम् the tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1 one who understands business. -2 a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तन्त्रम् course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतन्त्राणि Mal. 4. -दर्शनम् trial, judicial investigation. -पदम् = व्यवहारविषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; these are four:-- (1) पूर्वपक्ष, the plaint; (2) उत्तरपक्ष, the defence; (3) क्रियापाद, adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद, the decision or verdict. -2 the fourth stage; *i. e.* निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मातृका 1 a legal process in general. -2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -वादिन् m. upholder of the usage theory *i. e.* one who holds that transactions of old persons (वृद्धव्यवहार) can explain the knowledge of the connection between शब्द and its अर्थ by the younger ones; अपि च व्यवहारवादिनः प्रत्यक्षमुपदिशन्ति कल्पयन्ति इतरे सम्बन्धारम् ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5. -विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदम्, -मार्गः, -स्थानम्) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). -स्थितिः *f.* judicial procedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (-का or -की *f.*) 1 Relating to business. -2 Engaged in business, practical. -3 Judicial, legal. -4 Litigant. -5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. -2 A broom. -3 The *Ingudee* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. -2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant; नाराजके जनपदे सिद्धार्था व्यवहारिणः (कथाभिरभिरज्यन्ते) Rām. 2. 67. 16. -3 Usual, customary. -m. A man of business; मनोहारी व्यवहार्युपयम्य Dk. 1. 1.

व्यवहार्य a. 1 Usual, customary. -2 Liable to be sued. -र्यम् A treasure.

व्यवहृतम् Commerce, intercourse; जिह्मप्रायं व्यवहृतं शाठ्यमिश्रं च सौहृदम् Bhāg. 1. 14. 4.

व्यवहृतिः *f.* 1 Practice, process. -2 Action, performance; निवासे वियानामुपहितकुटुम्बव्यवहृतिः Mv. 1. 11. -3 Speech, talk, rumour. -4 Business, trade.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To dissolve, decompose. -3 (In gram.) To separate by inserting a vowel.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution, (into components). -2 Dissolution. -3 Covering, concealment; गुणव्यवायेऽप्यगुणं विपश्चितः Bhāg. 8. 6. 11. -4 Intervention, interval; अद्कुप्वाङ्नुम्व्यवायेऽपि; ब्यवायान्नानुषज्येत MS. 1. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Copulation, sexual intercourse; व्यवायकाले ददृशे वनौकोदम्पती द्विजौ Bhāg. 9. 9. 25. -7 Purity. -8 Separation, remoteness, interception; संदिग्धे तु व्यवायाद्वाक्यभेदः स्यात् MS. 3. 1. 21. -9 Entering, penetration; व्यवायं कुरुते नित्यं धीरो भूतानि धारयन् Mb. 14. 20. 10. -यम् Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् a. 1 Resolving, decomposing. -2 Lustful, dissolute. -m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. -2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. -2 Different.

व्यश् 5 Ā. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. -2 To obtain, attain to, reach. -3 To possess, gain. -4 To fall to one's share.

व्यष्टकम् Black mustard.

व्यष्टि *f.* 1 Individuality, singleness. –2 Distributive pervasion. –3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.); समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदनात् । तदभावात्तोऽन्ये तु कथ्यन्ते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Pañchadaśī 1. 25.

व्यष्टम् Copper.

व्यस् 4 P. 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; प्राप्तो व्यालतमान् व्यस्यन् भुजङ्गेभ्योऽपि राक्षसान् Bk. 8. 116; 9. 31. –2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात् स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10. 84. –3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. –4 To throw over, overturn, upset. –5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनम् 1 Casting away, dispelling. –2 Separating, dividing. –3 Violation, infraction; शीलव्यसनमेतत्ते नाभिजानाम्यहं पुरा Rām. 2. 12. 57; Ki. 3. 45. –4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्यव्यसनम् Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15; Śi. 2. 57. –5 (*a*) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना मुहूर्तं कृतोपकारेव रतिर्बभूव Ku. 3. 73; 4. 30.; R. 12. 57. (*b*) Adversity, need; स सुहृद् व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 327 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. –6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्याम् Ś. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). –7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः Ś. 2. 5; R. 18. 14; Y. 1 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ. –8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनम् Bh 2. 62, 63. –9 Inordinate addiction. –10 Crime, sin. –11 Punishment. –12 Inability, incompetency. –13 Fruitless effort. –14 Air, wind. –15 Individuality. –Comp. **–अतिभारः** heavy calamity or distress; सा मुक्तकण्ठं व्यसनातिभारात् (चक्रन्द) R. 14. 68. **–अन्वित, –आर्त, –पीडित** *a.* overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. **–आवापः** an abode of calamity; व्यसनावाप एतस्मिन् पतितानां स्वकर्मभिः Bhāg. 4. 22. 13. **–कालः** time of need. **–प्रहारिन्** *a.* 1 hurting, attacking, giving trouble. –2 striking (an enemy) in his weak point. **–ब्रह्मचारिन्** a fellow-sufferer. **–वर्गः** an aggregate of calamities; प्रकृतिव्यसनवर्गः Kau. A. 7. **–संस्थित** *a.* one who indulges in any whim.

व्यसनिन् *a.* 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. –2 Unlucky, unfortunate. –3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.); किं भूमृत्कटकस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāṣ.

व्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; विषज्योतिरुज्जृम्भणोड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखण्डपर्यासितक्ष्माधरम् Māl. 5. 23. –2 Dispersed, scattered; कल्पाक्षेपकठोरभैरवमरुद्व्यस्तैरवस्तीर्यते U. 5. 14. –3 Dispelled, cast away. –4 Separated, divided, severed; ते युष्मासु समस्ताश्च व्यस्ताश्चेवेह सद्गुणाः Mb. 3. 1. 32; चतुर्युगेष्वथ व्यस्ता द्वापरादौ महर्षिभिः Bhāg. 12. 6. 46; Śiva-Mahimna 4; हिमवति जलधौ च व्यस्ततांयेव गङ्गा V. 5. 22. –5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तैः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. –6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). –7 Manifold, different. –8 Removed, expelled; शस्त्रव्यस्तसमुद्रदत्तविषयं लब्ध्वा तपस्यन्यने Mv. 2. 19. –9 Agitated, troubled, confused. –10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. –11 Reversed, upset. –12 Inverse (as ratio): हृदाम्भसि व्यस्तवधूकराहते रवं मृदङ्गध्वनिधीरमुज्झति Ki. 8. 43. –13 Pervading, inherent in. **–स्तम्** *n.* Rotation, turning; अयनपरिवृत्तिर्व्यस्तशब्देनोच्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 37. **–स्तम्** *ind.* Severally, separately, singly. –Comp. **–केश** *a.* with disordered or dishevelled hair. **–त्रैराशिकम्** the rule of three inverted. **–न्यास** *a.* rumpled (as a couch). **–पदम्** 1 (in law) a confused statement (of a case). –2 an uncompounded or simple word. **–पुच्छ** *a.* having an extended tail. **–विधिः** inverted rule. **–वृत्ति** *a.* the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); व्रीडमावहति मे स संप्रति व्यस्तवृत्तिरुदयोन्मुखे त्वयि R. 11. 73.

व्यसु *a.* Lifeless, dead; तैः स्पृष्टा व्यसवः सर्वे निपेतुः स्म पुरौकसः Bhāg. 7. 10. 59; व्यसुदेहसृग्शोणितैर्विलिम्पन् Śi. 20. 3.

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्यस्तिका *ind.* With arms or legs spread asunder.

व्याकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or thrown about. –2 Disordered.

व्याकुल *a.* 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. –2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Gīt. 4. –3 Full of, overtaken by. –4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 87. –5 Flashing, moving about; अन्तर्व्याकुलविद्युदम्बुद इव द्यामभ्युदस्थादरिः U. 3. 43. –Comp. **–आत्मन्, –चित्त, –चेतस्, –मनस्** *a.* bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind. **–लोचन** *a.* having the eyes dimmed.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित *a.* Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. –2 To alarm, trouble. –3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीभू 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

व्याकूतिः *f.* Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृ 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. –2 To propound, explain. –3 To tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. 3. 310. 41; व्याकुर्यात् कः प्रियं वाक्यं यो वक्ता नेदृगाशयः Ki. 11. 41. –4 To separate, divide, decompose. –5 To analyse in general. –6 (With Buddh.) To predict (esp. future birth).

व्याकरणम् 1 Analysis, decomposition. -2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāṅgas* q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. -3 Explaining, expounding. -4 Discrimination. -5 Manifestation. -6 Prediction. -7 The sound of a bow-string. -Comp. -प्रक्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. -2 Deformity.

व्याकृत *p. p.* 1 Analysed, separated. -2 Explained, expounded. -3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form, development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोच *a.* Fully expanded, blown (as a flower).

व्याकोपः Opposition.

व्याकोश (ष) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदतां दधते नलिन्यः Śi. 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्रोशः, व्याक्रोशी Abusing, reviling; विहन्तुं व्याक्रोशीं विदधत इहैके जडधियः Śiva-Mahimna 4.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open. -3 Captivate (the mind).

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction. -5 Invective, abuse. -6 Throwing, casting (as a glance); (हेरम्बजननी) कटाक्षव्याक्षेपक्षणजनितसंक्षोभनिवहाः G. L. 3.

व्याक्षेपिन् *a.* Driving, removing, one who drives; पाश्चन्तां परितो रणानि च परव्याक्षेपिभी राक्षसैः Mv. 6. 23.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; व्याचख्युरुच्चैश्च हतं प्रहस्तम् Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्वद्भिर्वर्णावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Śrut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss. -Comp. -गम्यम् any obscure statement or passage. -स्थानम् lecture-room, school-room. -स्वरः the middle tone (in speech).

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानम् 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment. -Comp. -शाला a school; Inscr.

व्याघट्टनम् 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction; तमङ्गदे मन्दरकूटकोटिव्याघट्टनोत्तेजनया मणीनाम् Śi. 3. 6.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:-- यद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा । तथैव यद्विधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः॥ K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष. -7 Decline, defeat; कामः स्त्रीरनुशयवानिव स्वपक्षव्याघातादिति Śi. 8. 61.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघारित *p. p.* Sprinkled with oil or ghee.

व्याघूर्णित *p. p.* Tottering, reeling; येनाहं भृशमुद्विग्नो व्याघूर्णित इव द्रुमः Mb. 5. 180. 29.

व्याघ्रः [व्याजिघ्रति, व्याघ्रा क] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयन्ति Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a skylark. -आस्यः a cat. -दलः, -पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. -नखः, -खम् 1 a tiger's claw. -2 a kind of perfume. -3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal. -पाद (-द्) *a.* tiger-footed. -श्वन् *m.* a tiger-like dog.

व्याघ्राणम् The act of smelling at.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः Ś. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'; Māl. 5. 12. -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्धसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -Comp. -आह्वयः a false name. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2 covert allusion, insinuation. -गुरुः a teacher, only in appearance. -निद्रित *a.* feigning sleep. -निन्दा artful censure. -पूर्व *a.* having only the appearance of anything. -व्यवहारः artful conduct. -सुप्त *a.* feigning to be asleep. स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise; or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याजिह्म *a.* Crooked, distorted, soiled; धूमपटलव्याजिह्मरत्नत्विषः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याजीकरणम् Fraud, deception.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कान्तैः सह करपुष्करेरितान्बुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याददात्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याददाति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतङ्गस्य मुखम् Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्यात्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded; व्यात्ताननं दीप्तविशालनेत्रम् Bg. 11. 24. **-त्तम्** The open mouth; व्यात्तमग्निर्वैश्वानरः Bri. Up. 1. 1. 1.

व्यादानम् Opening; कर्णाभ्यर्णविदीर्णसृक्कविकटव्यादानदीप्ताग्निभिः Mal. 5. 13.

व्यादिश् 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

व्यादेशः Order, command.

व्याधः [व्यध्-ण] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man. **-Comp. -भीतः** a deer.

व्याधं व्याधम् *ind.* (= विद्ध्वा विद्ध्वा; आभीक्ष्णे णमुल्) Inflicting wounds again and again; व्याधं व्याधमसूढौ तौ यमसाच्चक्रतुर्द्विषौ Bk. 5. 3.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुरुन्नतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि' also); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. **-Comp. -कर** *a.* unwholesome. **-ग्रस्त** *a.* seized with disease, diseased. **-घातः, -घ्नः, -हन्तृ** 1 Calamus Rotung (वेतस्). -2 Cathartocarpus Fistula (Mar. बाहवा, बुक्करकंद). **-निग्रहः** suppression of disease. **-बहुल** *a.* frequently visited with disease (as a village); नाधार्मिके वसेद् ग्रामे न व्याधिबहुले भृशम् Ms. 4. 60. **-स्थानम्** the body.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick; व्याधितस्यौषधं पथ्यं नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H.

व्याधूत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; मल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूताः (दण्डाः) U. 1. 31.

व्याध्मातकम् A swollen corpse.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body व्याने तृप्यति श्रोत्रं तृप्यति Ch. Up. 5. 20. 2; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः

व्यानतम् A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरित व्याप गण्डस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; इमांस्त्वं व्याप्य तिष्ठसि Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5; 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (-पिका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः; मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it. **-कः** An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. **-कम्** An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनम् 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. *-m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः. -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, permeation. -2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S.; अव्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमन्निष्ठविरहाप्रतियोगिना। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣā P. 67-68. -3 A universal rule, universality. -4 Fulness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). **-Comp. -ग्रहः** apprehension of universal concomitance. **-ज्ञानम्** knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance. **-वादः** statement or assertion of universal pervasion.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. **-प्यम्** The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.) (in logic).

व्याप्यत्वम् Invariableness; व्याप्यत्वादपराऽपि च Bhāṣā P. **-Comp. -असिद्धिः** *f.* imperfect inference, where the

हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument पर्वतो वह्निमान् काञ्चनमयधूमात्.

व्यापद् 4 Ā. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). -*Caus.* 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; व्यापत्तिं कर्मणां दृष्ट्वा जुगुप्सन्ति जनाः सदा Mb. 12. 265. 31; औदासीन्यं न युक्तं प्रियसुहृदि गते मत्कृते चातिघोरां। व्यापत्तिम् Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; तयोस्तस्मिन्नवीभूतपितृव्यापत्तिशोकयोः R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; त्वद्व्यापदो गणयता भयमन्वभावि तन् सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशान्तम् Māl. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 105. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

व्यापन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापन्न q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed. -7 Spoilt, that which is unfit to be consumed by the Āryas; यदभोज्यमार्याणां केशकीटावपन्नमन्येन वोपघातेनोपहतं तद् व्यापन्नमिति ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 48.

व्यापादः, व्यापादनम् 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादक *a.* Destructive, murderous.

व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापृ 6 Ā. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). -*Caus.* 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमङ्कागतसत्त्ववृत्तिः R. 2. 38; आत्मजनानुश्रेये कर्मणि त्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19; उमामुखे...... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; शस्त्रं मित्रशरीररक्षणकृते व्यापारणीयं मया Mu. 7. 16.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुन्तला Ś. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; तृष्णीनामिव नीतिविक्रमगुणव्यापारशान्तद्विषाम् Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance. -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (व्रतं) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यम् Ś. 1. 26; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानाम् Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; हस्तं कम्पवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलाङ्गुलिम् M. 4. 15. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुन्धती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf'; न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकवत् पाठ्यते बकः H. Pr. 43. (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. -2 to have effect on. -3 to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारक *a.* Having an occupation or function.

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed; appointed; अस्मिन्नहमद्रिकुक्षौ व्यापारितः R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन् कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः Ś. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employee, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्नमानसतया Bv. 1. 58. -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याबाधः Disease, illness.

व्याभाषणम् Way or manner of speaking.

व्याभ्युक्षी = व्यात्युक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनम् A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended; a fathom; (द्रुमं) दशव्याममथोद्विद्धं निष्पत्रमकरोत्तदा Mb. 3. 11. 39; Dk. 2. 2.

व्यामर्दः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* 1 Mingled, intermixed. -2 Manifold, of various kinds. -3 Dubious, doubtful; व्यामिश्रेणेव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे Bg. 3. 2. -4 Troubled, distracted; नैतत् पार्थ सुविज्ञेयं व्यामिश्रेणेति मे मतिः Mb. 14. 19. 56. -Comp. -वानम् a blanket of mixed texture; Kau. A. 2. 11.

व्यामिश्रकम् Various works of mixed languages as Prākṛitas; श्रैष्ठ्यं चाम्रसमूहेषु प्राप्तो व्यामिश्रकेषु च Rām. 2. 1. 27 (com. व्यामिश्रकेषु प्राकृतादिभाषामिश्रितनाटकादिषु श्रैष्ठ्यं निपुणताम्).

व्यामोकः Release, freedom (from), getting rid of.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसरयालमभूज्जितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gīt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायः The way of stretching the bow before shooting the arrow; कैशिकः केशमूले वै शरशृङ्गे च सात्विकः। श्रवणे वत्सकर्णश्च ग्रीवायां भरतो भवेत्। अंसके स्कन्धनामा च व्यायाः पञ्च प्रकीर्तिताः॥ Dhanur. 92-93.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To strech out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised,

disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वम् Muscular development; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यम् Ś. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out; व्यायामसहमत्यर्थं तृणराजसमं महत् Mb. 4. 40. 6. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; व्यायामयोगः Mb. 12. 59. 53 (com. व्यायामयोगः आयुधप्रयोगाभ्यासः); स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरङ्गिनाम् Śi. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour; व्यायामेन च तेनास्य जज्ञे शिरसि वेदना Mb. 3. 297. 2. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention, struggle; व्यायामं मुष्टिभिः कृत्वा तलैरपि समागतैः Mb. 3. 167. 40; 5. 138. 25. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (=व्याम q. v.). -9 Training of the army; व्यायामः स्वसैन्यानाम् Kau. A. 1. 16.

व्यायामिक *a.* (-की *f.*), **व्यायामिन्** *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D.:— ख्यातेतिवृत्तो व्यायोगः स्वल्पस्त्रीजनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्षाभ्यां नरैर्बहुभिराश्रितः। एकाङ्कश्च भवेदस्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः। कैशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्धीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृङ्गारशान्तेभ्य इतरेऽत्राङ्गिनो रसाः॥ 514; cf. मध्यमव्यायोग of Bhāsa.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विपा यन्तृभिरुन्मदिष्णवः Śi. 12. 28; यन्ता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad, villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage; जहति व्यालमृगाः परेषु वृत्तिम् Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वसन्त्यस्मिन् महारण्ये व्यालाश्च रुधिराशनाः Rām. 2. 119. 19; वनं व्यालनिषेवितम् Rām. -3 A snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Māl. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher; Ms. 8. 260; व्यालग्राही यथा व्यालं बलादुद्धरते बिलात् Kāśikhaṇḍam. -मृगः 1 a wild animal. -2 a hunting leopard; Mb. 12. 15. 21. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालम्बः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; एतत्तालतमालसालसरलव्यालोलवल्लीलताच्छन्नम्... Vālmiki's Gaṅgāṣṭaka 6; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gīt. 11.

व्यालोलनम् Moving to and fro.

व्यावकलनम् Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्गः Division, section.

व्यावर्जित *p. p.* Bent; ऊरुवातविनिर्भग्ना द्रुमा व्यावर्जिता पथि Mb. 3. 179. 52.

व्यावलित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to business practical. -2 Legal, judicial; स्वभावेनैव यद्ब्रूयुस्तद्ग्राह्यं व्यावहारिकम् Ms. 8. 78. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. -कः 1 A counsellor, minister; व्यपनिन्युः सुदुःखार्तां कौसल्यां व्यावहारिकाः Rām. 2. 66. 13. -2 Superintendent of Transactions; Kau. A. 1. 12. -कम् 1 Use. -2 Business, trade.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing, taking.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter; त्रपया शत्रुनिकायानां व्यावहासीमनाश्रितैः Bk. 7. 42.

व्याविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound; Dk. 2. 2. -2 Contradictory to one another; क्व च शस्त्रं क्व च वनं क्व च क्षात्रं तपः क्व च। व्याविद्धमिदमस्माभिः Rām. 3. 9. 27. -3 Whirled round, tossed about. -4 Displaced; अथ जर्जरसर्वाङ्गं व्याविद्धनयनाम्बरम् Mb. 3. 11. 65.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from, to get rid of; न स पाप्मनो व्यावर्तते Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 2. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. -8 To recur, to be repeated again; देशपृथक्त्वात् मन्त्रो व्यावर्तेत MS. 12. 1. 42. -*Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तु शब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति Ś. B.; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नैयमरगाद्व्यवसायात् कथंचिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुम् K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove; व्यावर्तितातपरुजः प्रथमाभ्रवृष्ट्या V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक *a.* (-र्तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनम् 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; व्यावर्तनैरहिपतेरयमाहिताङ्कः Ki. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band. -4 Coil (of a snake). -5 A turn (of a road).

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलहदादेर्व्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; व्यावृत्तगतिरुद्याने कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. -8 Changed; जगाम दक्षिणं मार्गं सोमो व्यावृत्तलक्षणः Mb. 12. 141. 15. -Comp. -गति *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्तिः Tarka K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. -7 Recurrence, repetition; मन्त्रस्य व्यावृत्तिर्न्याय्या ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 42. -Comp. -बुद्धिः *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension; तस्यैव व्यासमिच्छामि ज्ञातुं ते भगवन् यथा Bhāg. 6. 4. 2. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation. -9 An arranger, a compiler; द्वैपायनोऽस्मि व्यासानां कवीनां काव्य आत्मवान् Bhāg. 11. 16. 28. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parāśara by Satyavatī (born before her marriage with Śantanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavatī to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravīrya. He was thus the father of Pāṇḍu and Dhritarāṣṭra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Kriṣṇadvaipāyana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavatī on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyāsa or 'the *arranger*', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात् स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः; cf. also जातः स यमुनाद्वीपे द्वैपायन इति स्मृतः। व्यस्य वेदान् समस्तांश्च व्यासतामगमद्विभुः॥ Bm. 1. 214. He is believed to be the author of the great epic, the Mahābhārata, which he is said to have composed with Gaṇapati for his scribe. The eighteen Purāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajeevins* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्.]. -11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public. -Comp. -पीठम् the seat of the an expounder of the Purāṇas. -पूजा N. of the observance of honouring one's preceptor, performed on the 15th of the bright half of Āṣāḍha. -समास (dual) details and the aggregate; आयव्ययौ च व्याससमासाभ्यामाचक्षीत Kau. A. 2. 9.

व्यासञ्ज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to; व्यासक्तः सहसा द्विजोपहसितः नम्रो हरः पातु वः Udb. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered. -5 Clasped, embraced.

व्यासङ्गः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intentness, devotion; परार्थव्यासङ्गादुपजहदथ स्वार्थपरताम् Bv. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; दानज्यानिविषादमूकमधुपव्यासङ्गदीनाननः Mal. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2 P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; राज्ञी राज्यं विधिवदशिषद्भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Foiled, disappointed; Śi. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अर्थता one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहतिः (In logic) Contradiction.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याहित *a.* Diseased (व्याधिग्रस्त); एतद्वै परमं तपो तद् व्याहितस्तप्यते Bri. Up. 5. 11. 1.

व्याहृ 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer. -5 To sport; enjoy. -6 To cut off, sever; Mb. 6.

व्याहरणम् 1 Utterance, pronunciation; भविष्यति महातेजाः पुत्रस्तव यशस्विनि। प्रभावाद्वासुदेवस्य मम व्याहरणादपि॥ Mb. 14. 62. 12. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; आविर्भूतज्योतिषां ब्राह्मणानां ये व्याहारास्तेषु मा संशयोऽभूत् U. 4. 18; 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; परभृतकलव्याहारेषु त्वमात्तरतिर्मधुम् M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech. -4 Song (of birds).

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered. -तम् 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Inarticulate speech or song; रसज्ञाने तु जिह्वेयं व्याहृते वाक् तथोच्यते Mb. 12. 210. 32. -3 Information, instruction.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित् पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa

in performing his daily Sandhyā adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three: भूर्, भुवस् and स्वस् or स्वर् usually repeated after *om*; cf. भूर्भुवः सुवरिति वा एतास्तिस्रो व्याहृतयः T. Up. 1. 5. 1; वेदत्रयान्निरदुहद्भूर्भुवःस्वरितीति च Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number as भूः, भुवः, स्वः, महः, जनः, तपः, and सत्यम्.

व्युचर् 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. –2 To be faithless to. –3 To commit adultery with; विपरीतास्तदा नार्यो वञ्चयित्वार्हतः पतीन्। व्युचरन्त्यपि दुःशीला दासैः पशुभिरेव च ॥ Mb. 3. 188. 63. –4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणम् Transgression, deviation.

व्युच्छित्तिः *f.*, **व्युच्छेदः** Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युतः, –तिः See व्यूतः.

व्युत्क्रम् See उत्क्रम्.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray; श्लाघा साऽस्मद्द्युषि विनयव्युत्क्रमेऽप्येष रागः Ve. 2. 11. –2 Inverted order, contrariety. –3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रमणम् Going apart, separation; P. VIII. 1. 15.

व्युत्क्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. –2 Departed, left, gone forth. –3 Neglected. **–ता** A kind of riddle. **–Comp. –जीवित** *a.* dead.

व्युत्था 1 Ā. 1 To get up, rise. –2 To increase in strength or power, grow strong. –3 To oppose, resist, say something in opposition; इति व्युत्तिष्ठमानायां तस्यामूचे नलः प्रियाम् N. 20. 124. –*Caus.* 1 To excite, instigate, rouse. –2 To disagree about. –3 To win over. –4 To remove.

व्युत्थानम्, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. –2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. –3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind; व्युत्थानं च विकाङ्क्षाद्भिः कथाभिः प्रतिलोभ्यते Mb. 12. 111. 43. –4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). –5 A kind of dance. –6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; यावच्चके नाङ्गनं बोधनाय व्युत्थानज्ञो हस्तिचारी मदस्य Śi. 18. 26. –7 Contradicting.

व्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Greatly divergent in opinion. –2 Swerving from duty (उच्छास्त्रवर्तिन्); व्युत्थितोत्पत्तिविज्ञानमाकाशे च गतिः शुभा Mb. 6. 15. 9.

व्युत्पद् 4 Ā. 1 To be produced from, originate in. –2 To be derived from (a root &c.); नाम रूढमपि च व्युत्पादि Śi. 10. 23. –3 To become proficient in or conversant with. –*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. –2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word); ब्रह्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य Ś. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. –2 Derivation, etymology. –3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. –4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रञ्जनाय क्रमते जडानाम् Vikr. 1. 16; 18. 108. –5 Difference of tone or sound.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. –2 Formed by derivation. –3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). –4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. –5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्पादनम् 1 Derivation from. –2 Teaching, instruction.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युद, व्युदक *a.* Waterless; उपरतं वातवर्षं व्युदप्रायाश्च निम्नगाः Bhag. 10. 25. 26.

व्युदस् 4 P. 1 To throw or scatter about. –2 To throw off, cast away. –3 To set or lay aside. –4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः Throwing aside, rejection; अथैकान्तव्युदासेन शरीरे पाञ्चभौतिके Mb. 12. 19. 18. –2 Exclusiou (in gram.). –3 Prohibition. –4 Disregard, indifference. –5 Killing, destruction; Śi. 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close; खरस्नायुच्छेदक्षणविहितवेगव्युपरमः (v. l. व्युपशमः) Mal. 5. 34.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, stopped; अन्तःप्राणावरोधव्युपरतसकलज्ञानरुद्धेन्द्रियस्य Mk. 1. 1.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. –2 Inquietude. –3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युप्त *p. p.* 1 Shorn, shaved. –2 Scattered, disordered. **–Comp. –केश** *a.* having dishevelled hair; अटत्युन्मत्तवन्नग्नो व्युप्तकेशो हसन् रुदन् Bhag. 4. 2. 14.

व्युष्=व्युष् 10 P. 1 To void, emit. –2 To reject.

व्युषित *p. p.* See व्युष्ट; व्युषितायां रजन्यां तु कर्णो राजानमभ्यगात् Mb. 3. 238. 17.

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. –2 Dawned, become day-light. –3 Become bright or clear; ततो रजन्यां व्युष्टायां प्रभातेऽभ्युदिते रवौ Mb. 1. 21. 1. –4 Dwelt; सा व्युष्टा रजनीं तत्र पितुर्वेश्मनि भाविनी Mb. 3. 69. 28. –5 Passed. **–ष्टम्** 1 Day-break, dawn; व्युष्टं प्रयाणम् Śi. 12. 4. –2 Day. –3 Fruit, result. –4 The new year's day on श्रावण; Kau. A. 2. 5.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. –2 Prosperity; व्युष्टिरेषा परा स्त्रीणाम् Mb. 1. 158. 22; 13. 61. 14. –3 Grace, beauty; तदेतत् कीर्तिश्च व्युष्टिश्चेत्युपासीत कीर्तिमान् व्युष्टिमान् भवति य एवं वेद Ch. Up. 3. 14. 4. –4 Praise. –5 Fruit, consequence; यत्तत्तस्य त्वया व्युष्टिः प्रातेयं प्लवगाधिप Rām. 4. 20. 11; Mb. 13. 26. 31.

व्यूत *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह् 1 P. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूच्या वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कन्धः R. 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); तेन व्यूढेन सैन्येन लोकानुद्वर्तयन्निव Mb. 3. 283. 15; दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डवानीकं व्यूढं दुर्योधनस्तदा Bg. 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order; दिक्षु व्यूढाङ्घ्रिपाङ्गस्तृणजटिलचलत्पांसुदण्डोऽन्तरिक्षे Ve. 2. 19. -5 Married; व्यूढायाश्चापि पुंश्चल्या मनोऽभ्येति नवं नवम् Bhāg. 10. 60. 48. -6 Large, great. -Comp. -कङ्कट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूढिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; दण्डव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा॥ Ms. 7. 187; cf. दण्डव्यूहः, शकट°, वराह°, सर्वतोभद्र° etc. mentioned in Dhanur. -2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहावुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भङ्गं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थम् R. 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection; विमिश्रा विहगाः पुंभिरात्मव्यूहाभिनन्दिताः Rām. 4. 1. 27; गुणव्यूहः Bhāg. 4. 29. 71. -4 A part, portion, subhead. -5 The body. -6 Structure, formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. -Comp. -पार्ष्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भङ्गः, -भेदः breaking an array. -रचना arrangement of troops. -विभागः a distinctive array of army; पक्षकक्षा-उरस्यानां बलाग्रतो व्यूहविभागः Kau. A. 10.

व्यूहनम् 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body. -3 Development (of the fœtus). -4 Displacement.

व्यृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imperfect, deficient.

व्यृद्धिः *f.* 1 Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता ऋद्धिर्व्यृद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यृद्धिर्दुर्यवनम् Sk. -2 Scarcity.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; *Caus.* व्याययति-ते; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योकारः A blacksmith; व्योकाराः शौल्बिकास्तथा Śiva B. 31. 17.

व्योमन् *n.* [व्ये-मनिन् पृषो° Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10; Me. 53; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -Comp. -आख्यम् talc, mica. -उदकम् rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -गः a divine being. -गङ्गा the heavenly Ganges. -गमनीविद्या the magic art of flying. -चरः a planet. -चारिन् *m.* 1 a god. -2 a bird. -3 a saint. -4 a Brāhmaṇa. -5 a heavenly body. -धारणः mercury. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः N. of Śiva. -नासिका a kind of quail. -पुष्पम् an impossibility, absurdity (as a flower in the air). -मञ्जरम्, -मण्डलम् a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -मुद्गरः a gust of wind. -यानम् a celestial car. -रत्नम् the sun. -सद् *m.* 1 a deity, god. -2 a *Gandharva*; ज्वलन्मणि व्योमसदां सनातनम् Ki. 8. 1. -3 a spirit. -संभवा a spotted cow. -स्थली the earth. -स्पृश् *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषम् An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger.)

व्रज् I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; मामेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निद्रारसम् Vikr. 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्राजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.)

व्रजः [व्रज्-घञर्थे क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; सगोव्रजोऽत्यात्मपदुर्गमार्गः Bhāg. 10. 13. 30; नेत्रव्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्नृपतीन्निपेतुः R. 6. 7; 7. 60; Śi. 6. 6; 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds; Bhāg 12. 9. 28. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; 'व्रजः स्याद्गोकुलं गोष्ठम्' इति वैजयन्ती; निरुद्धवीवधासारप्रसारा गा इव व्रजम् Śi. 2. 64; Ki. 4. 16. -4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -जम् Wandering, going. -Comp. -अङ्गना, युवतिः *f.* a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; मथुरागमनोन्मुखे मुरारावसुभारार्तिभृतां व्रजाङ्गनानाम् Bv. 2. 165. -अजिरम् a cow-pen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Kṛiṣṇa. -भाषा the language current around Agra and Mathurā; old Hindi language. -स्थानः a man.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनम् [व्रजेः क्युः Uṇ. 2. 77] 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road. -4 Sky.

व्राजितम् Going, roaming; दुरासिताद् दुर्व्रजितात् Mb. 3. 233. 21.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march.-3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण् I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः, -णम् [व्रण्-अच्] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; आत्मनः सुमहत् कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य संस्थितः R. 12. 55. -2 A boil, an

ulcer; व्रणो रूढग्रन्थिः स्फुटित इव हृन्मर्मणि पुनः U. 2. 26. –3 A fracture, scar. –4 A flaw, blemish. –Comp. –अरिः gum-myrrh. –कृत् *a.* 1 wounding. –2 corroding. (*–m.*) the marking-nut tree. –चिन्तकः a surgeon. –विरोपण, –संरोहण *a.* sore-healing; यस्य त्वया व्रणविरोपणमिङ्गुदीनां तैलं न्यषिच्यत Ś. 4. 13. –शोधनम् the cleansing or dressing of a wound. –हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणनम् Piercing, perforating.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised; विषक्तस्तीव्रेण व्रणितहृदयेन व्यथयता U. 4. 3.

व्रतः, –तम् [व्रज्-घ जस्य तः] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारम् R. 13. 67; 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). –2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद् भग्नव्रतः शत्रूनुद्धृत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. –3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिर्व्रतं यस्याः सा); यान्ति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यान्ति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. –4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्कव्रत q. v; Śabaraswāmin defines it as पुरुषाणां क्रियार्थानां शरीरधारणार्थो बलकरणार्थश्चायं संस्कारो व्रतं नाम ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 8. –5 Mode of life, course of conduct; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचि व्रतमात्मनः Ś. 5. 27. –6 An ordinance, a law, rule. –7 Sacrifice. –8 An act, deed, work. –9 A design, plan. –10 Mental activity; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20. –11 Celibacy; व्रतलोपनम् Ms. 11. 61 (com. ब्रह्मचारिणो मैथुनम्); Mb. 12. 11. 22 (com. व्रतं ब्रह्मचर्याद्युपेतमध्ययनम्). –Comp. –आचरणम् the observance of a vow. –आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. –उपवासः a fast for a vow. –ग्रहणम् initiation into a vow for a religious performance. –चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. –चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. –धारणम् the fulfilling of a religious observance. –पारणम्, –णा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. –प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. –भङ्गः 1 breach of a vow. –2 breach of a promise. –भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. –रुचि *a.* delighting in religious observances, devout. –लोपनम् breaking a vow. –वैकल्यम् the incompletion of a religious vow. –संग्रहः initiation into a vow. –संपादनम् fulfilling a religious vow. –स्थ *a.* practising any vow. –स्थः a celibate; व्रतस्थमपि दौहित्रं श्राद्धे यत्नेन भोजयेत् Ms. 3. 234. –स्नात *a.* one who has bathed after completing a religious vow. –स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see स्नातक; Ms. 4. 31.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. –2 To fast in consequence of a vow. –3 To eat together.

व्रतिक, –व्रतिन् *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; नायज्वभिर्नाव्रतिकैः Mb. 3. 43. 5; व्रतिनः पापशीलानामसतीनां कुलस्त्रियः (द्वेष्याः) Pt. 1. 416. *–m.* 1 A religious student; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं नैकान्नादी भवेद् व्रती। भैक्षेण व्रतिनो वृत्तिरुपवाससमा स्मृता ॥ Ms. 2. 188. –2 An ascetic, a devotee; किं तावद् व्रतिनामुपोढतपसां विघ्नैस्तपो दूषितम् Ś. 5. 9. –3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, –ती *f.* 1 A creeper; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः Ś. 1. 33; R. 14. 1. –2 Expansion, extension.

व्रध्न See ब्रध्न.

व्रह्मन् See ब्रह्मन्.

व्रश्च् 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्ण; *caus.* व्रश्चयति-ते; *desid.* विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रक्षति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. –2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. –2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. –3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. –नम् 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. –2 A cut, an incision. –Comp. –प्रभव *a.* flowing from an incision; लोहितान् वृक्षनिर्यासान् व्रश्चनप्रभवांस्तथा (विवर्जयेत्) Ms. 5. 6.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. –2 A multitude (Ved.). –3 A domestic cock.

व्राजिः *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; श्वपाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Śi. 4. 35. –तम् 1 Bodily or manual labour. –2 Day-labour. –3 Casual employment. –4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast. –Comp. –जीवन *a.* see व्रातीन. –पतिः lord of an assemblage.

व्रातीन *a.* 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie; व्रातीनव्यालदीप्रास्त्रः सुत्वनः परिपूजयन् Bk. 4. 12. –2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [व्रातात् समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Saṁskāras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; सावित्रीपतिता व्रात्या भवन्त्यार्यविगर्हिताः Ms. 2. 39; सौराष्ट्रावन्त्याभीराश्च शूरा अर्बुदमालवाः । व्रात्या द्विजा भविष्यन्ति शूद्रप्राया जनाधिपाः Bhāg. 12. 1. 38; भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखण्डपरिषत्परित्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. –2 A low or vile person in general; vagrant. –3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kṣatriya mother). –त्या The daughter of an outcast. –Comp. –चर्या the life and practice of a vagrant. –ब्रुवः one who calls himself a Vrātya. –स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Saṁskāras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ. –II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. –2 To be chosen. –3 To cover, screen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. –2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः, –डा 1 Shame; व्रीडादिवाभ्यासगतैर्विलिल्ये Śi. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्दः) संप्रति R. 11. 73. –2 Modesty, bashfulness; व्रीडजाड्यमभजन्मधुपा सा Śi. 10. 18. –Comp. –आनत, अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful. –दानम् (व्रीडादानम्) a gift offered out of modesty.

व्रीडनम् 1 Shame. –2 Modesty. –3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित (Sometimes व्रीलित also) *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed; व्रीलित इवास्मि राजानं द्रष्टुम् Pañcharātram 2.

व्रीलः Shame; व्रीलादिवाधोमुखम् Pratijñā. 4. 12.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [व्री-हि किच] 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. –2 A grain of rice. –Comp. –अगारम् a granary. –काञ्चनम् a kind of pulse (Mar. मसुरा). –मयः a sacrificial cake made of grains (पुरोडाश). –मुखः a surgical instrument (resembling a grain of rice). –राजिकम् panic seed (= कङ्गू q. v.). –वापम् Sowing rice. –श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice (शालिधान्य).

व्रीहिक *a.* Having or bearing rice; P. V. 2. 116.

व्रुड् 6 P. (व्रुडति) 1 To cover. –2 To be heaped or gathered. –3 To heap, accumulate. –4 To sink, go down.

व्रुडित *p. p.* Immersed, sunk.

व्रूष्, –स् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रैहेय *a.* (–यी *f.*) [व्रीहि-ठक्] 1 Fit for rice. –2 Sown with rice; P. V. 2. 2. –यम् A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्ली 9 P. (व्लिनाति rarely व्लीनाति, *Caus.* व्लेपयति) 1 To go, move. –2 To support, hold, maintain. –3 To choose, select.

व्लीन *p. p.* 1 Crushed, sunk down. –2 Held, supported.

व्लेक्ष् 10 U. (व्लेक्षयति-ते) To see; cf. वक्ष्.

व्लेष्कः A snare, noose.

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer. –2 A weapon. –3 N. of Śiva. –शम् Happiness; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं किमपि शं पुष्णाति यत् सर्वदा Bh. 2. 16.

शंयु *a.* Happy, prosperous; कुर्वाणा पदयतः शंयून् स्रविणी सुहसानना Bk. 4. 18. –युः A deity presiding over sacrifice; शंयोरभिस्रवन्ताय अथर्वाय नमो नमः Mb. 13. 14. 9.

शंव *a.* Happy, fortunate. –वः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. –2 The thunderbolt of Indra. –3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस् 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; साधु साध्विति भूतानि शशंसुर्मारुतात्मजम् Rām.; संन्यासं कर्मणां कृष्ण पुनर्योगं च शंससि Bg. 5. 1. –2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); शशंस सीतापरिदेवनान्तमनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83; न मे ह्रिया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितम् 3. 5; 2. 68; 4. 72; 9. 77; 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60; 5. 51. –3 To indicate, bespeak, show; यः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23; Ku. 2. 22. –4 To repeat, recite; ओमिति शंसति Ch. Up. 1. 1. 9. –5 To hurt, injure. –6 To revile, traduce. –7 To praise in ऋक् verse not set to music (as distinguished from स्तु 2 U.); प्रगीतेषु मन्त्रवाक्येषु स्तौतिशब्दः अप्रगीतेषु शंसतिशब्दः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. –2 Recitation. –3 Calling, invocation. –4 A charm, spell. –5 Wishing well to. –6 A blessing. –7 A curse. –8 Calumny.

शंसनम् [शंस्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising. –2 Telling, relating. –3 Reciting.

शंसनीय *a.* To be praised, praiseworthy.

शंसा [शंस्-अ] 1 Praise. –2 Wish, desire, hope. –3 Repeating, narrating. –4 Reciting. –5 Conjecture, belief; मातास्य युगपद् वाक्यं विप्रियं प्रियशंसया Rām. 2. 72. 41 (com. प्रियशंसया प्रियशङ्कया).

शंसित *p. p.* [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. –2 Told, said, spoken, declared. –3 Wished, desired. –4 Ascertained, established, determined. –5 Falsely accused, calumniated. –6 Observed (अनुष्ठित); इदं शास्त्रमधीयानो ब्राह्मणः शंसितव्रतः Ms. 1. 104.

शंसिन् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. –2 Telling, announcing, communicating; प्रजावती

दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking; मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42; Śi. 9. 77. -4 Presaging, foretelling; बभूव सर्वं शुभशंसि तत्क्षणम् R. 3. 14; 12. 90.

शंस्तृ *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. -2 A reciter of hymns.

शंस्य *a.* 1 Loudly read; (Dānasāgara, Bibl. Ind. 274, Fasc. 1, p. 63). -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Desirable.

शक् I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translateable by 'can'); अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24; Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; somtimes, with acc. or dat.; दानेन वधनिर्णेकं सर्पादीनामशक्नुवन् Ms. 11. 139; with gen. also; see शक्त. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तत् कर्तुं शक्यते 'it can be done'. -*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति-ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Śālivāhana; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word). -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālivāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -काः (*m.* pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Pauṇḍrakas &c.; see Mu. 5. 11 also). -Comp. -अन्तकः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Śakas. -अब्दः, -कालः a year of the Śaka era. -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the founder of an era.

शकम् Dung, cow-dung (Ved.).

शकटः, -टम् [शक्-अटन् Uṇ. 4. 81] 1 A cart, carriage, waggon; रोहिणीशकटम् Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y. 3. 42. -2 Cart-stand; caravansary; कृष्णरामौ वृतौ गोपैः पुराच्छकटमीयतुः Bhāg. 10. 42. 23. -टः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. -3 N. of a demon slain by Kriṣṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -Comp. -अक्षः the axle of a cart. -अरिः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Kriṣṇa. -आह्वा the lunar asterism Rohiṇī (so called because it is figured by a cart). -उर्वी even, flat space; Gīrvāṇa; Mb. 13. 85. 50 (com. शकटोर्वी तु श्रुत्यन्तरात्). -भेदः the division of Rohiṇī by a planet passing through it; cf. यदि रोहिण्याः शकटं भिनत्ति रविनन्दनो गगनवीथ्याम्। द्वादश वर्षाणि तदा न हि वर्षति वासवो भूमौ ॥ Pt. 1. 211. -बिलः a gallinule. -व्यूहः a particular form of military array. -व्रतम् a particular observance. -सार्थः a train of carts; caravan.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकन् *n.* Ordure, feces, especially of animals; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकरम् See शकल (1); मांसान्यस्य शकराणि Bri. Up. 3. 9. 28.

शकलः, -लम् [शक्-कल्क् Uṇ. 1. 109] 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit; ताभ्यां स शकलाभ्यां च दिवं भूमिं च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 13; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानाम् Mu. 3. 15; R. 2. 46; 5. 73. -2 A pot-sherd; प्रतिगृह्य पुटेनैव पाणिना शकलेन वा Ms. 6. 28. -3 A spark; उद्यत्कृशानुशकलेषु खुराभिघातात्. -लम् 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish). -3 A half; as in चन्द्रशकलम्. -4 Cinnamon.

शकलित *a.* Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन् *m.* A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अनूढाभ्रातृ); (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichchhakaṭika of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant reference to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S. D. thus defines him :— मदमूर्खताभिमानी दुष्कुलतैश्वर्यसंयुक्तः। सोऽयमनूढाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81.

शकुनः [शक्-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general); केनेदृशी जातु परा हि दृष्टा वागुच्यमाना शकुनेन संस्कृता Mb. 3. 197. 11; शकुनोच्छिष्टम् Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -नम् 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil; अशकुनेन स्खलितः किलेतरोऽपि Śi. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. -ज्ञानम् knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रम् 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird; तरुशकुनिकुरङ्गान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāṣṭra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend

to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Kṛiṣṇa. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of Garuḍa. -प्रपा a trough for watering birds. -वादः 1 the cry or sound of a bird. -2 the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुन्तः [शक्-उन्त] 1 A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुन्तनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामण्डलम् Ś. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुन्तकः A bird.

शकुन्तला [शकुन्तैः लायते ला घञर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Viśvāmitra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Śakuntas' or birds, whence she was called " Śakuntalā ". She was afterwards found by the sage Kaṇva and brought up as his own daughter. When Duṣyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandharva form of marriage; (see Duṣyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata; who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarṣa.]

शकुन्तिः A bird; कल्मविरलं रत्युत्कण्ठाः क्वणन्तु शकुन्तयः U. 3. 24.

शकुन्तिका 1 A bird; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुन्तिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुर *a*. Tame, quiet (as an animal); Hch. 6.

शकुलः, -ली [शक्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] A kind of fish. -Comp. -अक्षका, -अक्षी white bent grass, Panicum Dactylon (Mar. शुक्लदूर्वा). -अदनी 1 a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -2 an earthworm. -अर्भकः, -गण्डः a kind of fish.

शकृत् *n*. [शक्-ऋतन् Uṇ. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः *m*., *f*., -करी a calf; शकृत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. -कीटः a dung-beetle. -द्वारम् the anus. -पिण्डः, -पिण्डकः a ball or lump of dung; शष्पाण्यत्ति प्रकिरति शकृत्पिण्डकानाम्रमात्रान् U. 4. 26. -भेदः diarrhœa.

शक्करः, -शक्करिः A bull; Hch. 6.

शक्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger. -5 N. of a metre; L. D. B.

शक्त *p. p.* [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.); बहवोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा *ibid*; शक्तस्य शक्यकारणात् Śaṅ. K. 9. -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent; शक्तः परजने दाता स्वजने दुःखजीविनि Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः *f*. [शक्-क्तिन्] 1 (*a*) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (*b*) Faculty, capacity; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power; (it has three parts or elements; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself'; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel'; and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy'); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तम् Dk.; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थसंचयम् R. 3. 13; 6. 33; 17. 63; Śi. 2. 26. -3 The power of composition, poetic power or genius; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् K. P. 1; see explanation *ad loc*. -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned); स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; Ś. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile; शक्तिखण्डामर्षितेन गाण्डीविनोक्तम् Ve. 3; ततो बिभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणम् R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना); तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना); it is thus defined:— अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Śiva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्धः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन् *a*. having regard to strength; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुञ्जीत शक्त्यपेक्षो रसायनम् Śi. 2. 93. -कुण्ठनम् the deadening of a power. -ग्रह *a*. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. -2 armed with a spear. (-हः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. -2 a spearman, lancer. -3 an epithet of Śiva. -4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक *a*. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रयम् the three constituent elements of regal power; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर *a*. strong, powerful. (-रः) 1 a spearman. -2 an epithet of Kārtikeya; ततस्तामेव चोत्क्रम्य शार्क्तिं शक्तिधरप्रियः Rām. 7. 8. 11. -ध्वजः N. of Kārtikeya; शक्तिध्वजशिखरशूलोत्सेधं सौधमागतम् Dk. 2. 5. -नाथः N. of Śiva; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1. -पर्णः Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). -पाणिः, -भृत् *m*. 1 a spearman. -2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पातः 1 prostration of strength. -2 In Yoga philosophy, a spiritual procedure.

by which the preceptor puts his strength (spiritual power) in his pupil. **-पूजकः** a Śākta q. v. **-पूजा** the worship of Śakti. **-पूर्वः** an epithet of Parāśara. **-वैकल्यम्** loss of strength, debility, incapacity. **-हीन** *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. **-हेतिकः** a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितस् *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence. -3 Armed with a weapon.

शक्मन् *n.* [शक् मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 160] Ved. Power, strength, energy. *-m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.); शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11; R. 2. 49, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word); शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. -6 Of agreeable or sweet address; 'शक्यः प्रियंवदः प्रोक्तः' इति हलायुधः; शक्यः संविभागशीलः Dk. 2. 5. (The form शक्यम् is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 22; शक्यं...अविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः Ś. 3. 6; विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमूर्जिताः Subhāṣ.; न हि देहभृता शक्यं त्यक्तुं कर्माण्यशेषतः Bg. 18. 11.). **-Comp. -अर्थः** the meaning directly expressed. **-प्रतीकार** *a.* remediable. **-सामन्तता** the state of being able to conquer the neighbouring kings.

शक्यता, -शक्यत्वम् 1 Possibility, practicability. -2 Capacity, capability.

शक्तु *m., n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal; see सक्तु.

शक्न, -शक्क *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्-रक्] 1 N. of Indra; एकः कृती शकुन्तेषु योऽन्यं शक्रान्न याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kuṭaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Śiva. -8 Lord; शक्रप्रस्थस्य शक्रेण विरुद्धोऽयमभूत् सदा Śiva B. 9. 5. **-Comp. -अशनः** the Kuṭaja tree. (**-नम्**) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. **-आख्यः** an owl. **-आत्मजः** 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. -2 Arjuna. **-उत्थानम्, -उत्सवः** a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. **-काष्ठा** the east. **-गोपः** a kind of red insect; cf. इन्द्रगोप; अविरलवितते शक्रगोपैरशनितनीलतृणोलपा धरित्री Ki. 10. 3. **-जः, -जातः** a crow. **-जालम्** magic, sorcery. **-जित्, भिद्** *m.* epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. **-द्रुमः** the Devadāru tree. **-धनुस्** *n.*, **-शरासनम्** the rain-bow. **-ध्वजः** a flag set up in honour of Indra; जृम्भमाणः सुविपुलं शक्रध्वजमिवोच्छ्रितम् Mb. 3. 146. 70. **-पर्यायः** the Kuṭaja tree. **-पादपः** 1 the Kuṭaja tree. -2 the Devadāru tree. **-प्रस्थम्** = इन्द्रप्रस्थ q. v. **-भवनम्, -भुवनम्, -वासः** heaven, paradise. **-भूभवा** colocynth. **-मातृका** a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. **-मूर्धन्** *m.*, **-शिरस्** *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. **-लोकः** the world of Indra. **-वल्ली** colocynth (इन्द्रवारुणी). **-वाहनम्** a cloud. **-शाखिन्** *m.* the Kuṭaja tree. **-शाला** a sacrificial ground. **-सारथिः** 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. **-सुतः** 1 an epithet of Jayanta. -2 of Arjuna. -3 of Vāli. **-सृष्टा** yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Śachī, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रुकः A kind of poison (cf. सक्रुकः); L. D. B.

शक्वः An elephant; भिन्नः स्वेदशोदिततालपक्वभ्रमेन्द्रशक्वक्षुतदन्तकुन्तैः Rām. ch. 6. 73.

शक्वन् *a.* [शक्-वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 123] Ved. Strong, powerful. *-m.* 1 An elephant. -2 An artificer; Ś. B.

शक्वरः A bull, an ox. **-री** 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow. -5 N. of a Sāman; एताः शक्वर्यो लोकेषु प्रोताः Ch. Up. 2. 17. 1.

शङ्क् 1 Ā. (शङ्कते, शङ्कित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful; शङ्के जीवति वा न वा Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.); नाशङ्किष्ट विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39; अशङ्कितेभ्यः शङ्केत शङ्कितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāṣ. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शङ्कितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पन्दि शङ्के मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 97; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि मां शङ्कसे भीरु V. 3. 14; Bk. 3. 26; N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about); अत्रेदं शङ्क्यते (often used in controversial language); न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणान्तरगम्यत्वं शङ्कितुं शक्यम् Sarva S. *-Caus.* To frighten, terrify.

शङ्कनीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected; शङ्कनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शङ्का [शङ्क्-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving; अपायशङ्का; अरिष्टशङ्का &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm; जातशङ्कैर्देवैर्मेनका नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता Ś. 1; कैकेयीशङ्कयेवाह R. 12. 2; 13. 42; Me. 71. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression; सजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया Ś. 7. 24; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शशाङ्कशङ्काम् Ki. 5. 42; हरिततृणोद्गमशङ्कया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. **-Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल** *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. **-अभियोगः** a charge on suspicion. **-आस्पदम्** a matter of doubt. **-निवृत्तिः** *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शङ्कित *p. p.* 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed; शङ्कितदृष्टिः Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady; (see शङ्क्). -Comp. **-चित्त, -मनस्** *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3 doubtful. **-वर्णः** a thief.

शङ्किन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); त्वदुपावर्तनशङ्कि मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशङ्की Ś. 4. -2 Full of danger; तस्मादम्बुपतेरिवावनिपतेः सेवा सदा शङ्किनी Subhāṣ.

शङ्कुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शङ्कुः A draught-ox.

शंकर *a.* (-रा-री *f.*) [शं सुखं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious; भीताः शितशराभीताः शंकरं तत्र शंकरम् (मेनिरे) Ki. 15. 31. **-रः** 1 N. of Śiva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author (शंकराचार्य). **-री** 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. -2 Bengal madder. -3 The Śamī tree. -Comp. **-आचार्यः** N. of a celebrated teacher of Vedānta philosophy and reviver of Brāhmanism. **-आवासः** 1 the Kailāsa. -2 camphor. **-प्रियः** the francoline partridge. **-शुक्रम्** quick-silver.

शङ्कुः [शङ्क्-उण् Uṇ. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशङ्कुर्मर्माणि कृन्तन्नपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35.; R. 8. 93; Ki. 16. 15. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale; महासुहयः सैन्धवः पड्वीशशङ्कून् संवृहेत् Bṛi. Up. 6. 1. 13; निखातशङ्कुसंबद्धसैन्धवश्रेणिसंयुतम् Śiva B. 20. 53. -3 A nail, pin, peg; बभूवुः सप्त दुर्धर्षाः खादिरैः शङ्कुभिश्चिताः Mb. 3. 284. 3; अयःशङ्कुचितां रक्षः शतघ्नीमथ शत्रवे (अक्षिपत्) R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb; Dk. 1. 1. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf; यथा शङ्कुना सर्वाणि पर्णानि संतृण्णानि Ch. Up. 2. 23. 3. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The Sāla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नखी). -22 N. of Kāma, the god of love. -Comp. **-कर्ण** *a.* spike-eared; महावृक्षगलस्कन्धः शङ्कुकर्णो विभीषणः Mb.1. 152. 4. (**-र्णः**) an ass. **-च्छाया** the shadow of a gnomon. **-जीवा** (in astr.) the gnomon sine. **-तरुः, -वृक्षः** the Sāla tree. **-धानम्** a hole for a pin. **-पुच्छम्** the sting (of a bee etc.). **-फला, -फलिका** the Śamī tree. **-मुखः** 1 a crocodile. -2 a kind of leech. **-मूली** the 15th day of the light half of मार्गशीर्ष.

शङ्कव्यम् Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.)

शङ्कुचिः, शङ्कोचः, (-चिः) A skate-fish.

शङ्कुला [शङ्क्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 A kind of knife or lancet. -2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. **-खण्डः** a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः, -ङ्खम् [शम्-ख Uṇ. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; शङ्खान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शङ्खान्तरद्योति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33; Rām. 6. 48. 10. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नखी). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smriti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -11 A bracelet (made of conch-shell); अवघ्नन्त्याः प्रकोष्ठस्थाश्चक्रुः शङ्खाः स्वनं महत् Bhāg. 11. 9. 6. -Comp. **-अन्तरम्** the forehead. **-आवर्तः** 1 the convolution of a shell. -2 a kind of fistula in the rectum. **-उदकम्** the water poured into a conch-shell. **-कारः, -कारकः** a shell-cutter described as a kind of mixed caste. **-क्षीरम्** an impossibility; cf. खपुष्प. **-चरी, -चर्ची** a mark made with sandal (on the forehead). **-चूर्णम्** powder produced from shells. **-जः** a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). **-द्रावः, -द्रावकः** a solvent for dissolving shells. **-द्राविन्** Rumex Vesicarius (आम्लवेतस्, Mar. चुका). **-ध्मः, -ध्मा** *m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower; शङ्खस्य तु ग्रहणेन शङ्खध्मस्य वा शब्दो गृहीतः Bṛi. Up. 2. 4. 8. **-ध्वनिः** the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). **-नखः** a kind of aquatic animal, snail; लग्नैः शङ्खनखैः Mb. 13. 50. 20. **-पालः** 1 an epithet of the sun. -2 a kind of sweetmeat (Mar. शंकरपाळे). -3 a kind of snake. **-प्रस्थः** a spot on the moon. **-भृत्** *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-मुखः** an alligator. **-मुक्ता** the mother of pearls. **-लिखितः** a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smritis. **-वलयः** a shell-bracelet. **-वेला** the hour at which the conch is blown; यथा शङ्खवेलायामागन्तव्यमिति यस्मिन्नपि ग्रामे शङ्खो नाध्मायते तस्मिन्नपि स तथाकालोऽस्तीति न आगमनं परिहास्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 42. **-स्वनः** the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः, -कम् A conch-shell. **-कः** 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. **-कम्** A bracelet (made of conch-shell); प्रचलत्कलापिकलशङ्खकस्वना Śi. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः, (-खः) A small conch or shell.

शङ्खिन् *m.* 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शङ्खिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimañjarī thus describes her :— दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुन्दरी या कामोपभोगरसिका गुणशीलयुक्ता । रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकण्ठदेशा सम्भोगकेलिरसिका किल शङ्खिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी,

and पद्मिनी also. –2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. –3 Mother of pearl. –4 A particular vein. –Comp. –फलः the Sirīṣa tree.

शच् 1 Ā. (शचते) To speak, say, tell.

शचिः, –ची *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; असूत पुत्रं समये शचीसमा R. 3. 13, 23. –ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. –2 Activity, energy. –3 Power, strength. –4 A holy or pious act; devotion. –Comp. –पतिः, –भर्तृ *m.* epithets of Indra.

शञ्च् 1 Ā. (शञ्चते) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick. –2 To divide, separate. –3 To be dissolved. –4 To be weary or dejected. –5 To go. –II. 10 Ā. (शाटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट *a.* Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा, सिंहकेशर.

शटिः, –टी *f.* The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकम् Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् I. 1 P. (शठति) To deceive, cheat, defraud. –2 To hurt, kill. –3 To suffer pain. –II. 10 P. (शाठयति) 1 To finish. –2 To leave unfinished. –3 To go, move. –4 To be idle or lazy (शठयति). –5 To deceive, cheat. –6 To speak ill of. –7 To speak well or elegantly.

शठ *a.* [शठ्-अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. –2 Wicked, depraved. –ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30; Bg. 18. 28. –2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुवमस्मि शठः शुचिस्मिते विदितः कैतववत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49; 19. 31; शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus defines a शठः—शठोऽयमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः। दर्शितबहिरनुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र गूढमाचरति ॥ 74). –3 A fool, blockhead. –4 A mediator, arbitrator. –5 The Dhattūra plant. –6 An idler, a lazy fellow. –ठम् 1 Iron. –2 Saffron. –Comp. –उदर्क *a.* deceitful in the end.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणम् Hemp. –Comp. –तान्तव *a.* made of hempen string; वैश्यस्य शणतान्तवी (मेखला) Ms. 2. 42. –पट्टः hempen bandage. –सूत्रम् 1 a hempen cord or string; शणसूत्रमयं राज्ञः (उपवीतम्) Ms. 2. 44. –2 a net made of hemp. –3 cordage.

शणीरम् A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Soṇa.

शण्डः A eunuch (= शण्ढ q. v.).

शण्ड् 1 P. (शण्डति) 1 To heap, collect. –2 To hurt, wound.

शाण्डः [शण्ड्-अच् Uṇ. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. –2 A bull. –3 A bull at liberty to move. –4 Curds. –ण्डम् A collection, multitude; cf. षण्ड or खण्ड.

शण्डिलः [शण्ड्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 53] A sage.

शण्ढः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. –2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). –3 A bull. –4 A bull at liberty to move. –5 A mad-man.

शतम् 1 A hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतम् Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते, दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शतम्, वर्षाणां शतम् 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतम् or may be changed into शती; as in आर्यासप्तशती a work of Govardhanāchārya.). –2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v. –Comp. –अक्षी 1 night. –2 the goddess Durgā. –अङ्गः 1 a car, carriage; especially, a war chariot. –2 N. of a tree (तिनिश). –अनीकः 1 an old man. –2 an army officer possessing a hundred footmen; शतानां तु शतानीकः Śukra. 2. 140. –अब्दम् a century. –अरम्, –आरम् the thunderbolt of Indra. –अरुस् *n.*, –अरुषी a leprous disease of the skin. –अवरः a fine of a hundred. (–री) 1 N. of a plant. –2 N. of the wife of Indra. –आनकम् a cemetery. –आनन्दः 1 N. of Brahman. –2 of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. –3 of the car of Viṣṇu. –4 of a son of Gautama and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; गौतमश्च शतानन्दो जनकानां पुरोहितः U. 1. 16. –आयुस् *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. –आवर्तः, –आवर्तिन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. –ईशः 1 the ruler of a hundred. –2 the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. –कर्मन् the planet Saturn. –कुम्भः 1 N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). –2 N. of a sacrifice; शतकुम्भं नाम यज्ञमनुभवितुं महर्षेर्धौम्यस्य आश्रमं गता इति Madhyamavyāyoga 1. (–म्भम्) gold. –कृत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. –कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (–टिः) Indra's thunderbolt; कराग्रजाग्रच्छतकोटिः N. 7. 79. (*–f.*) a hundred crores; चरितं रघुनाथस्य शतकोटिप्रविस्तरम् Rāma-rakṣā 1. –क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूपमः शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38. –खण्डम् gold. –गु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. –गुण, –गुणित *a.* a hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य पूर्वं शतगुणितेव गता मम त्रियामा V. 3. 22. –ग्रन्थिः *f.* the Durvā grass. –घ्नः N. of Śiva. –घ्नी 1 a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतघ्नी च चतुस्ताला लोहकण्टकसंचिता; or अयःकण्टकसंछन्ना शतघ्नी महती शिला); अयःशङ्कुचितां रक्षः शतघ्नीमथ शत्रवे (आक्षिपत्)

R. 12. 95; Bhāg. 9. 15. 30. –2 a female scorpion. –3 a disease of the throat. –4 N. of a plant (करञ्ज). –चन्द्रः a sword or shield adorned with a hundred moons (moon-like spots); ततः शरशतेनास्य शतचन्द्रं समाक्षिपत् Mb. 7. 97. 29. °वर्त्मन् a manner of brandishing the sword; तं श्येनवच्च शतचन्द्रवर्त्मभिश्चरन्तमच्छिद्रमुपर्यधो हरिः Bhāg. 8. 7. 28. –चरणा a centipede. –छदः a kind of wood-pecker. –जिह्वः an epithet of Śiva. –तारका, –भिषज्, –भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. –दलम् a lotus-flower. –दला the white rose. –द्रुः *f.* 1 N. of a river in the Punjab now called Sutlej. –2 N. of the Ganges. –धामन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. –धार *a.* 1 flowing in a hundred streams. –2 having a hundred edges. (–रम्) the thunderbolt of Indra. –धृतिः 1 an epithet of Indra. –2 of Brahman; गते शतधृतौ क्षत्तः कर्दमस्तेन चोदितः Bhāg. 3. 24. 21. –3 heaven or *Svarga*. –धौत *a.* perfectly clean. –पत्रः 1 a peacock. –2 the (Indian) crane. –3 a wood-pecker. –4 a parrot or a species of it. (–त्रा) a woman. (–त्रम्) a lotus; आवृत्तवृन्तशतपत्रनिभम् (आननं) वहन्त्या Māl. 1. 22. °योनि an epithet of Brahman; कम्पेन मूर्ध्नः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास) Ku. 7. 46. –पत्रकः the wood-pecker. –पत्री, –पत्रिकः the white rose. –पथब्राह्मणम् N. of a well-known Brāhmaṇa attached to the Śukla Yajurveda; कृत्स्नं शतपथं चैव प्रणेष्यसि द्विजर्षभ Mb. 12. 318. 11. –पद्, –पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. –पदी, –पाद् *f.* a centipede. –पद्मम् 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. –2 the white lotus. –पर्वन् –*m.* a bamboo. (–*f.*) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āśvina. –2 Dūrvā grass. –3 the plant Kaṭukā. –4 orris root. –5 the wife of Bhārgava or Śukra. °ईशः the planet Venus. –पर्विका 1 Dūrvā grass. –2 orris root. –3 barley. –पाक *a.* boiled a hundred times. –पाकम् a particular unguent; शतपाकेन तैलेन महार्हेणोपतस्थतुः Mb. 13. 53. 9. –पादः, –पाद् *m.*, –पादी, –पादिका a centipede. –पालः an overseer (of a hundred villages). –पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhāravi. –पुष्पा, –प्रसूना Anethum Sowa (Mar. शोपा). –पोनः a sieve. –प्रासः the Karavīra tree. –फलिन् *m.* a bamboo. –भिषज् see °तारका. –भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. –मखः, –मन्युः 1 epithets of Indra; प्रसहेतं रणे तवानुजान् द्विषतां कः शतमन्युतेजसः Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; शतमखमुपतस्थे प्राञ्जलिः पुष्पधन्वा Ku. 2. 64; R. 9. 13. –2 an owl. –मयूखः the moon. –मानः, –नम् 1 a *Pala* of silver; धरणानि दश ज्ञेयः शतमानस्तु राजतः Ms. 8. 137; अष्टौ शाणाः शतमानं वहन्ति Mb. 3. 134. 15. –2 an Āḍhaka q. v. –मार्जः an armourer. –मुख *a.* 1 having a hundred ways. –2 having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (–खम्) a hundred ways or openings. (–खी) a brush, broom. –मूर्धन् *m.* an ant-hill. –मूला the Dūrvā grass. –यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिम् Ki. 6. 29. –यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. –रुद्रियम् 1 a Vedic text (रुद्राध्यायः –'नमस्ते रुद्रमन्यवे' इति याजुषः प्रपाठकः); गृणन्तौ वेदविद्वांसौ तद्ब्रह्म शतरुद्रियम् Mb. 7. 81. 13; 7. 202. 120. –2 a particular Śiva-stotra in the Mahābhārata; देवदेवस्य ते पार्थ व्याख्यातं शतरुद्रियम् Mb. 7. 202. 48. –रूपा N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). –लुपः, –लुम्पकः an epithet of the poet Bhāravi. –लोचनः an epithet of Indra; कथं वा तस्य न जयो जायते शतलोचन Mb. 8. 87. 73. –वर्ष *a.* 1 a century old. –2 lasting for a hundred years. (–र्षम्) one hundred years, a century. –वीर्या 1 white-flowering Dūrvā. –2 the plant Śatāvarī. –वेधिन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. –शाख *a.* 1 various, multiform. –2 having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. –संधान *a.* fixing an arrow a hundred times. –सहस्रम् 1 a hundred thousand. –2 several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. –सुखम् endless delight. –साहस्र *a.* 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. –2 bought with a hundred thousand. –ह्रदा 1 lightning; दूरं पुरःक्षिप्तशतह्रदेव Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4; प्रपतेदपि चाकाशं निपतेयुः शतह्रदाः Śiva B. 19. 20. –2 the thunderbolt of Indra. –ह्रादा the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. –2 Containing a hundred. –कम् 1 A century. –2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृङ्गार° 'a collection of one hundred stanzas on Nīti' &c.

शततम *a.* (–मी *f.*) One-hundredth.

शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. –2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. –3 A hundred-fold. –*f.* The Dūrvā grass.

शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. –2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. –3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; पश्य मे पार्थ रूपाणि शतशोऽथ सहस्रशः Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (–की *f.*), **शत्य** *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यायं वा इति ठन् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; ग्लहे शतिकवृद्धेस्तु सभिकः पञ्चकं शतम् Y. 2. 199. –2 Relating to a hundred. –3 Effected with a hundred. –4 Bought with a hundred. –5 Changed with or for a hundred. –6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. –7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. –2 Numerous. –*m.* The owner of a hundred; निस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतम् Śānti. 2. 6; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतनम् Cutting down, felling.

शतृ A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः (शदेः एरच् त च Uṇ 1. 59) 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt. -3 A river.

शत्रिः [शद्-त्रिप् Uṇ. 4. 69] An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-त्रुन् Uṇ. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणम् Subhāṣ; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी । भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपण्डितः ॥ Subhāṣ. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. **-Comp. -उपजापः** the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. **-कर्षण, -दमन, -निबर्हण** *a.* subduing, overpowering, or destroying enemies. **-कुलम्** the house of an enemy; शत्रुकुलं गच्छेत् Ms. 8. 93. **-गृहम्** N. of the 6th astrological mansion. **-घ्नः** 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa, being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavaṇa and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and Bahuśruta; see R. 15. **-निबर्हण** *a.* foe-destroying. **-पक्षः** 1 the party or side of an enemy. -2 an opponent, antagonist. **-मर्दनः** 1 an epithet of Śatrughna. -2 a kind of pavilion. **-लाव** *a.* killing foes **-विग्रहः** a hostile invasion. **-विनाशनः** an epithet of Śiva. **-सह, -साह** *a.* withstanding an enemy. **-सेविन्** *a.* serving a hostile prince; शत्रुसेविनि मित्रे च गूढे युक्ततरो भवेत् Ms. 7. 186. **-हत्या** foe-slaughter. **-हन्** *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुंजयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain in Gujrat (गिरनार).

शत्रुंतपः *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्वरी Night.

शद् I. 1 P. (but Ā. in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन्न) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. -*Caus.* (शादयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. -2 (शातयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भूरुकण्टकास्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāṣ.; Śi. 14. 80; 15. 24. (*b*) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. (शदति) To go (usually with आ).

शदः 1 An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.). -2 Produce, revenue.

शद्रिः (शद्-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 67) 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. **-द्रिः** *f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Candied sugar.

शद्रु *a.* Going, moving. -2 Falling, perishing, decaying, P. III. 2. 159.

शन्न *p. p.* Fallen, decayed, withered.

शन *a.* Quiet, soft, calm.

शनकैस् *ind.* Slowly; see शनैस्; विचिन्वन्तोऽथ शनकैर्जानकीं दक्षिणाम्मुखे A. Rām. 4. 7. 23.

शनिः [शो-अनि किच्च Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3 N. of Śiva. **-Comp. -चक्रम्** Saturn's diagram (used for foretelling). **-जम्** black pepper. **-प्रदोषः** a term for the (evening) worship of Śiva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. **-प्रसूः** *f.* an epithet of Chhāyā, wife of the sun; cf. संज्ञा. **-प्रियम्** a sapphire or emerald. **-चारः, -वासरः** Saturday.

शनिर्भावः 1 Slowness. -2 Graduality.

शनिर्मेहः Dysuria.

शनैस् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; धर्मं संचिनुयाच्छनैः; Ku. 3. 59: Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order; विषयाणां ग्रहीतॄणि शनैः पञ्चेन्द्रियाणि च Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). **-Comp. -चर** *a.* going or moving slowly; शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 (where it means 'Saturn' also). (**-रः**) the planet Saturn.

शन्तनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gaṅgā and Satyavatī; by the former wife he had a son named Bhīṣma, and by the latter Chitrāṅgada and Vichitravīrya. Bhīṣma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the conjugational sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind.* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप्त) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद् भव मानुषीति ताम् R. 8. 80; सोऽभूत् परासुरथ भूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78; 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा नान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासनात् ॥ Rām.; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपङ्कजस्पर्शेन K.; Ghaṭ. 22; अशप्त निहुवानाऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहितः Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमानाभ्यस्ताभ्योऽशप्सत कामिनः 8. 33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपथानशप्यत Bk. 3. 32; Ms. 8.110. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विषद्भ्यश्चा-

शपंस्तथा Bk. 17. 4; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे Śi. 16. 25. –*Caus.* (शापयति-ते) 1 To bind by an oath, conjure; शापितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; शापितासि मम लवाङ्गकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Māl. 8. –2 To cause any one (acc.) to swear by (instr.); सत्येन शापयेद्विप्रं क्षत्रियं वाहनायुधैः Ms. 8. 113.

शपित *p. p.* Cursed; इति रोषवशादुभौ तदानीमन्योन्यं शपितौ नृपद्विजेन्द्रौ Rām. 7. 55. 21.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. –2 An oath. –3 A corpse (wrong reading for शव).

शपथः [शप्-अथन् Uṇ. 3. 112] 1 Cursing. –2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. –3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. –4 Conjuration, binding by oaths; सपदि शपथैः प्रत्यावृत्तिं प्रणम्य च याचते Māl. 3. 2. –Comp. –उत्तरम्, –पूर्वकम् *ind.* with oaths. –करणम् taking an oath. –पत्रम् an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनम् 1 See शपथ; वृथा हि शपनं कुर्वन् प्रेत्य चेह च नश्यति Ms. 8. 111. –2 Reviling, abuse.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed; निशम्य शप्तमतदर्हं नरेन्द्रम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 41. –2 Sworn. –3 Reviled, abused; (see शप्).

शफः, –फम् [शप्-अच् पृषो° पस्य फः] 1 A hoof; सुरभेर्महिषा गावो ये चान्ये द्विशफा नृप Bhāg. 6. 6. 27. –2 A claw; यज्ञायज्ञियं पुच्छं धिष्ण्यां शफाम् Vāj. 12. 4. –3 The root of a tree. –Comp. –ऊरुः *f.* a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof; see P. IV. 1. 70. The early commentators of Pāṇini or of other schools of grammar evidently think that the word is two well-known to require any explanation. Viṭṭhala, Bhaṭṭojī and others think that the word means 'a woman whose thighs press together like hoofs'. But there is not the slightest doubt that the sense of similitude is present here and the word comes within the purview of the previous rule ऊरूत्तरपदादौपम्ये. Or it may mean a woman whose thighs are marked with the sign of hoofs. Sriṣṭidhara the commentator on the Bhāṣāvṛitti gives the correct meaning: शफं खुरः। ताचिह्नयुक्त ऊरुर्यस्याः।

शफरः (–री *f.*) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोघीकर्तुं चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 42.; मनोऽस्य जहुः शफरीविवृत्तयः Ki. 4. 3; Śi. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. –Comp. –अधिपः the fish called Ilīśa.

शफरुकः A box, pot; Hch. 4.

शब(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् गुञ्जाफलानां स्रज इति शबरा नैव हारं हरन्ति K. P 10. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 The hand. –4 Water. –5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṁsā. –री 1 A Śabara female. –2 A female *Kirāta* who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. –Comp. –आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. –कन्दः a sweet potatato. –बलम् an army of mountaineers; वनमार्गेण दुर्गेण गच्छन्नधिकबलेन शबरबलेन रभसादभिहन्यमानः Dk. 1. 1. –लोध्रः the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शब (ब)ल *a.* (शप्-अल, बश्च Uṇ 1. 99) 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; क्वचित् प्रभा चान्द्रमसी तमोभिश्छायाविलीनैः शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56; 5. 44; Mv. 7. 26. –2 Varied, divided into various parts. –3 Articulate; imitative. –4 Mixed; आनन्दशोकशबलत्वमुपैति चेतः Māl. 9. 54. –5 Disfigured, pale; चिन्तया शबलं मुखम् Bhāg. 6. 14. 21. –6 Disturbed, afflicted; अत्युत्कण्ठः शबलहृदयोऽस्मद्विधो बाष्पधाराः Bhāg. 10. 90. 20. –लः A variegated colour. –ला, –ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. –2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu q. v. –लम् Water.

शबलिमन् Variegated condition or appearance; शबलिमा बलिमानमुषो वपुः Śi. 6. 27.

शब्द् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) 1 To sound, make a noise. –2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततमृदुकराग्रः शब्दयन्त्या वयोभिः परिपतति दिवोऽङ्के हेलया बालसूर्यः Śi. 11. 47. –3 To name, call; ब्रह्मेति परमात्मेति भगवानिति शब्द्यते Bhāg. 1. 2. 11; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्द्यते Ratn. 4. –With अभि to name. –प्र to explain. –सं to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्द्-घञ्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश); अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. –2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहन्ते मृगाः Ś. 1. 14; स शब्दस्तुमुलोऽभवत् Bg. 1. 13; Ś. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. –3 The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. –4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एकः शब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति; so शब्दार्थौ. –5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. –6 A title, an epithet; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वन्ति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13; Ś. 2. 15; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; 2. 53, 64; 3. 49; 5. 22; 18. 42; V. 1. 1. –7 The name, mere name as in शब्दपति q. v. –8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa. –9 Grammar; Dk. 1. 1. –10 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कौसल्ये कुमारेण धनुष्मता Rām. 2. 63. 11; स्वर्गाय शब्दं दिवमात्महेतोर्धर्मार्थमात्मस्थितिमा चकाङ्क्ष Bu. Ch. 2. 53; (cf. also 'शब्दोऽक्षरे यशोगीतयोः'–हैमः). –11 The sacred syllable ओम्. –12 A technical term. –Comp. –अक्षरम् the sacred syllable ओम् uttered aloud. –अतीत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. –अधिष्ठानम् the ear. –अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). –अनुकृतिः onomatopœia. –अनुरूप *a.* proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यम् Pt. 1. –अनुशासनम् the science of words; *i. e.* grammar. –अर्थः the meaning of a word. (–र्थौ dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1; न त्वयं शब्दार्थः, व्यामोहादेषा प्रतीतिः ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 14. –अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness

on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थालंकार); *e. g.*; see K. P. 9. –आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words; शब्दाख्येयं यदपि किल ते यः सखीनां पुरस्तात् Me. 105. (–यम्) an oral or verbal communication. –आडम्बरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. –आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); शब्दादीन् विषयान् भोक्तुं चरितुं दुश्चरं तपः R. 10. 25. –इन्द्रियम् the ear. –कार *a.* sounding, sonorous. –कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. –ग *a.* 1 perceiving sounds. –2 uttering sounds. –गत *a.* inherent or residing in a word. –गतिः music, song. –गुण *a.* having sound for its quality; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः R. 13. 1. –गोचरः the aim or object of speech. –ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. –2 the ear. –ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. –चातुर्यम् cleverness of style, eloquence. –चित्रम् one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). –चोरः 'a word-thief', a plagiarist. –तन्मात्रम् the subtle element of sound. –नेतृ *m.* N. of Pāṇini. –पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. –पातिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपातिनमिषुं विससर्ज R. 9. 73. –प्रमाणम् verbal or oral evidence. –बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. –ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1 the Vedas; शब्दब्रह्मणि निष्णातः परं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Maitra. Up. 6. 22. –2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तामितीहासम् U. 2; 7. 20. –3 a property of words called स्फोट q. v. –भाव्यत्वम् the state of becoming known through scriptural word only; कर्मणः शब्दभाव्यत्वात्...MS. 7. 1. 9 (on which Śabara writes अथेह कर्मणः शब्दभाव्यत्वम्। नान्यतः शक्यमेतज्ज्ञातुं कस्यापूर्वस्य धर्मा इति ॥ –भिद् *f.* perversion of words. –भेदिन् *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (–*m.*) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. –2 the anus. –3 a kind of arrow. –योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. –लक्षण *a.* what is determined by the sacred word; इह शब्दलक्षणे कर्मणि यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 26. –वारिधिः a vocabulary. –विद्या, –शास्त्रम् the science of words; *i. e.* grammar; अनन्तपारं किल शब्दशास्त्रम् Pt. 1; Śi. 2. 112; 14. 24. –विरोधः opposition of words (in a sentence). –विशेषः a variety of sound. –विशेषणम् (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. –वृत्तिः *f.* 1 the function of a word (in Rhet.). –2 the power of a word (to convey sense), indicative power (लक्षणा); अदृष्टार्थाच्छब्दवृत्तिर्लघीयसी ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 48. –वेधिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्; अभ्याससाध्यं निखिलं मत्वा संतमसे व्यधात्। इषुपातानभूयेन शब्दवेधविशारदः ॥ Bm. 1. 632. (–*m.*) 1 a kind of arrow. –2 an archer. –3 a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds; Rām. 2.63.11. –4 an epithet of king Daśaratha. –5 an epithet of Arjuna. –वेध्य *a.* to be shot at without being seen; एवं मयाप्यविज्ञातं शब्दवेध्यमिदं फलम् Rām. 2. 63. 13. –वैलक्षण्यम् verbal difference. –शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. –शासनम् 1 a rule of grammar. –2 the science of grammar. –शुद्धिः *f.* 1 purity of words. –2 the correct use of words. –श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वमर्थश्लेषः.) –संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. –संज्ञा (in gram.) a technical term; P. I. 1. 68. –साधन, –साह *a.* See शब्दवेधिन्; ततोऽस्त्रं शब्दसाहं वै त्वरमाणो महारणे Mb. 3. 22. 5. –सौष्ठवम् elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. –सौकर्यम् ease of expression. –स्मृतिः *f.* philology. –हीनम् the use of a word in a form or meaning not sanctioned by standard authors.

शब्दन *a.* [शब्द् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. –नम् 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. –2 A sound, noise. –3 Calling out, calling. –4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. Ā. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायन्ते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 58. –2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; शब्दायमानमव्यात्सीत् भयदं क्षणदाचरम् Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. –3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दायन्ते Ś. 4; Mu. 1; भवत शब्दायिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). –2 Uttered, articulated. –3 Called, called out to. –4 Named, designated. –5 Taught, explained; ज्ञानेन वैयासकिशब्दितेन भेजे खगेन्द्रध्वजपादमूलम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 16. –6 Made public, manifested. –तम् Noise, cry.

शम् *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). –Comp. –कर see s. v. –तम most wholesome, salutary; तदोडुराजः ककुभः करैर्मुखं प्राच्या विलिम्पन्नरुणेन शन्तमैः Bhāg. 10. 29. 2. –ताति *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. –पाकः 1 lac, red dye. –2 cooking, maturing. –3 Cathartocarpus Fistula (शम्याक; Mar. बाहवा). –पातः Cassia Fistula. –भु see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शान्त) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपालल्लोकः R. 7. 3; शान्तो लवः U. 6. 7; Bh. 2. 75. –2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिन्ता

शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणाम् Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14; U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -*Caus.* (शमयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्तवाधिम् Bv. 3. 1; संरम्भं शमयामास R. 15. 85; 17. 55; Ś. 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं दैवं शमयितुम् Ś. 1. -4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानन्यान् गन्धद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12; 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay; कर्णस्यात्मजमग्रतः शमयतः Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish; शमितकुरुवंशप्रसविता Pt. 4. 50; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकम् H. 1. 85; Me. 55. -7 To leave off, desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शमः [शम्-घञ्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness; धृतिं न विन्दामि शमं च विष्णो Bg. 11. 24. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमरतेऽमरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48; Śi. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममुपयातु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शममेष्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से Ś. 4. 21. -5 Peace; as in अस्माकं शमकामा वै त्वं च पुत्रो ममेत्यथ Mb. 12. 1. 27; शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. -6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). -7 The hand. -8 Cure of disease, convalescence. -9 Indifference, apathy. -**Comp.** -**अन्तकः** the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -**आत्मक** *a.* calm, tranquil by nature. -**उपन्यासः** overtures of peace. -**पर** *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical. -**प्रधान** *a.* in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु Ś. 2. 7. -**व्यसनिन्** *a.* dissolute from indifference. -**शम** *a.* enjoying perpetual tranquillity.

शमथः [शम्-अथच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [शम् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -**नम्** 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, tranquillity. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring; destroying; सपत्नशमनम् Mb. 3. 85. 101. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. -**नः** 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N. of Yama, the god of death; शतशस्तत्र यवनाः शमनातिथयोऽभवन् Śiva B. 14. 94. -3 A kind of pea. -**Comp.** -**स्वसृ** *f.* 'Yama's sister', epithet of the river Yamunā.

शमनी Night. -**Comp.** -**सदः** (-**षदः**) a demon, goblin.

शमनीय *a.* Consolable, soothing. -**यम्** Sedative.

शमलम् [शम्-कलच् Uṇ. 1. 103] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment. -3 Sin, moral impurity; आशंसमानः शमलं गङ्गायां दुःखितोऽपतत् Bhāg. 1. 13. 32. -4 A calamity, misfortune. -*a.* sinful; साध्व्यः कृताञ्जलिपुटाः शमलस्य भर्तुः Bhāg. 10. 16. 32.

शमाहः A hermitage.

शमित *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered; अविभावितनिष्क्रमप्रयाणः शमितायाम इवातिरंहसा सः Ki. 13. 27. -6 Destroyed, killed; शमितकुरुवंशप्रसविता Pt. 4. 50. -**ता** Rice-powder.

शमितृ *m.* A killer, slaughterer; यथाश्वमेधे पशवः शमित्रा Mb. 8. 84. 25.

शमिन् *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; भ्रमी कदम्बसंभिन्नः पवनः शमिनामपि Bk. 7. 5; Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-इन् वा ङीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भां शमीमिव Ś. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति Ś. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. -2 A pod, legume. -3 A particular measure. -**Comp.** -**कुणः** the time when the Śamī tree bears fruit; P. V. 2. 24. -**गर्भः** 1 an epithet of fire. -2 a Brāhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -**धान्यम्** any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain. -**रोहः** an epithet of Śiva. -**पत्री** Mimosa Pudica, a kind of sensitive plant.

शमी(मि)रः A small variety of the Śamī tree.

शम्पा [शम्-प Uṇ. 3. 28] 1 Lightning. -2 A girdle.

शम्फली, शम्बली, शम्भली A procuress.

शम्ब् I. 1 P. (शम्बति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शम्बयति) To collect, heap together.

शम्ब (म्भ) *a.* [शम्ब् अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. -**म्बः**, (-**म्भः**) 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn round the loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. -6 A particular measure of length. (शम्बाकृ means 'to plough twice'; त्वया शम्बाकृतं क्षतम् N. 20. 83, doubly pierced). -**Comp.** -**पाणिः** N. of Indra (having a thunderbolt in his hand); कण्ठेकालेन कैलासः स मेरुः शम्बपाणिना Śiva B. 16. 60.

शम्बर *a.* [शम्ब् अरच्] Best, excellent. -**रः** 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. -2 A mountain. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of the trees चित्रक, लोध्र and अर्जुन. -6 A kind of fish. -7 War. -**रम्** 1 Water; किं विलम्बसे ...शम्बरानयने Cholachampū p. 26. -2 A cloud. -3 Wealth. -4 A rite or religious obser-

vance. -Comp. -अरिः, -सूदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Śambara.

शम्बरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शम्बलः, -लम् [शम्ब्-कलच् Uṇ. 1. 105] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शम्बली A procuress.

शम्बुः, -शम्बुकः, -शम्बूकः A bivalve shell.

शम्बूकः [शम्ब्-ऊकः Uṇ. 4. 43] 1 A bivalve shell (शम्बूका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभु *a.* [शं-भू-डु] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -तनयः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya or Gaṇeśa. -प्रिया N. of Durgā. -2 emblic myrobalan (आमलकी). -वल्लभम् the white lotus.

शम्या [शम्-यत् टाप्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff, a measure of length (=36 Aṅgulas). -3 The pin of a yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal; वीणा नैवाद्य वाद्यन्ते शम्यातालस्वनैः सह Mb. 7. 72. 12. -5 A sacrificial vessel. -6 A kind of medical instrument.-Comp. -क्षेपः, -पातः the distance that a staff can be thrown; the cast of a staff; शम्यापातेनाभ्यतीयाद्वेदीभिश्चित्रयन् महीम् Mb. 12. 29. 95; Ms. 8. 237. -ग्राहः one who plays the cymbal; Rām. 2. 91. 49.

शय *a.* (-या, -यी *f.*) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleep ing (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षेशय, बिलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch; मायाशये शयाना मे नाद्यापि पुनरुत्थिताः Bhāg. 10. 13. 41. -3 A hand; सुन्दरीभिः शयाम्भोजसंवाहितपदं पुनः Śiva B. 2. 91; तदूरुकाण्डे सविलासमर्पितः शयः शयनेन सहानयामुना Rām. ch. 2. 49; also used as a measure of length. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयण्ड *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयतः 1 One who sleeps much. -2 The moon.

शयथ *a.* [शी-अथच् Uṇ. 3. 112] Sleepy, asleep. -थः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish. -5 (Ved.) A lair, abode.

शयनम् [शी-ल्युट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74; R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः, -रम्, -गृहम् a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Āṣāḍha when Viṣṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -तलगत *a.* gone to bed, lying in bed. -पालिका the (female) keeper of a (royal) bed. -भूमिः a bed-chamber. -रचनम् the preparation of a bed (one of the 64 arts). -वासस् *n.* sleeping garment. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थ *a.* being on a couch; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74. -स्थानम् a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयम् [शी-आधारे अनीयर्] 1 A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R. 8. 66; कान्तासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकम् in the same sense). -2 A bed-chamber; शयनीयं नरेन्द्रस्य तदासाद्य व्यतिष्ठत Rām. 2. 15. 20.

शयानः, -शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु *a.* [शी-आलुच्] Sleepy, slothful; हन्ति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Śi. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* [शी कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -तम् 1 Sleep, sleeping. -2 The place where one has slept.

शयुः, शयुनः [शी-उः उनन् Uṇ. 1. 7; 3. 60] A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी आधारे क्यप्] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलम् Śānti. 4. 9; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -अन्तः a sleeping place; शय्यान्ते कुलमलिनां क्षणं विलीनम् Ki. 7. 31. -उत्थायम् *ind.* early in the morning. -उत्सङ्गः the side of a bed. -गत *a.* 1 lying in a bed. -2 confined to a bed. -गृहम् a bedchamber; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे शय्यागृहे सुप्तजने प्रबुद्धः R. 16. 4.

शरः [शृ-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते Ś. 1. 10; शरश्च त्रिविधो ज्ञेयः स्त्री पुमांश्च नपुंसकः। अग्रस्थूलो भवेन्नारी पश्चात्स्थूलो भवेत् पुमान्। समो नपुंसको ज्ञेयः Dhanur. 62-63. -2 A kind of white reed or grass (Mar. देवनळ, बोरू); कुशकाशशरैः पर्णैः सुपरिच्छादितां तथा Rām. 3. 15. 22; शरकाण्डपाण्डुगण्डस्थला M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपाण्डुरेण R. 14. 26; Śi. 11. 30. -3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream; आपो वा अर्कस्तद्यदपां शर आसीत् समहन्यत सा पृथिवी Bṛi. Up. 1. 2. 2. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five'; cf. शराग्नि q. v. -6 (In astr.) The versed sine of an arc. -7 Kuśa grass; तथा शरेष्वपि MS. 8. 3. 33 (शरशब्दस्यापि कुशेषु प्रयोगो दृश्यते ŚB. on *ibid.*); भृशरसं शरसंहितकान्तिके Rām. ch. 4. 70. -रम् Water. -Comp. -अग्निः the number 'thirtyfive'; शराग्निपरिमाणं च तत्रासौ वसते सुखम् Mb. 13. 107. 26. -अग्र्यः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः, -आघातः archery. -असनम्, -आस्यम् an

arrowshooter, a bow; शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदम् Ś. 6. 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. –आक्षेपः flight of arrows. –आरोपः, –आवापः a bow; तान् गृहीतशरावापान् Mb. 1. 189. 13; आवापः also means quiver; चिच्छेद कार्मुकं दीप्तं शरावापं च सत्वरम् Mb. 6. 90. 61. –आवरः a quiver; शरावरौ शरैः पूर्णौ Rām. 3. 64. 49. (–रम्) a coat of mail; तच्चाग्निसदृशं दीप्तं रावणस्य शरावरम् Rām. 3. 51. 14. –आवरणम् a shield; शितानिस्त्रिंशहस्तस्य शरावरणधारिणः Mb. 6. 61. 28. –आश्रयः a quiver. –आसः a bow; Bhāg. –आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. –इषीका an arrow. –इष्टः the mango tree. –उपासनम् archery practice; स्मारी शरोपासनवेदिकेव N. 14. 54. –ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. –काण्डः 1 a reed-stalk. –2 a shaft of an arrow. –क्षेपः the range of an arrow-shot. –घातः shooting with arrows, archery. –जम् fresh butter. –जः N. of Kārtikeya. –जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kārtikeya; उमावृषाङ्कौ शरजन्मना यथा R. 3. 23. –जालम् a multitude or dense mass of arrows; शरजालावृते व्योम्नि च्छायाभूते समन्ततः Mb. 4. 59. 3. –दुर्दिनम् a shower of arrows; Rām. –धिः a quiver; सहशरधि निजं तथा कार्मुकम् Ki. 18. 16. –पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानम् a bow shot. –पुङ्खः, –पुङ्खा the feathered end of an arrow. –प्रवेगः a swift arrow. –फलम् the blade or barb of an arrow. –भङ्गः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Daṇḍaka forest; अदः शरण्यं शरभङ्गनाम्नस्तपोवनं पावनमाहिताग्नेः R. 13. 45. –भूः N. of Kārtikeya. –भृष्टिः *f.* the point of an arrow. –मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. –यन्त्रकम् the string on which the palm-leaves of a manuscript are filed. –वनम् (–वणम्) 1 a thicket of reeds; आराध्यैनं शरवणभवं देवमुल्लङ्घिताध्वा Me. 47. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. –2 a bed of Kuśa grass; शरवणमेवेदं कुशवनमिति ŚB. on MS. 8. 3. 33. –वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. –वाणिः 1 the head of an arrow. –2 an archer. –3 a maker of arrows. –4 a foot-soldier. –वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. –व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. –संधानम् taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति Ś. 1. –संबाध *a.* covered with arrows; किमुक्तैः शरसंबाधाम् U. 4. 28 (v. l.). –स्तम्बः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शॄ-अटन्] 1 A chameleon. –2 a safflower.

शरडुः *a.* [शॄ-उटच् Uṇ. 4. 87] Fierce.

शरण *a.* See शरण्य; शरणान्यशरण्यानि आश्रमाणि कृतानि नः Rām. 7. 6. 5.

शरणम् [शॄ-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यं कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64; V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. –2 Refuge, shelter; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढानुतापं प्रवालशय्याशरणं शरीरम् Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. –3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणम् Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणम् Me. 7; शरणं गम्-इ-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यामि हे कमिह शरणं Gīt. 7. –4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय Ś. 5; अतोऽग्निहोत्रशरणादग्निमाधायात्मानमुद्दीपयामः Nāg. 5; Bhāg. 7. 12. 20. –5 An abode, a house, habitation; शरणमपि समिद्भिः शुष्यमाणाभिराभिः Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9; Ve. 5. 26. –6 Lair, resting-place. –7 Injuring, killing. –**Comp.** –अर्थिन् *a.*, –एषिन् *a.* 1 seeking refuge or protection; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. –2 unfortunate. –आगत, –आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. –आगतिः approach for protection. –आलयः a place of refuge, asylum. –उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानाम् R. 6. 21. –द, –प्रद *a.* affording protection.

शरण्य *a.* [शरणे साधुः यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानाम् R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानाम् Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64; 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. –2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. –ण्यः An epithet of Śiva. –ण्यम् 1 A place of refuge, shelter. –2 A protector, who or what affords protection; लवणत्रासितः स्तोमः शरण्यं त्वामुपस्थितः U. 1. 50. –3 Protection, defence; शरण्यौ सर्वसत्त्वानाम् Rāma-rakṣā 19. –4 Injury, hurt.

शरणि (**णिः** *f.*) 1 A road, path. –2 The earth. –3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. –2 A cloud. –3 Wind.

शरण्डः 1 A bird. –2 A chameleon. –3 A cheat, rogue. –4 A lecher, libertine. –5 A kind of ornament.

शरद् *f.* [शॄ-अदि Uṇ. 1. 129] 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. –2 A year; त्वं जीव शरदः शतम्; शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्योर्भव भर्ता शरच्छतम् M. 1. 15. –**Comp.** –अन्तः The end of autumn, winter. –अम्बुधरः an autumnal cloud. –उदाशयः an autumnal lake. –कामिन् *m.* a dog. –कालः the autumnal season. –घनः, –मेघः an autumnal cloud. –चन्द्रः (शरच्चन्द्रः) the autumnal moon. –ज्योत्स्ना (शरज्ज्योत्स्ना) autumnal moon-shine. –त्रियामा an autumnal night. –पद्मः, –द्मम् the white lotus. –पर्वन् *n.* the festival called *Kojagara*; q. v. –मुखम् the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. –2 A year.

शरदिज *a.* Autumnal.

शरभः [शॄ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. –2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्मं प्रोद्धरत्यम्बु कूपात् Rs. 1 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. –3 A camel. –4 A grass-hopper. –5 A locust. –**Comp.** –लीलः (in music) a kind of measure.

शरयुः (**यूः**) *f.* N. of a river; see सरयु (यू).

शरल *a.* 1 See सरल. –2 Crooked; fraudulent.

शरलकम् Water.

शरव्यम् [शरवे शरशिक्षायै हितं शरु-यत्] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig. also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत् स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृतः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः Ś. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Śi. 7. 24; व्यसनशतशरव्यतां गताः K.

शरव्यीकरणम् The act of taking aim.

शराटिः [-डिः, -तिः, -रिः, -लिः, -लिका, -टी] A kind of bird.

शरारु *a.* Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous amimal; शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायां महाटव्याम् Dk.

शरावः, -वम् [शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अव्-अण् Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 *Kuḍavas*.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; (स निवेश्य) शरावत्यां सतां सूक्तैर्जनिताश्रुलवं लवम् R. 15. 97.

शराविका A particular abscess.

शरिमन् *m.* Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरम् [शॄ-ईरन् Uṇ. 4. 31] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -5 One's own person, individual soul (जीवात्मा); यथा यथा मनस्तस्य दुष्कृतं कर्म गर्हति। तथा तथा शरीरं तत्तेनाधर्मेण मुच्यते ॥ Ms. 11. 229. -Comp. -अन्तः the hairs on the body. -अन्तरम् 1 the interior of the body. -2 another body. -आकारः, -आकृतिः bodily gesture or mien. -आवरणम् 1 the skin. -2 a shield. -कर्तृ *m.* a father. -कर्षणम् emaciation of the body; शरीरकर्षणात् प्राणाः क्षीयन्ते प्राणिनां यथा Ms. 7. 112. -ग्रहणम् assumption of a bodily form. -चिन्ता care of the body (like washing etc.). -जः 1 sickness. -2 lust, passion. -3 the god of love; शरीरजसमाविष्टा राक्षसी राममब्रवीत् Rām. 3. 17. 12. -4 a son, offspring; शरीरजेभ्यश्च्युतयूथपङ्क्तयः Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य *a.* equal to, *i. e.* as dear as, one's own person. -त्याग renunciation of life. -दण्डः 1 corporal punishment. -2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -देशः a part the body. -धातुः 1 a chief constituent of the body. -2 a relic of Buddha's body (as bone, tooth, hair etc.). -धृक् *a.* having a body. -पक्तिः purification of the body. -पतनम्,-पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -प्रभवः a begetter, father. -बद्ध *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा Ku. 5. 30. -बन्धः 1 the bodily frame; शरीरबन्धेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23. -2 being endowed with a body; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; तनुत्यजां नास्ति शरीरबन्धः R. 13. 58. -बन्धकः a hostage. -भाज् *a.* embodied, incarnate. (-*m.*) a creature, an embodied being; शरीरभाजां भवदीयदर्शनं व्यनक्ति कालत्रितयेऽपि योग्यताम् Śi. 1. 26. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death; प्राप्ते शरीरभेदे Sāṅ. K. 68. -यष्टिः *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance; नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः। शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिद्ध्येदकर्मणः ॥ Bg. 3. 8. -रक्षकः a body-guard. -रत्नम् an excellent body. -विमोक्षणम् the emancipation of the soul from the body. -वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance or support of the body; स त्वं मदीयेन शरीरवृत्तिं देहेन निर्वर्तयितुं प्रसीद R. 2. 45. -वैकल्यम् bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1 decoration of the person. -2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *saṁskāras*; कार्यः शरीरसंस्कारः Ms. 2. 26. -संपत्तिः *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. -संबन्धः relation by marriage. -सादः leanness of body, emaciation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. -स्थानम् the doctrine about the human body. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 the maintenance or support of the body; वन्यं शरीरस्थितिसाधनं वः R. 5. 9. -2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kādambarī).

शरीरकम् 1 The body. -2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; परलोकं नयत्याशु भास्वन्तं खशरीरिणम् Ms. 4. 243; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावाविव शरीरिणौ M. 1. 10. -2 Living. -*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणां स्थावरजङ्गमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणाम् R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययौ यदा R. 8. 89; अन्तवन्त इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शॄ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar; द्राक्षा म्लानमुखी जाता शर्करा चाश्मतां गता। सुभाषितरसस्याग्रे सुधा भीता दिवं गता ॥ Subhāṣ. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; पादुकान्तरप्रविष्टेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould; Mb. 12. 192. 1 (com. शर्कराः कर्करसहिता मृत्). -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand; अशर्करामविभ्रंशां समतीर्थामशैवलाम् (पुष्करिणीम्) Rām 3. 73. 11; सूपतीर्थां शुचिजलां शर्करापङ्कवर्जिताम् Mb. 5. 152. 7; Bhāg. 7. 15. 17. -5 A piece, fragment; कठिनकुचतटाग्रपाति पश्चादथ शतशर्करतां जगाम तासाम् Śi. 7. 69. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -9 Golden earth; ह्रद इव तिमिनागसंवृतः स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām 2. 81. 16 (com. शर्कराः सुवर्णखनिमृत्तिकाः). -Comp. -अचलः 1 the ceremonial 'mountain of sugar' (a heap measuring eight Bhāras) given away by pious donors together with four smaller

mountains called Viṣkambhaparvata. Three golden trees are planted on the mountain, while on the smaller mountains are placed idols of Cupid, Kubera and Brahmā as well as a golden image of the Surabhi cow. It was customary to give away similar mountains of butter, salt, paddy, cotton and sesamum seeds; दानान्तःश्रुतशर्कराचलमयः स्वैनामृतान्धाः स्मरः N. 21. 154. –2 a sugar-loaf (conical). –उदक sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. –धेनुः a gift of sugar moulded in the shape of a cow; see शर्कराचल. –सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्कराल *a.* Impregnated with gravelly particles (as wind). See next word; शाद्वारी शर्करालः पथिषु विटपिनां स्कन्धकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 19.

शर्करिक *a.* (–की *f.*), –शर्करिल, –शर्करावत् *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करिन् *a.* Suffering from the disease called 'gravel'.

शर्करी 1 A river. –2 A girdle. –3 A pen.

शर्कुर *a.* Young, tender.

शर्धः [शृध्-घञ्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). –2 A troop, multitude. –3 Strength, power.

शर्धंजह *a.* Causing flatulence. –हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनम् The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस् *n.* Ved. 1 A troop, host (particularly of Maruts). –2 Strength, power.

शर्व् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. –2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् *a.* [शॄ-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. –*m.* 1 An affix added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; as विष्णुशर्मन्; cf. वर्मन्, दास, गुप्त; शर्मवद्ब्राह्मणस्य स्याद्राज्ञो रक्षासमन्वितम् Ms. 2. 32. –*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजन्त्यसून् शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजन्ति न त्वेकमयाचितं व्रतम् N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. –2 A blessing. –3 Protection. –4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). –Comp. –द, –प्रद *a.* conferring happiness. (–दः) an epithet of Viṣṇu.

शर्मरः 1 A sort of garment. –2 Curcuma Aromatica (Mar. दारुहळद).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vṛiṣaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्य *a.* Ved. Hurtful, injurious. –र्यः 1 An enemy. –2 An arrow.

शर्या 1 Night. –2 A finger. –3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्व् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. –2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 N. of Śiva; कतिचिद्वनिपालः शर्वरीः शर्वकल्पः पुरमविशदयोध्याम् R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. –2 N. of Viṣṇu.

शर्वरः [शॄ-ष्वरच् Uṇ. 2. 122] N. of the god of love. –रम् Darkness.

शर्वरी [शॄ-वनिप् ङीप् वनो र च] 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; 3. 2; 11. 93; Śi. 11. 5. –2 Evening, twilight. –3 Turmeric. –4 A woman. –Comp. –ईशः, –पतिः the moon.

शर्वला, –ली An iron crow.

शर्वाणी N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of Śiva.

शर्शरीक *a.* [शॄ-रुक् Uṇ. 4. 19] Mischievous, cruel. –कः 1 A rogue, wretch, mischievous man. –2 A horse.

शल् I. 1 Ā. (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. –2 To tremble. –3 To cover. –II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. –2 To run fast. –III. 10 Ā. (शालयते) To praise.

शलः [शल्-घञ्] 1 A dart, spear. –2 A stake. –3 N. of भृङ्गि, an attendant of Śiva. –4 N. of Brahman. –5 A camel. –6 N. of a king (शल्य); Bhāg. 1. 15. 16; 10. 68. 5. –लम् The quill of a porcupine (–*m.* also according to some).

शलकः 1 A spider. –2 A bird.

शलङ्गः 1 A king, sovereign. –2 A kind of salt; Rām. 6.

शलभः [शल्-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust; पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु Ś. 1. 31. –2 A moth; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19; Śi. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40. –3 N. of an Asura.

शललम् [शल्-अलच् Uṇ. 1. 98] The quill of a porcupine; Mb. 7. 45. 20. –ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. –2 A small porcupine.

शलाका [शल्-आकः Uṇ. 4. 15] 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कान्तमणिशलाका Māl. 1. –2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानान्धस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहन्ती R. 7. 8. –3 An arrow. –4 A dart, javelin. –5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. –6 A rib (as of an umbrella); न ते शतशलाकेन...छत्रेणाभिविराजते Rām. 2. 26. 10. –7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes); पाणिपादशलाकाश्च तेषां स्थानचतुष्टयम् Y. 3. 85. –8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; उद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. –9 A paint-brush.

–10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. –11 A porcupine. –12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. –13 A ruler. –14 The Sārikā bird. –15 A peg, pin; ततोऽम्बष्ठोऽस्थिभेदिन्या निरभिद्यच्छलाकया Mb. 7. 25. 50. –16 Bar (of a cage or window). –17 A finger; शलाकानखपातैश्च (युद्धमभवत्) Mb. 4. 13. 29. –Comp. –धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. –परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Śalākās; cf. परि or अक्षपरि; P. II. 1. 10. –परीक्षा the method of examining a student from a page whichever opened by a Śalākā inserted into a book. –पुरुषाः N. of 63 divine personages among Jainas. –यन्त्रम् (in surgery) a pointed instrument, probe.

शलाटः A cart-load (= 20 times 100 palas).

शलाटु *a.* Unripe. –टुः 1 A kind of root. –2 The Bilva tree.

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शली *f.* A small porcupine.

शल्कम्, शल्कलम् [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; 'सशल्कान् मत्स्यान् न्यायोपपन्नान् भक्षयेत्' इति हारीतः; सशल्कांश्चैव सर्वशः Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. –2 Bark, rind (of trees). –3 A part, portion, fragment.

शल्कलिन्, शल्किन् *m.* A fish.

शल्भ् 1 Ā. (शल्भते) To praise.

शल्मलिः, –ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

शल्यम् [शल्-यत्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart. –2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोतम् 9. 75; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितम् R. 8. 88; Ś. 6. 8; V. 2. 10. –3 A thorn, splinter. –4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in these four senses). –5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अलातशल्यम् U. 3. 35; अपनीताशेषशल्यः Dk. –6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धृतविषादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि Ś. 7. –7 A bone. –8 Difficulty, distress. –9 Sin, crime. –10 Poison. –11 Abuse, defamation. –12 Aegle Marmelos (बिल्व). –ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog; Bhāg. 8. 2. 22. –2 The thorny shrub. –3 Extraction of splinters. –4 A fence, boundary. –5 The Bilva and Madana trees. –6 A kind of fish. –7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādrī, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. (In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the *Pāṇḍavas*, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karṇa when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhiṣṭhira). –ल्या A kind of dance (mentioned with लास्य and चलित). –Comp. –अरिः an epithet of Yudhiṣṭhira. –आहरणम्, –उद्धरणम्, –उद्धारः, –क्रिया, –शास्त्रम् extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. –कण्ठः a porcupine. –कर्तृ a surgeon. –क्रिया the extraction of thorns or other extraneous substances lodged in the body. –पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata. –प्रोत *a.* pierced by an arrow. –लोमन् *n.* the quill of a porcupine. –हर्तृ *m.* 1 a weeder. –2 a surgeon.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. –2 A splinter, thorn. –3 A porcupine; Ms. 5. 18; Rām. 4. 17. 39; Mb. 13. 111. 63. –4 A hunter (व्याध); जिह्मं दत्त्वा बहूनां हि क्षुद्राणां लुब्धचेतसाम्। निकृत्या लभते राज्यमाहारमिव शल्यकः॥ Mb. 3. 33. 59.

शल्यकवत् *a.* Having a pointed mouth; यथा शल्यकवानाखुः पदं धूनयते सदा Mb. 12. 88. 6.

शल्यित *a.* Pierced (as with a dart); निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्ल् 1 P. (शल्लति) To go, move.

शल्लः [शल्ल्-अच्] A frog. –ल्लम् Bark, rind.

शल्लकः 1 N. of a tree. –2 A porcupine. –कम् Bark, rind.

शल्लकी 1 A porcupine. –2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलेढुं तावदासवसुरभिरसं शल्लकीभङ्गम् V. 4. 44 (v. l.); U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Māl. 9. 6. –Comp. –द्रवः incense.

शल्वः N. of a country. –शल्वाः The Kṣatriyas; see शाल्व.

शव् 1 P. (शवति) 1 To go, approach. –2 To alter, change, transform.

शवः, –वम् [शव्-अच्] A corpse, dead body; अबान्धवं शवं चैव निर्हरेयुरिति स्थितिः Ms. 10. 55. –वम् Water; तं नस्त्वं शवशयनाभ शान्तमेधम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 33. –Comp. –आच्छादनम् covering of a corpse, shroud. –आश *a.* feeding on corpses; यावन् नराशैर्न रिपुः शवाशान् संतर्पयत्यानम तावदस्मै Bk. 12. 75. –काम्यः a dog. –दाहः cremation (of dead bodies). –यानम्, –रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse. –शयम् lotus. °नाथः the epithet of Viṣṇu; Bhāg. 4. 7. 33. –शयनम् a cemetery, cremation ground. –शिबिका a bier.

शवर, शवल See शबर, शबल.

शवस् *n.* Strength, power.

शवसानः (शव्-असानच् Uṇ. 2. 83) 1 A traveller. –2 A way, road. –3 Fire. –नम् A cemetery.

शव्यम् Funeral; अथ यदि चैवास्मिञ्छव्यं कुर्वन्ति Ch. Up. 4. 15. 5.

शश् 1 P. (शशति) To leap, bound, jump.

शशः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270; 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:-- मृदुवचनसुशीलः कोमलाङ्गः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयम् Śabdak.; see Ratimañjarī 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -6 An antelope. -Comp. -अङ्कः 1 the moon; रामाभिधानमपरं जगतः शशाङ्कम् Pratimā 4. 1. -2 camphor. °अर्धमुख *a.* crescent-headed (as an arrow). °मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. -लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. -अदः 1 a hawk, falcon. -2 N. of a son of Ikṣvāku, father of पुरंजय. -अदनः a hawk, falcon. -ऊर्णम्, लोमन् *n.* the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -धरः 1 the moon; उत्पातधूमलेखाक्रान्तेव कला शशधरस्य Māl. 9. 49; प्रसरति शशधरबिम्बे Gīt. 7. -2 camphor. °मौलिः an epithet of Śiva. -पदम् a hare's track (easily got over). -प्लुतकम् a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् *m.* the moon. °भृत् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -रजस् *n.* a particular measure. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. -लाञ्छनः 1 the moon; यदि स्यात् पावकः शीतः प्रोष्णो वा शशलाञ्छनः Pt. 4. 51; Ku. 7. 6. -2 camphor. -बि (वि) न्दुः 1 the moon. -2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विषाणम्, -शृङ्गम् a hare's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि पर्यटम् शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृङ्गधनुर्धरः; see खपुष्प. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunā, the Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 =शश: (3) q. v.

शशिन् *m.* [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; 6. 85; Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -3 N. of the number 'one'. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Śiva. -कला a digit of the moon; 'धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि', 'शशिकला' Mu. 1. 1. -कान्तः the moon-gem. (-तम्) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -क्षयः the new moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः, -तनयः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon); भृगुसूनुधरापुत्रौ शशिजेन समन्वितौ Mb. 9. 11. 17. -देवः an epithet of king Rantideva. -दैवम् the lunar mansion मृगशिरस्. -प्रभ *a.* having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; अदेयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16. (-भम्) 1 a water-lily. -2 a pearl. -प्रभा moonlight. -प्रियम् a pearl. -भूषणः, -भृत् *m.*, -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Śiva. -लेखा 1 a digit of the moon. -2 N. of various plants (Mar. बांवची, काळे जिरें). -वाटिका Boerhavia Procumbens (पुनर्नवा).

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शश्वत् *ind.* 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः (पासि) R. 2. 48; 4. 70; Mu. 3. 19; Bhāg. 10. 73. 14; Me. 57. (In comp. शश्वत् may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शश्वच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity.)

शष् 1 P. (शषति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु (स्कु) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्राहकश्रोत्रेन्द्रियात्मकः Tarka K.; अवलम्बितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसीकं रचयन्नवोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; संयावापूपशष्कुल्यः सर्वदोहश्च गृह्यताम् Bhāg. 10. 24. 26; Y. 1. 173; Gaṇeśa P. 49 (verses 47-51). -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear. -5 A sort of fish.

शष्पः (ष्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाक्षय). -ष्पम् Young grass; शष्पाण्यत्ति U. 4. 26; गङ्गाप्रपातान्तनिरूढशष्पम् (गहरम्) R. 2. 26. -Comp. -बृसी a seat of Kuśa grass. -भुज्, -भोजनः a grass-eater, animal.

शस् I. 1 P. (शसति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2 P. (शस्ति) To sleep. Cf. शंस् also.

शसनम् [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त *p. p.* [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy; शस्ताः कुर्वन्ति मां सव्यं दक्षिणं पशवोऽपरे Bhāg. 1. 14. 13. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तम् 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अङ्गुलित्राण q. v.; also शस्तकम् in this sense). -स्तः A murderer.

शस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -3 A finger-guard.

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रम् [शस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhāṣ; R. 2. 40; 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron; गृहीतशस्त्राः क्रोशन्ति चर्मिणो वाजिपृष्ठगाः Mb. 6. 2. 29. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अङ्गा a kind of sorrel. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयसम् 1 steel. -2 iron. -अवपातः injury by weapon; शस्त्रावपाते गर्भस्य पातने चोत्तमो दमः Y. 2. 277. -अस्त्रम् 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles; शस्त्रास्त्रभृत्त्वं क्षत्रस्य Ms. 10. 79. -2 arms or weapons generally. -आख्यम् iron. -आजीवः, -उपजीविन् *m.* a professional soldier; Kau. A. 1. 3. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणम् arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कर्मन् any surgical operation. -कारः an armourer. -कोपः

war, battle. –कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. –क्षारः borax. –ग्रहः battle, fight. –ग्राहिन् *a.* taking up or wearing arms (for battle); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्न्यः U. 5. 33. –चिकित्सा surgery. –जीविन्, –वृत्ति *m.* one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. –देवता the deity presiding over weapons. –धरः = शस्त्रभृत् q. v. –निपातनम् a surgical operation. –न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र (परि) त्यागः. –पाणि *a.* bearing arms, armed. (–*m.*) an armed warrior. –पदम् incision; Susr. –पूत *a.* 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजम् (महामांसम्) Mal. 5. 12; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितमशस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. –प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. –भृत् *m.* 1 a soldier, warrior; रामः शस्त्रभृतामहम् Bg. 10. 31; न तद् यशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. –2 an armed man. –मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. –विद्या, –शास्त्रम् the science of archery, see धनुर्वेद. –वृत्तिः a professional soldier; पुरुषाः शस्त्रवृत्तयः Ms. 12. 45. –व्यवहारः practice of weapons. –शास्त्रम् miltitary science. –संहतिः *f.* 1 a collection of arms. –2 an arsenal. –संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. –हत *a.* killed by a weapon. °चतुर्दशी N. of a particular 14th day sacred to the memory of fallen warriors. –हस्त *a.* armed. (–स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकम् 1 Steel. –2 Iron. –3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife, dagger.

शस्त्रिन् *a.* Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhāṣ; शस्त्रीश्यामैरंशुभिराशु द्रुतम् Si. 4. 44.

शस्य *a.* (from शंस्) 1 Best, excellent. –2 Praiseworthy, laudable. –स्या a ऋच् which is to be recited; योनिश्वासौ शस्या च योनिशस्या ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17; पुरोनुवाक्या च याज्या च शस्यैव तृतीया Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 7.

शस्यम् [शस्-यत] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवम् R. 1. 26. –2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तण्डुल also. –3 A merit. –Comp. –क्षेत्रम् a corn-field. –भक्षक *a.* granivorous. –मञ्जरी 1 an ear of corn. –2 a fruit-stalk. –मालिन् *a.* crowned with harvests. –शालिन्, –संपन्न *a.* abounding in corn. –शूकम् a beard of corn. –संपद् *f.* abundance of corn. –सम्ब (म्ब) रः the Sāla tree.

शाकः, –कम् [शक्-घञ्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिल्लीश्वरो वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः । अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jag.; वेत्रशाककुजे शैले Ki. 15. 18. –कः 1 Power, strength, energy. –2 The teak tree. –3 The Śiriṣa tree; यस्मिन् शाको नाम महीरुहः Bhāg. 5. 20. 24. –4 N. of a people; see शक. –5 An era; especially the era of Śālivāhana. –6 N. of the sixth Dvīpa. –Comp. –अङ्गम् pepper. –अम्लम् hog-plum. °भेदनम् sorrel. –अष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of फाल्गुन (on which vegetables are offered to पितृs). –आख्यः the teak tree. (–ख्यम्) a vegetable. –आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). –कलम्बकः leek, garlic. –चुक्रिका the tamarind. –तरुः the teak tree. –पणः 1 a measure equal to a handful. –2 a handful of vegetables. –पत्रः the Śigru tree (Mar. शेवगा). –पात्रम् a vegetable dish. –पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. –प्रति *ind.* a little of herbs. –योग्यः coriander. –रसः edible vegetable juice. –राज्, –राजः Chenododium (Mar. चाकवत); also शाकवीर. –विल्वकः see बिल्व. –वृक्षः the teak tree. –व्रतम् a vow of abstinence from vegetables. –शाकटम्, –शाकिनम् a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden. –श्रेष्ठा the egg-plant (Mar. वांगें).

शाकट *a.* (–टी *f.*) [शकटाय हितम् अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. –2 Going in a cart. –टः 1 A draught-ox. –2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. –टम् A field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकम् Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a car. –2 Going in a car. –कः A carter.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulās*.

शाकपूणिः, –णीः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgā; ततो गच्छेत राजेन्द्र देव्याः स्थानं सुदुर्लभम् । शाकंभरीति विख्याता त्रिषु लोकेषु विश्रुता ॥ Mb. 3. 84. 13. –2 N. of a city.

शाकल *a.* (–ली *f.*) [शकल-अन्] 1 Relating to a piece (शकल). –2 Relating, belonging to or derived from the शाकलs. –लः A school of the Ṛigveda or the followers of this school (pl.) –लम् 1 A brown variety of sandal; शाकलं कपिलमिति Kau. A. 2. 11. –2 A chip, piece. –3 The text or ritual of शाकल्य. –Comp. –प्रातिशाख्यम् N. of the Ṛigveda Prātiśākhya. –शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Ṛigveda as represented by the Śakalas. –होमः a particular kind of oblation; मन्त्रैः शाकलहोमीयैरब्दं हुत्वा घृतं द्विजः Ms. 11. 256.

शाकलिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Relating to a piece, fragmentary. –2 Relating to शाकल.

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Pada* text of the Ṛigveda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prākrita, the dialect spoken by the Śakas or Śakāra, as in the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शाकिनम् A field; as in शाकशाकिनम्.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्त्यस्या इनि] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुण *a.* (-णी *f.*) 1 Repentent. -2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकुन (-नी *f.*) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds; शाकुनेनाथ पञ्च वै (पितरः प्रीयन्ते) Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनेन पक्षिवधादिना जीवति ठञ्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -**कम्** The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुनिन् *m.* A fisherman.

शाकुन्तलः, -**शाकुन्तलेयः** A metronymic of Bharata (son of Śakuntalā). -**लम्** The drama called अभिज्ञानशकुन्तला of Kālidāsa.

शाकुन्तिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

शाकुल, शाकुलिक *a.* Belonging to fish; सप्त वै शाकुलेन तु (मासान् पितरः प्रीयन्ते) Mb. 13. 88. 6.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाक्करः An ox.

शाक्की N. of one of the five विभाषाs or corrupt dialects.

शाक्त *a.* (-क्ती *f.*) [शक्तिर्देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 Relating to *Śakti* or the female personification of divine energy. -**क्तः** A worshipper of *Śakti*; (the *Śāktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Śakti*. -2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper of *Śakti*. -2 N. of Parāśara.

शाक्यः [शक्-घञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रीयः** a Buddhist monk. -**सिंघुः**, -**भिक्षुकः** a Buddhist religious mendicant. -**मुनिः**, -**सिंहः** epithets of Buddha. -**शासनम्** the doctrine of Buddha.

शाक्र *a.* Relating or belonging to Indra; प्रादुश्चक्रे ततः पार्थः शाक्रमस्त्रं महारथः Mb. 7. 93. 21. -**क्रम्** The ज्येष्ठा Nakṣatra (presided over by Indra). -**Comp.** -**दिश्** the east.

शाक्री 1 N. of Śachī, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgā.

शाक्वरः An ox; cf. शाक्कर; Hch. 7.

शाख् 1 P. (शाखति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाखः N. of Kārtikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायनशाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. -8 A branch of any science. -**Comp.** -**अध्येतृ** a follower of any particular text of the Veda. -**अन्तग** *a.* one who has finished one शाखा; Ms. 3. 145. -**चङ्क्रमणम्** 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. -**चन्द्रन्यायः** see under न्याय. -**नगरम्**, -**पुरम्** a suburb; प्रवेशयंच तान् सर्वान् शाखानगरकेष्वपि. -**पित्तम्** inflammation of the extremities of the body, *e. g.* hands, shoulders &c. -**बाहुः** a branch-like arm. -**भृत्** *m.* a tree. -**भेदः** difference of (Vedic) school. -**मृगः** 1 a monkey, an ape; एतां दृष्ट्वा स्त्रियो मेऽन्या यथा शाखामृगस्त्रियः Mb. 3. 267. 3. -2 a squirrel. -**रण्डः** 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -**रथ्या** a branch-road. -**वातः** pain in the limbs. -**विलीन** *a.* sitting on branches (as a bird). -**शिफा** a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (वानीर).

शाखिन् *a.* [शाखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -*m.* 1 A tree; कुल्याम्भोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः Ś. 1. 15. -2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखीय *a.* Belonging to a school of the Veda.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; Trophis Aspera (Mar. हेदी); कस्त्वं भो कथयामि दैवहतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकम् K. P. 10.

शाङ्करः 1 A bull. -2 A Śaivaite, a devotee of Śaṁkara; प्रतोषिताश्च शाङ्कराः Cholachampu p. 24, verse 59. -3 A follower of Śaṁkarāchārya.

शाङ्करिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. -2 Of Gaṇeśa. -3 Fire.

शाङ्कुची The skate fish.

शाङ्खम् The sound of a conch-shell.

शाङ्खिकः [शङ्ख-ठञ्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; त्वरमाण-शाङ्खिकसवेगवदनपवनाभिपूरितः Śi. 15. 72.

शाङ्खायनः N. of a Vedic teacher (author of a Brāhmaṇa and two Sūtras).

शाचि *a.* 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth; यस्मिन्नोतमिदं प्रोतं विश्वं शाटीव तन्तुषु Bhāg. 9. 9. 7. -2 A petticoat. -3 A particular female garment; स्फुरत् काञ्चीं शाटीं पृथुकटितटे हाटकमयी A. L. 3.

शाटकः, -कम् Cloth, garment, petticoat; रक्तोऽभिजायते भोग्यो नारीणां शाटको यथा Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनम् An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite. -नः N. of a teacher and author of various works.

शाठ्यम् [शठस्य भावः ष्यञ्] (*a*) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile; trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः Ś. 5. 25; दाक्षिण्यं स्वजने दया परजने शाठ्यं सदा दुर्जने Bh. 2. 22. (*b*) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिनि सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्वः Mu. 1. 1.

शाड् 1 Ā. To praise, extol.

शाण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [शणेन निर्वृत्तम् अण्] Hempen, flaxen. -णः 1 A touch-stone; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Māṣas; अष्टौ शाणाः शतमानं वहन्ति Mb. 3. 134. 15. -णम् 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; सर्वं च तान्तवं रक्तं शाणक्षौमाविकानि च Ms. 10. 87; 2. 41. -Comp. -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. -2 A white stone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment; वस्त्राणां प्रवरा शाणी Mb. 3. 190. 19. -5 A ragged garment; शाणीवालपरीधानो व्याघ्रचर्मपरिच्छदः Mb. 12. 303. 13. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Māṣas.

शाणीरम् A bank or spot of ground in the Śoṇa river.

शाण्डिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree. -3 A form of Agni. -Comp. -गोत्रम् the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शात *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted; हास्यः पश्यन्नपि रिपुशिरःशाणशातं कुठारम् Mv. 3. 28; sharp; रामे शातकुठारभासुरकरे क्षत्रद्रुमोच्छेदिनि Ve. 6. 12. -2 Thin, slender; दयागतेन रामेण माता शातोदरी बभौ R. 10. 69. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhattūra plant. -तम् Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनितशातम् Gīt. 10. -Comp. -उदरी a woman with a slender waist; शातोदरी युवदृशां क्षणमुत्सवोऽभूत् Śi. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -शिख *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुम्भम् 1 Gold; द्रुतशातकुम्भनिभमंशुमतः Śi. 9. 9; Mb. 3. 172. 25; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).

शातकौम्भम् Gold. -*a.* Golden; शातकौम्भैश्च कवचैर्भूषणैश्च तमोऽभ्यगान् Mb. 7. 154. 28.

शातक्रतव *a.* Belonging or relating to Indra; त्वत्तुङ्गे गङ्गे पतति यदि कायस्तनुभृतां तदा मातः शातक्रतवपदलाभोऽप्यतिलघुः Gaṅgāṣṭaka (by Śaṁkarāchārya) 7.

शातनम् 1 Whetting, sharpening. -2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वतपक्षशातनम् R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying; वसन्ते सर्वशस्यानां जायते पत्रशातनम् Adhikaraṇamālā. -7 Polishing, planing.

शातपत्रकः, -की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A king of Mallikā.

शातमन्यव *a.* Belonging or relating to Indra; राजेंद्र मुनिरपीह कारयन्नाधिपत्यमिव शातमन्यवम् Ki. 13. 38.

शातमान *a.* (-नी *f.*) Bought for one hundred.

शातवाहनः = शालिवाहनः q. v.

शातह्रद *a.* Relating or belonging to lightning.

शातित *p. p.* Destroyed, cut-off.

शात्रव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [शत्रुरेव शत्रोरिदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; नारिकेलासवं योधाः शात्रवं च पपुर्यशः R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. -वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे शात्रवादिव पराङ्मुखोऽर्थिनः Śi. 14. 44; 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; देवः स्वर्गगतोऽपि शात्रववधेनाराधितः स्यादिति Mu. 2. 5. -वम् 1 A collection of enemies; त्वां तु दिष्ट्या कुशलिनं पश्यामो हतशात्रवम् Rām. 7. 1. 17. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शद्-घञ्] 1 Young grass; सा शादहरितापृथुचैर्विशालादे-रुपत्यका Śiva B. 27. 39. -2 Mud. -दा Brick. -Comp. -हरितः, -तम् a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाद्वल *a.* [शादाः सन्त्यत्र वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. -3 Green, verdant. -लः,

–लम् A grass-plot, green, meadow; रम्या शाद्वलम् Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; रम्या नवद्युतिरपैति न शाद्वलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37; Y. S. 7; also शाद्वलस्थली.

शाद्वलितम् The being covered with grass.

शान् 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. –2 A whet-stone. –Comp. –पादः 1 a stone for grinding sandal. –2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शानच् (In gram.) A technical term used by Paṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Ātm.

शानैश्चर *a.* (–री *f.*) 1 Relating to Saturn. –2 Falling on a Saturday.

शान्त *p. p.* [शम्-क्त] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; चचार सानुजः शान्तो वृद्धेक्ष्वाकुव्रतं युवा R. 12. 20. –2 Cured, alleviated; शान्तरोगः. –3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शान्तरथक्षोभपरिश्रमम् R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शान्तार्चिषं दीपमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. –4 Ceased, stopped; शान्तमृगप्रचारम् Ku. 3. 42. –5 Dead, deceased; तेषु सर्वेषु शान्तेषु गतेष्वविदितां गतिम्. –6 Stilled, hushed. –7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदम् Ś. 1. 16; 4. 19. –8 Tamed; स्वमाश्रमं शान्तमृगं निनाय R. 14. 79. –9 Free from passions, at ease, contented; Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 23. –10 Shaded. –11 Gentle; शान्तानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पन्थाः Ś. 4. 11. –12 Purified. –13 Meek, humble. –14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शान्तं पापम् which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh no!', 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; Ś. 5; Mu. 1). –15 Rendered ineffective, harmless (said of weapons). –न्तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. –2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. –न्तम् Appeasing, pacifying. –न्तम् *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush!, god (heaven) forbid!; शान्तं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तामेव शान्तमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. –Comp. –आत्मन्, –चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. –गुण *a.* deceased; नृपे शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24. –तोय *a.* having still water. –रजस् *a.* 1 dustless. –2 passionless. –रव *a.* uttering auspicious sounds. –रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शान्त above. –लाभ *a.* that which has ceased to bear interest. –विवाद *a.* reconciled, appeased.

शान्तक *a.* Allaying, appeasing.

शान्तनवः 'The son of Śantanu'; N. of Bhīṣma.

शान्तनुः = शन्तनुः q. v.; शान्तनोः संततिं तन्वन् पुण्यकीर्तिर्महायशाः Mb. 1. 60. 6.

शान्ता 1 N. of the daughter of Daśaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapāda and subsequently married by Ṛiṣyaśṛiṅga; कन्यां दशरथो राजा शान्तां नाम व्यजीजनत्। अपत्यकृतिकां राज्ञे रोमपादाय यां ददौ॥ U. 1. 4; see ऋष्यशृङ्ग also. –2 (In music) A particular श्रुति. –3 A kind of दूर्वा grass.

शान्तिः *f.* [शम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविघातशान्तये R. 11. 1, 62. –2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; शान्तिः कुतस्तस्य भुजङ्गशत्रोः Mal. 6. 1; यत् किंचिद् वस्तु संप्राप्य स्वल्पं वा यदि वा बहु। या तुष्टिर्जायते चित्ते सा शान्तिः कथ्यते बुधैः॥ Padma P. –3 Cessation of hostility; सर्पस्य शान्तिः कुटिलस्य मैत्री विधातृसृष्टौ न हि दृष्टपूर्वा Bv. 1. 125. –4 Cessation, stop. –5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः शान्तिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. –6 Consolation, solace. –7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. –8 Satisfaction of hunger. –9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil; शान्तयश्चापि वर्धन्तां यथाकल्पं यथाविधि Rām. 1. 8. 16. –10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. –11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. –12 Preservation. –13 N. of Durgā. –14 Destruction, end, death. –Comp. –उदम्, –उदकम्, –जलम् soothing or propitiatory water; अहमपि वैतानिकं शान्त्युदकमस्यै गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि Ś. 3. –कर, –कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. –कर्मन् any action of averting evil. –गृहम् a room for rest or retirement. –मार्गः the life peaceful and leading to मोक्ष; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः शान्तिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. –वाचनम् reciting of a text for averting evil. –सलिलम् propitiatory water. –होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; सावित्राञ्छान्तिहोमांश्च कुर्यात् पर्वसु नित्यशः Ms. 4. 150.

शान्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. –कम् Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शान्त्व् &c. See सान्त्व् &c.

शापः [शप्-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तंगमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78; 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. –2 An oath, asseveration. –3 Abuse, calumny. –4 An interdiction, a ban. –5 Trouble, disturbance (उपद्रव); मुकशापं वनं तच्च तस्मिन्नेव तदाहनि Rām. 1. 26. 35. –Comp. –अन्तः, –अवसानम्, –निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; शापान्तो मे भुजगशयनादुत्थिते शार्ङ्गपाणौ Me. 112; R. 8. 82. –अम्बु, –उदकम् water used in formularies of cursing. –अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon', a sage, saint; त्राणाभावे हि शापास्त्राः कुर्वन्ति तपसो व्ययम् R. 15. 3. –उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. –उद्धारः, –मुक्तिः *f.*, –मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. –ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. –प्रदानम् uttering of a curse. –मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. –यन्त्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. –2 Sworn, adjured.

शापठिकः A peacock.

शाफरिकः A fisherman.

शाब (व) र *a.* (–री *f.*) [शब (व) र-अण्] 1 Savage, barbarous. –2 Low, vile, base. –रः 1 An offence, a fault. –2 Sin, wickedness. –3 The tree called *Lodhra.* –4 N. of a teacher and author of a well-known commentary (शाबरभाष्य) on the Mīmāṁsā-sutras; see शबर. –री A low form of the Prākrita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). –Comp. –भेदाख्यम् (also भेदाक्षम्) copper.

शाबरिका A kind of leech.

शाबल्यम् 1 Mixture, medley. –2 Apathy, indifference.

शाब्द *a.* (–ब्दी *f.*) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. –2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्थ). –3 Verbal, oral. –4 Sounding, sonorous. –5 Nominal (as inflection). –ब्दः A philologist, grammarian. –ब्दी N. of Sarasvatī. –Comp. –बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. –व्यञ्जना (in rhet.) insinuation founded on words (opp. to आर्थव्यञ्जना).

शाब्दिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [शब्द-ठक्] 1 Verbal, oral. –2 Relating to sounds or words. –3 Sounding. –कः 1 A grammarian; अधःकरोत्यादिमशाब्दिकोरगम् Viś. Guṇa. 282. –2 A lexicographer.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. –नम् 1 Killing, slaughter. –2 Tranquillity, peace. –3 End. –4 Sedative. –नी The southern direction.

शामित्रम् 1 Sacrificing. –2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice; इहोपहूतो भगवान् मृत्युः शामित्रकर्मणि Bhāg. 1. 16. 7. –3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. –4 A sacrificial vessel; न वैदिके शामित्रे मांसपाकः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 2. –5 A deadly blow. –6 A place of immolation.

शामिला A sacrificial ladle; (स्रुच्).

शामीनम् 1 Ashes. –2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलम् Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शाम्बः N. of a son of Kriṣṇa and Jāmbavatī.

शाम्बरम् A kind of sandal. –Comp. –शिल्पम् the art of jugglery, magic; see शाम्बरी.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

शाम्बरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. –2 Magic illusion; शाम्बरीशिल्पमलक्षि दिक्षु N. 6. 14. –3 A sorceress.

शाम्बविकः A dealer in shells.

शाम्बु (म्बू) कः A bivalve-shell.

शाम्भव *a.* (–वी *f.*) [शम्भोरिदम् अण्] Belonging to Śiva; अत्तुं वाञ्छति शाम्भवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1. 159. –वः A worshipper of Śiva. –2 A son of Śiva. –3 Camphor. –4 Bdellium. –5 A kind of poison. –वम् The *Devadāru* tree.

शाम्भवी 1 N. of Pārvatī. –2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा). –3 The opening in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape. –4 N. of a kind of Mudrā; अन्तर्लक्ष्यं बहिर्दृष्टिर्निमेषोन्मेषवर्जिता । सा एषा शाम्भवी मुद्रा सर्वतन्त्रेषु गोपिता ॥

शाम्भवीय *a.* Relating or belonging to Śiva; तस्य द्वैधं व्यथितधनुषः शाम्भवीयस्य रामः Mv. 2. 2.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका 1 Repose, sleep. –2 The state of lying or reposing; कुर्यात्तृणमयं चापं शयीत मृगशायिकाम् Mb. 1. 140. 13; also शायिता.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. –2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार् 10 U. (शारयति-ते) 1 To weaken. –2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [शार्-अच् शॄ-घञ् वा] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted; पक्ष्मोत्क्षेपादुपरिविलसत्कृष्णशारप्रभाणाम् Me. 49. –2 Yellow. –रः 1 A variegated colour. –2 Green colour. –3 Air, wind. –4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3.39. –5 Injuring, hurting.

शारता 1 A variety of colour; शारतां गमितया शशिपादैः Ki. 9. 29. –2 Yellowness.

शारङ्गः 1 The *Chataka* bird. –2 A peacock. –3 A bee. –4 A deer. –5 An elephant; cf. सारङ्ग.

शारङ्गी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारङ्गी.

शाराणिक *a.* In need of protection, a refugee; Mb. 13. 104. 17.

शारतल्पिकः (from शरतल्प) The epithet of Bhīṣma; शान्तिपर्वणि धर्माश्च व्याख्याताः शारतल्पिकाः Mb. 1. 2. 326.

शारद *a.* [शरदि भवम् अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचन्दिरचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9; Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीयरिक्तोदरः Subhāṣ. –2 Annual. –3 New, recent; P. VI. 2. 9. –4 Young, fresh. –5 Modest, shy, bashful. –6 Diffident, not bold. –7 Able, clever; शिखीव

शारदः N. 9. 14. **-दः** 1 A year. -2 An autumnal sickness. -3 Autumnal sunshine. -4 A kind of kidney-bean. -5 The Bakula tree. **-दी** 1 The full-moon day in the month of Āśvina (or Kārtika). -2 Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). **-दम्** 1 Corn, grain. -2 The white lotus. **-दा** 1 A kind of Vīṇā or lute. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 Of Sarasvatī; (शरत्काले पुरा यस्मान्नवम्यां बोधिता सुरैः। शारदा सा समाख्याता पीठे लोके च नामतः॥); लिखति यदि गृहीत्वा (लेखनीं) शारदा सार्वकालम् Śiva-mahimna 32. °अम्बा (शारदाम्बा) the goddess Sarasvatī.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. -2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. **-कम्** An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारद्यम् Autumnal grain.

शारद्वतः N. of Kṛipa; Bhāg 1. 13. 3. **-ती** Kṛipī, wife of Kṛipa; ते शरा रुधिराक्ताङ्गा भित्त्वा शारद्वतीसुतम् Mb. 7. 156. 74.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c; सुवर्णशारीः कपटेन भानां विहायसि द्यूतपटे वितत्य Rām. ch. 6. 41. -2 A small round ball. -3 A kind of die. **-रिः** *f.* 1 The bird called Sārikā. -2 Fraud, trick. -3 An elephant's housings or armour; शारिमशकदधिरोपयितुम् Śi. 15. 77. **-Comp. -पट्टः, -फलम्, -फलकः, -कम्** a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c. **-शृङ्खला** *f.* a kind of dice, chessman or a square on a chessboard.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird (Mar. मैना). -2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. -3 Playing at chess &c. -4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारित *a.* Variegated, coloured; स्थिरद्विरेफाञ्जनशारितोदरैः Ki. 8. 11.

शारी 1 A kind of bird. -2 Ved. An arrow. -3 Kuśa grass.

शारीर *a.* (**-री** *f.*) [शरीरस्येदम् अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied. **-रः, -रम्** 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement; विनाद्भिरप्सु वाप्यार्तः शारीरं संनिवेश्य च Ms. 11. 202. **-रम्** Bodily constitution. -2 (In medic.) the science of the body and its parts; anatomy.

शारीरक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal; पश्यत्ययं धिषणया ननु सप्तवध्रिः शारीरके दमशरीर्यपरः स्वदेहे Bhāg. 3. 31. 19. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). **-कम्** 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Śaṁkarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). **-Comp. -सूत्रम्** the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied.

शारीरिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal, material. -2 Psychological.

शारुक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्कः Candied sugar.

शार्ककः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर *a.* (**-री** *f.*) [शर्करा अण्] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly; P. V. 2. 105. **-रः** 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or scum of milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक, -रिक, -रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्करिन् Suffering from gravel or stone.

शार्गाल *a.* Belonging or relating to a jackal; मध्ये वै पापयोनीनां शार्गालीं यामहं गतः Mb. 12. 180. 22.

शार्ङ्ग *a.* 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. **-र्ङ्गः, -र्ङ्गम्** 1 A bow (in general); शार्ङ्गकर्षावमुक्तप्रशिथिलकविका प्रग्रहेणात्र देशे Mu. 6. 9; Bk. 8. 123. -2 The bow of Viṣṇu; शार्ङ्गं पुनर्धनुर्दिव्यं विष्णोः परममायुधम् Dhanur. 44; शार्ङ्गं धनुर्मित्रमिव द्रढीयः Śi. 3. 20. **-शार्ङ्गः** [शृणातेः गण् शकुनौ Uṇ. 1. 118] A bird; also शार्ङ्गकः; तस्मिन् वने दह्यमाने षडग्निर्न ददाह च। अश्वसेनं मयं चैव चतुरः शार्ङ्गकांस्तथा॥ Mb. 1. 228. 47. **-र्ङ्गम्** Wet ginger. **-Comp. -धन्वन्** *m.*, **-धरः, -पाणिः, -भृत्** *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu.

शार्ङ्गिन् *m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थैव प्रवृत्तिर्भुवि शार्ङ्गिणः R. 15. 4; 12. 70; Me. 47. -3 Of Śiva.

शार्दूलः [शॄ-ऊलच् दुक् च Uṇ 4. 97] 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, *Rākṣasa*. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरभ. -6 A lion. -7 (at the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्दूल; cf. कुञ्जर. **-Comp. -चर्मन्** *n.* a tiger's skin. **-विक्रीडितम्** 1 a tiger's play; कन्दर्पोऽपि यमायते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् Gīt. 4. -2 N. of a metre.

शार्मण्यः, शार्मण्यदेशः The modern name of Germany.

शार्व *a.* Belonging or relating to Śiva. **-Comp. -दिश्** the east.

शार्वर *a.* (**-री** *f.*) [शर्वर्यां भवम् अण्] Nocturnal; शार्वरान्धकारपूर &c. Dk.; नूनमुन्नमति यज्वनां पतिः शार्वरस्य तमसो निषिद्धये Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. **-रम्** Darkness, thick gloom; उद्धर्मशार्वरहर क्षितिराक्षसध्रुगाकल्पमार्कमर्हन् भगवन्नमस्ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 40. **-री** Night.

शार्वरीक *a.* Nocturnal; शार्वरमिति च Vamana's Kāvyālaṁkārasūtrāṇi 59.

शाल् 1 Ā. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शाल *a.* Telling, boasting. -2 Sounding; सशालभिन्दिपलाश्च Mb. 5. 155. 6 (com. शालते कत्थते शब्दं करोतीति शालः).

शालः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately), Shorea Robusta; 'शालः सर्जतरुः स्मृतः' इति शाश्वतः; शालनिर्यासगन्धिभिः R. 1. 38; Śi. 3. 40; Ki. 10. 34. -2 A tree in general; शालप्रांशुर्महाभुजः R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3; घनपोत्रविदीर्णशालमूलः Ki. 13. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Sālivāhana. **-Comp. -ग्रामः** a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Viṣṇu, as the Phallus is of Śiva. °गिरि N. of a mountain. °शिला the *Sālagrāma* stone. **-जः, -निर्यासः** exudation of the Sāla tree, resin; R. 1. 38. **-पोतः** a young Sāla tree. **-भञ्जिका** 1 a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83; रचिता तोरणशालभञ्जिकेव Bu. Ch. 5. 52. -2 a courtezan, harlot. **-भञ्जी** a doll, puppet. **-वेष्टः** the resin of the Sāla tree; cf. सालः. **-सारः** 1 a superior tree. -2 asa foetida.

शालकः A jester, buffoon.

शालकायनः N. of a ṛiṣi.

शालङ्कायनजीवस् *f.* Vyāsa's mother.

शालङ्किः *m.* N. of Pāṇini.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; न तत्र च आरामविहारार्थाः शालाः स्युः Kau. A. 2. 1; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Śi. 3. 50; so संगीतशाला, रङ्गशाला &c.; निजमधिरुह्य विलोकनीयशालम् Śiva B. 26. 78. -2 A house, an abode; तस्यान्त इह भूयास्म महाशाला महाकुलाः। -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in वाजिशाला, गर्दभशाला &c.; शालाविधिस्तम्भगतैश्च नागैः R. 16. 41. -6 A pavilion erected for making gifts; Dānasāgara, Bibl. Ind. 274, Fasc. 1. p. 146. **-Comp. -अजिरः, -रम्** a hollow earthen cup. **-मुखम्** the front of a house. (**-खः**) a kind of rice. **-मृगः** a jackal. **-वृकः** 1 a dog; सिंहानां च सुखेन मूर्धसु पदं धास्यन्ति शालावृकाः Bv. 1. 72. -2 a wolf. -3 a deer. -4 a cat. -5 a jackal. -6 a monkey. **-सद्** *a.* one who stays at home; शालासदां प्रजानाम् Ait. Br. 1. 14.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spear-man. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाङ्की *f.* A doll.

शालाक्यम् A branch of surgery. **-क्यः** An occulist who uses sharp instruments. **-Comp.-शास्त्रम्** the science of using sharp instruments for diseases.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शलातुर the place of his birth).

शालारम् 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1.3; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. **-Comp. -ओदनः, -नम्** boiled rice (of a superior kind). **-कूटम्** a heap of rice. **-केदारः** a rice field. **-गोपी** a female appointed to watch a rice field; इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. **-ग्रामः** (s. v. शालग्रामः above); शालिग्रामशिलानां च दानानां च निरूपणम् Brav. P. ब्रह्मखण्ड 1. 28. **-चूर्णः, -र्णम्** rice-flour. **-पिष्टम्** a crystal. **-भवनम्** a rice-field. **-वाहः** an ox used for carrying rice. **-वाहनः** N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. **-शूकः** an awn or beard of rice. **-होत्रः** 1 N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2 a horse. (**-त्रम्**) Śālihotra's work on veterinary science. **-होत्रिन्** *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; अलघुपलपङ्क्तिशालिनीः परितो रुद्धनिरन्तराम्बराः Śi. 16. 76; Ki. 2. 31; 7. 28, 55; 8. 17; विलासिनीनां स्तनशालिनीनामलंक्रियन्ते स्तनमण्डलानि Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic. -3 Well-behaved; दयालुः शालिनीमाह शुक्लाभिव्याहृतं स्मरन् Bhāg. 3. 24. 1.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre.

शालीन *a.* [शालाप्रवेशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निसर्गशालीनः स्त्रीजनः M. 4; शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुम् R. 6. 81; 18. 17; Śi. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. **-नः** A householder. (शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate'.) **-नम्** 1 Bashfulness, modesty. -2 Taking alms without begging (अयाचितवृत्ति); वार्ता सञ्चयशालीनाशिलोञ्छ इति वै गृहे Bhāg. 3. 12. 42.

शालीनता, -त्वम् Bashfulness, modesty.

शालीनीकरणम् 1 Humiliation; P. I. 3. 70. -2 Abuse, reproach.

शालीय *a.* Belonging to a house or school.

शाली (from श्याली) A wife's sister.

शालुः [शाल्-उण्] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. **-लु** *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु (लू) कम् [शल्-ऊकण् Uṇ. 4. 44] 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. **-कः** 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालूक only in this sense).

शालु (लू) रः A frog.

शालूरकः A kind of worm infesting the intestines.

शालेयम् A field of rice. **-यः, -यम्** Anethum Sowa (Mar. शोपा). **-यः** A kind of radish.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [शाल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree. -4 N. of a ṛiṣi; V. P.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree; आपातरम्यपुष्पश्रीशोभितः शाल्मलिर्यथा Bv. 1. 115; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of hell. **-Comp. -पत्रकः** Alstonia Scholaris (Mar. सातवीण). **-स्थः** 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 a vulture.

शाल्मलिकम् An inferior kind of Śālmali tree.

शाल्मलिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree; शाल्मली शीतला स्वच्छा रसे पाके रसायनी। श्लेष्मला स्निग्धबीजा च बृंहणी रक्तपित्तजित्॥ Bhāva P. -2 N. of a river in Pātāla; लोहशङ्कुमृजीषं च पन्थानं शाल्मलीं नदीम् Ms. 4. 90. -3 A kind of hell. **-Comp. -फलकम्** a smooth board of Śālmalī wood (for washing clothes); शाल्मलीफलके श्लक्ष्णे नेनिज्यान्नेजकः शनैः Ms. 8. 396. **-वेष्टः,-वेष्टकः** the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Śālva.

शाल्वणम् A poultice, cataplasm.

शाव *a.* (**-वी** *f.*) [शव-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death (of a relative); दशाहं शावमाशौचं सपिण्डेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark-yellowish; जगाम तत्र यत्रास्या भर्तुः शावं कलेवरम् Mb. 3. 297. 62 -3 Dead. **-वः** 1 The young of any animal; a fawn, cub; क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः Ś. 2. 18; मृगराजशावः R. 6. 3; 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour **-वम्** Defilement caused by contact with a corpse or the death of a relative. **-वः, -वम्** A corpse; अन्यदेहविषक्तं हि शावं काष्ठत्वमागतम् Mb. 12. 153. 59.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शांबर.

शाश *a.* Belonging to, or coming from a hare.

शाश्वत *a.* (**-ती** *f.*) 1 [शश्वद् भवः अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. 1. 2. 15 (= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come'; श्रेयसे शाश्वतो देवो वराहः परिकल्पताम् U. 5. 27 (v. l.); R. 14. 14. -2 All. **-तः** 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -4 N. of a lexicographer. **-तम्** 1 Heaven. -2 Eternity, continuity. **-तम्** *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय K.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाष्कुल *a.* (**-ली** *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाष्कुलिकम् A quantity of baked cakes (शष्कुली).

शास् 2 P. (शास्ति, शशास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यति, शासितुम्, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (govering two accusatives in this sense); माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk.; Bk. 6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम् Bg. 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीं शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; 10.1; 14. 85; 19. 57; Ś. 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; इति रामो वृषस्यन्तीं वृषस्कन्धः शशास ताम् R. 12. 34; त्वामागतः शासितुम् Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत् Bk. 6. 27; Ms. 11. 83. -5 To advise; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपम् Ki 1.5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct; तान् शिष्याच्चौरदण्डेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms. 8. 29; 4. 175; V. 5. -8 To tame, subdue; सौमित्रेश्चरणौ न चेत्तदिमुभिः शासिष्यसे दुर्मदः Mv. 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

शास् *m.* A reciter; as in उक्थशास्.

शासः Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise (स्तुति).

शासकः [शास्-ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासन *a.* 1 Teaching, instructing; इति मे न तु बोधाय कल्पते शासनं वचः Bhāg. 1. 8. 50. -2 Punishing, chastising. **-नम्** [शास्-ल्युट्] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीम् R. 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. -3 An order, a command, direction; तरुभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतम् Ś. 6; R. 3. 69; 14 83. 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement; शासनप्रधाना हि राजानः स्युः Kau. A. 2. 9. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. -10 A (religious) doctrine. -11 A message. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). **-Comp. -अनिवृत्तिः** *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. **-दूषक** *a.* disobeying a command. **-धरः** a messenger, envoy. **-पत्रम्** 1 a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. **-पराङ्मुख** *a.* disobedient to an order. **-लङ्घनम्** transgression of order. **-हरः** a royal messenger. **-हारिन्** *m* 1 an envoy, a messenger; तमभ्यनन्दत् प्रथमं प्रबोधितः प्रजेश्वरः शासनहारिणा हरेः R. 3. 68. -2 a conveyer of royal writs.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. -2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished. -3 Restrained, controlled.

शासितृ *m.* [शास्-तृच्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; कः पौरवे वसुमतीं शासति शासितरि दुर्विनीतानाम् Ś. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 17. -3 A teacher, instructor.

शास्तिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Governing, ruling. -2 An order, a command. -3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the king. -4 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्तृ *m.* [शास्-तृच् इड्भावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रम् [शिष्यतेऽनेन शास्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept; अतिक्रामति यः शास्त्रं पितुर्धर्मार्थदर्शिनः Mb. 5.148. 21. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction; तस्माच्छास्त्रं प्रमाणं ते कार्याकार्यव्यवस्थितौ Bg. 16. 24. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comps. below.-4 Any department of knowledege, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रम् Bg. 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्तशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; Śi. 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; तन्त्रैः पञ्चभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रम् Pt. 1. -7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -8 The material and spiritual science together; तत्त्वाभेदेन यच्छास्त्रं तत्कार्यं नान्यथाविधम् Mb. 12. 267. 9. -Comp. -अतिक्रमः, -अननुष्ठानम् violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानम्, -अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अन्वित *a.* conformable to doctrine or rule. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Śāstras. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of the sacred precept. -2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणम् 1 observance of sacred precepts. -2 the study of Śāstras. (-णः) 1 one versed in scriptures. -2 a student of the Vedas. -आवर्तलिपिः a particular mode of writing. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Śāstras, lawful, legal -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1 the author of a Śāstra or sacred book. -2 an author in general. -3 a sage, saint. -कोविद *a.* versed in the Śāstras. -गण्डः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Śāstra). -चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. -ज्ञ, -दर्शिन्, -विद् *a.* 1 well-versed in the Śāstras. -2 a mere theorist. -ज्ञानम् knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -तत्त्वम् truth as taught in the Śāstras, scriptural truth. °ज्ञः an astronomer. -दृष्ट *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books; तदहं प्रष्टुमिच्छामि शास्त्रदृष्टेन कर्मणा Rām. -दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -*m.* an astrologer. -प्रसंगः 1 the subject of the Śāstras. -2 any discussion on scriptural points. -योनिः the source of the Śāstras. -चक्रृ an expounder of sacred books or knowledge. -वर्जित *a.* free from all rule or law. -वादः a precept or statement of the Śāstras. -विधानम्, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Śāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Śāstras. -शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kāśmīra. -सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीते वा इनि] Versed or skilled in the Śāstras. -*m.* 1 One who has mastered the Śāstras, a learned man, a great Paṇḍit. -2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive. -5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

शिंशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु); शिंशपा कटुका तिक्ता कषाया शोषकारिणी। उष्णवीर्या हरेन्मेदः कुष्ठचित्रवमिक्रमीन् Bhāva P. -2 The Aśoka tree; (ददर्श) क्षामां स्वविरहव्याधिं शिंशपामूलमास्थिताम्.

शिक्कु *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्थम् Bee's wax; cf. सिक्थ.

शिक्यम्, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope); छिद्रं ह्यन्तर्निहितवयुनः शिक्यभाण्डेषु तद्वित् Bhāg. 10. 8. 30. -2 A burden or load carried in a sling. -3 The strings of a balance. -Comp. -पाशः (शिक्यपाशः) the string by which a vessel is suspended (Mar. फास).

शिक्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष् 1 Ā. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of: स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः Ms. 2. 20; अशिक्षिताऽपि पितुरेव मन्त्रवत् R. 3. 31; मरुत् किमपि न तासु शिक्षते N. 1. 73; 1. 77; 4. 48. -2 10 U. To teach (Ved.); अक्रोधं शिक्षयन्त्यन्यैः क्रोधना ये तपोधनाः N. 17. 80.

शिक्षकः (**शिक्षका** or **शिक्षिका** *f.*) [शिक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यस्योभयं (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रान्ति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव॥ M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणम् [शिक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्-भावे अ]. 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5; Ki. 15. 36; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. -2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; पाण्डवः परिचक्राम शिक्षया रणशिक्षया Ki. 15. 37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony; वर्णस्वराद्युच्चारणप्रकारो यत्रोपदिश्यते सा शिक्षा Rigvedabhāṣya. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'; Ki. 15. 37. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.). -8 Punishment. -Comp. **-अक्षरम्** a sound pronounced according to the rules of शिक्षा. **-आचार** *a.* conducting one's self according to precept. **-करः** 1 a teacher, an instructor. -2 N. of Vyāsa. **-गुरुः** a religious preceptor. **-नरः** an epithet of Indra. **-रसः** desire of acquiring skill (in). **-शक्तिः** *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जाताऽस्य तार० इतच् शिक्ष्-क्त वा] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुत्वम् Ś. 5. 22; शिक्षितासि मयैव यम् N. 20. 64. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. **-तः** A pupil, scholar. -Comp. **-अक्षरः** 1 a teacher. -2 a pupil. **-आयुध** *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखकः A scribe, writer.

शिखण्डः [शिखाममति अम्-ड् तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail; केकाभिर्नीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं ताण्डवादुच्छिखण्डः Māl 9. 30. -3 A crest; ज्ञालोकयति पयोदान् प्रबलपुरोवातताडितशिखण्डः V. 4. 8. -Comp. **-खण्डिका** the चूडाकरण ceremony; Hch. 1.

शिखण्डकः [शिखण्ड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kṣatriyas); कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः शिखण्डकमण्डनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 The fleshy part of the body below the buttocks. -6 (With Śaivas) One who attains a particular degree of emancipation; also शिखण्डिक.

शिखण्डिकः A cock.

शिखण्डिका See शिखण्ड (1).

शिखण्डिन् *a.* [शिखण्डोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Crested, tufted. *-m.* A peacock; नदति स एष वधूसखः शिखण्डी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Viṣṇu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada; शिखण्डी च महारथः Bg. 1. 17. [Śikhaṇḍin was originally a female, being Ambā born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhīṣma; (see Ambā). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Śikhaṇḍin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yakṣa and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhāratī war he proved a means of killing Bhīṣma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Aśvatthāman.]

शिखण्डिनी 1 A pea-hen; बर्हाणामपरशिखण्डिनीं भरेण। आलोक्य व्यवदधतं पुरो मयूरम्॥ Śi. 8. 11. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखण्डिन् above.

शिखण्डी A lock of hair on the crown of the head.

शिखरः, -रम् [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः] 1 The top, summit, or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखण्डिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. **-रा** N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -Comp. **-वासिनी** an epithet of Durgā.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre.

शिखरिन् *a.* (**-णी** *f.*) [शिखरम् अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदशना Me. 81. *-m.* 1 A mountain; मेरुः शिखरिणामहम्; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिखा [शी-खक् तस्य नेत्वम् पृषो०; Uṇ. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; शिखां मोक्तुं बद्धामपि पुनरयं धावति करः Mu. 3. 30; Śi. 4. 50; Māl. 10. 6; the hair of the head; आसिञ्चदम्ब वत्सेति नेत्रोदैर्दुहितुः शिखाः Bhāg. 3. 22. 25. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Tuft, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak; अधिरुह्य पुष्पभरनम्रशिखैः परितः परिष्कृततलां तरुभिः Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; ईषदीषच्चुम्बितानि भ्रमरैः सुकुमारकेसरशिखानि Ś. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यन्दरेखाङ्किताः Ś. 1. 14. -7 A flame; प्रभामहत्या शिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34; Ki. 16. 53. -8 A ray of light; ज्वलन्मणिशिखाश्चैनं वासुकिप्रमुखा निशि Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot,

-Comp. -कन्दम् a kind of turnip. -तरुः a lamp-stand. -दामन् *n.* a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर *a.* pointed, crested. (-रः) 1 a peacock. -2 a Jaina deified saint. °जम् a peacock's feather; न नानुकम्प्य विशिखाः शिखाधरजवाससः Ki. 15. 42. -धारः a peacock. -पित्तम् inflammation in the extremities (as in fingers). -बन्धः a tuft of hair. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलम् 1 a carrot. -2 a root having a tuft of leaves. -3 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock; घनाघनघटालोकलीलाशालिशिखावलः Śiva B. 26. 51. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest daily increasing. -सूत्रम् the lock of hair on the head (Mar. शेंडी) and the sacred thread (Mar. जानवें), the distinguishing marks of a Brāhmaṇa.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् *a.* 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -3 Pointed; cf. Kull. on Ms. 1. 38. -*m.* 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The descending node.

शिखिन् *a.* [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted; एकवस्त्रधरो धन्वी शिखी कनकमालया Rām. 3. 38. 14. -3 One who has reached the summit of knowledge. -4 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23; 4. 8; Pt. 1. 151; Śi. 4. 50. -2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखीसंवासोऽयं शिखीव हिमानिलः Gīt. 7; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Śi. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountian. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The *Chitraka* tree. -Comp. -कणः a spark. -कण्ठम्, -ग्रीवम् blue vitriol; तार्क्ष्यशैलं शिखिग्रीवं चक्षुष्यं यामुनं पुनः Śiva B. 30. 18. -दिश् south-east. -ध्वजः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2 smoke. -पिच्छम्, -पुच्छम् a peacock's tail, -प्रियः a kind of jujube tree. -भूः N. of Skanda. -मोदा a kind of plant (अजमोदा). -मृत्युः the god of love (मदन); Gīrvāṇa. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -शिखा 1 a flame. -2 a peacock's crest.

शिग्रुः [शि-रुक् गुक् च] 1 A pot-herb; also शिग्रुक; Ms. 6. 14. -2 A kind of tree (Mar. शेवगा).

शिङ्ख् 1 P. (शिङ्खति) To go, move.

शिङ्घ् 1 P. (शिङ्घति) To smell; शिरस्युपशिशिङ्घ च Bk. 14. 52.

शिङ्घाणः 1 Froth, foam. -2 Phelgm. -3 Swollen testicles. -णम् 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel. -4 A beard.

शिङ्घाणकः, -कम् [शिङ्घ्-आनकः Uṇ. 3. 84] The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिङ्घित *a.* Smelled.

शिञ्ज् *f.* The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिञ्चि *a.* Black, white.

शिञ्ज् 1, 2 Ā., 10 U. (शिञ्जते, शिङ्क्ते, शिञ्जयति-ते, शिञ्जित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; कक्ष्यया च वलयैश्च शिशिञ्जे Śi. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिञ्जः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिञ्जिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिञ्जा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string; also शिञ्जालता.

शिञ्जित *p. p.* Tinkling, jingling. -तम् Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिञ्जितम् V. 4. 14; मञ्जुमञ्जीरशिञ्जितमनोहरमम्बिकायाः K. P.; रञ्जयामास जननीं मणिमञ्जीरशिञ्जितम् Śiva B. 7. 8. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिञ्जिनी 1 A bow-string; अधिरोपितशारशिञ्जिनीके स तु संधाय ततः शरं शरासने Rām. ch. 2. 40. -2 An anklet (worn round the feet). -3 The sine of an arc.

शिट् 1 P. (शेटति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शिण्डाकी *f.* A kind of food.

शित *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य R. 6. 42; Ki. 7. 32. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn. -धार *a.* sharp-edged. -शूकः 1 barley. -2 wheat.

शितद्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.

शिति *a.* [शि-क्तिच्] 1 White. -2 Black; शितितारकानुमितताम्रनयनमरुणीकृतं कुधा Śi. 15. 48. -3 Blue, dark blue; शितिना गलेन विलसन् मरीचिना Ki. 12. 23. -4 Variegated; L. D.B.-तिः The birch tree.-Comp. -कण्ठः 1 an epithet of Śiva; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2. 61; 6. 81; Bhāg. 4. 3. 12. -2 a peacock; अवनतशितिकण्ठकण्ठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरिताणुरेणुजालाः Śi. 4. 56. -3 a gallinule. -कुम्भः the oleander tree (Mar. कण्हेर). -चन्दनम् musk. -छदः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नम् a sapphire. -वासस् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma; विडम्बयन्तं शितिवाससस्तनुम् Śi. 1. 6. -सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिर *a.* [शिथ्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 52] Loose, slack, flexible.

शिथिल *a.* [श्लथ्-किलच् पृषो॰ Uṇ. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened; विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबन्धमस्मद्धनुः Ś. 2. 6. -2 Severed, fallen from the stalk; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमम् Ś. 2. 8. -3 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -4 Weak, feeble; अशिथिलपरिरम्भ U. 1. 24 'fast or close embrace'; 1. 27. -5 Flaccid, flabby. -6 Dissolved. -7 Decayed. -8 Ineffective, futile, vain. -9 Inattentive,

careless; कुसुमस्याणि विचित्राणि शिथिलाश्चैव योषितः Pt. 4. 116. -10 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -11 Cast off, abandoned. -12 Indistinct (as sound). -लम् 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2 to relax, slacken; शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki. 6. 30. -3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4 to give up, abandon; आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभू 1 to be slackened or relaxed. -2 to fall off from; एतत्तु मां दहति नष्टधनाश्रयस्य यत् सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयति Den. P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen; शिथिलितमानग्रहणो वाति दक्षिणपवनः Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon; शिथिलय क्षणमात्रं बाष्पमोक्षम् Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down; न सा इतोगतमनुरागं शिथिलयति V. 2.

शिथिलायते Den. Ā. To become loose or flaccid; गात्राणि शिथिलायन्ते Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित a. 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed, loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः [शी-निः ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 4. 53] 1 N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शिनेर्नप्तृ m. N. of Sātyaki). -2 A class of people; शिनीनां दार्विहोमिको ब्राह्मणः ŚB. on MS. 8. 4. 2.

शिपिः A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water; शैत्याच्छयनयोगाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट a. (written शिपविष्ट or शिविपिष्ट also) 1 pervaded by rays. -2 bald, bald-headed. -3 leprous. (-ष्टः) 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu; नैकरूपो बृहद्रूपः शिपिविष्टः प्रकाशनः V. Sah.; पुरोडाशं निरवपन् शिपिविष्टाय विष्णवे Bhāg. 4. 13. 35. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 a bald man. -4 a man without prepuce. -5 a leper.

शिप्रः N. of a lake on the Himālaya; ततो हिमवतः प्रस्थे प्रतीच्यां तत्पुरस्य च। शिप्रो नाम सरः पूर्णं ददृशुर्दुहिणादयः॥ Kālikā P.-प्रम् Ved. 1 A cheek; jaw. -2 The chin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 N. of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinī; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root; नीरन्ध्रपल्लवशिफानिमृतप्रकाण्डं सायंतनाभ्रसमशोभमशोकसालम् Rām. ch. 5. 22; Ms. 9. 230. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip; शिफाश्चैवाप्नुयाद्दश Ms. 8. 369. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. -कन्दः -न्दम् the root of a water-lily. -धरः a branch. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः (-विः) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 N. of a country (pl.); Mb. 5. 195. 7. -4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved *Agni* in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance); शिबेरिव समुद्भूतं शरणागतरक्षया Mu. 6. 18.

शिबि (वि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि (वि) रम् 1 A camp; विद्रुते शिबिरे शून्ये Mb. 9. 30. 3, 4; धृष्टद्युम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वे सहध्वम् Ve. 3. 18; Śi. 5. 68. -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिबि (वि) रथः A palanquin, litter.

शिम्बः A kind of large shrub (चक्रमर्द). -म्बा A pod, legume; (also शिम्बिः f. in this sense); तीराश्मन्तकशिम्बिचुम्बितमुखा धावन्त्यपः पूर्णिकाः Māl. 9. 7.

शिम्बिका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिम्बी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरम् 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (m. also according to some, in these senses). -रः 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जम् hair.

शिरस् n. [शॄ-असुन् निपातः Uṇ. 4. 193] 1 The head; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कण्ठे नियच्छति Subhāṣ. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain); हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17; Śi. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything; तेनाहतो महातालो वेपमानो बृहच्छिराः Bhāg. 10. 15. 33; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी Ś. 7. 26; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). -9 N. of the verse in the गायत्री (from आपो ज्योतिः to स्वरोम्); cf. T. Ār. 10. 27; Bhāg 5. 9. 5. -Comp. -अस्थि n. (शिरोस्थि) the skull. -कपालिन् m. an ascetic who carries about a human skull. -क्रिया presentation of the head. -गृहम् (शिरोगृहम्) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, headache. -छेदः, -छेदनम् (शिरश्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -तापिन् m. an elephant. -त्रम्, -त्राणम् 1 a helmet; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49, 66; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2 a head-dress. -धरा, -धिः, ध्रः (शिरोधरा,-धिः,-ध्रः) the neck; तेषां शिरोधरान् धूताञ्छरध्वजधनूंषि च Rām. 7. 7. 17; निकृत्तबाहूरुशिरोध्रविग्रहम् Bhāg. 10. 59. 16; Śi. 4. 52; 5. 65; cf. कम्बुशिरोधिः Chaitanyachandrodaya 3. -पीठम् the back of the neck. -पीडा headache. -पुष्पम् an ornament for the head; स्फुरितारुणवर्णेन शिरःपुष्पेण शोभिताम् Śiva B. 2. 53. -प्रणामः bending the head. -प्रदानम् giving up the head or life. -प्रावरणम् a turban. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भूषणम् (शिरोभूषणम्)

an ornament for the head. –मणिः (शिरोमणिः) 1 a jewel worn on the head. –2 a crest-jewel. –3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. –मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. –मालिन् *m.* (शिरोमालिन्) an epithet of Śiva. –रत्नम् (शिरोरत्नम्) a jewel worn on the head. –रुजा (शिरोरुजा) head-ache. –रुह् *m.*, –रुहः (शिरोरुह्-रुहः) (also शिरसिरुह्-हः) the hair of the head; शिरोरुहैः स्नानकषायवासितैः स्त्रियो निदाघं शमयन्ति कामिनाम् Rs. 1. 4; Ku. 5. 9; R. 15. 16. –रोगः a disease of the head; अथातः शिरोरोगविज्ञानीयमध्यायं व्याख्यास्यामः Suśr. –वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (*-m.*) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. –वल्ली (शिरोवल्ली) the crest of a peacock. –वृत्तम् (शिरोवृत्तम्) pepper. –वेष्टः, वेष्टनम् (शिरोवेष्टः, –ष्टनम्) a head-dress, turban; शिरोवेष्टनव्याजतस्ते मुखेन्दोः Sūkti. 35. –शूलम् head-ache. –स्थः 1 leader, chief. –2 a plaintiff. *-a.* imminent. –स्थानम् main apartment; गतेष्वस्मासु राजा नः शिरःस्थानानि पश्यतु Pratimā 1. 31. –हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) an epithet of Śiva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head; श्लथशिरसिजपाशपातभारात् Śi. 7. 62. –Comp. –पाशः a tuft of hair.

शिरस्कम् 1 A helmet. –2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind.* From the head; ज्योतिःप्ररोहैरुदितैः शिरस्तः Ku. 3. 49; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. –स्यः Clean hair; तत्पाणिजाग्रमृदुकृष्टशिरस्यभारा Rām. ch. 5. 77.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. –Comp. –पत्रः the wood-apple. –मोक्षः bleeding. –वृत्तम् lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरिः [शृ-कि] 1 A sword. –2 A killer, murderer. –3 An arrow. –4 A locust. *-a.* Fierce.

शिरीषः [शृ-ईषन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 28] N. of a tree. –षम् A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy); शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41; so पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4; R. 16. 48; Me. 67.

शिल् 6 P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः, –लम् Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); शिलानप्युञ्छतो नित्यं पञ्चाग्नीनपि जुह्वतः Ms. 3. 100; Bhāg. 10. 31. 11. –Comp. –उञ्छः 1 gleaning ears of corn; शिलोञ्छमप्याददीत विप्रोऽजीवन्यतस्ततः Ms. 10. 112; Bhāg. 3. 12. 42. –2 an irregular occupation. –3 poor subsistence (अल्पसंग्रह); एवंवृत्तस्य नृपतेः शिलेञ्छेनापि जीवतः Ms. 7. 33. –वृत्तिः subsistence by gleaning.

शिलम्बः 1 A sage. –2 A weaver.

शिला 1 A stone, rock. –2 A grind-stone; शिलाधौत Mb. 4. 58. 29. –3 The lower timber of a door. –4 The top of a column. –5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). –6 Red arsenic. –7 Camphor. –Comp. –अक्षरम् lithography, writing on stone. –अटकः 1 a hole. –2 a fence, an enclosure. –3 a room on the top of a house. –आत्मजम् iron. –आत्मिका a crucible. –आरम्भा the wild plantain. –आसनम् 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. –2 benzoin. –आह्वम् bitumen. –उच्चयः a mountain, huge rock; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्तिरंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. –उत्थम् benzoin. –उद्भवम् 1 benzoin. –2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. –ओकस् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. –कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. –कुसुमम्, –पुष्पम् benzoin; व्यस्तशुक्तिनिभाशिलाकुसुमः प्रणुदन्ववौ वनसदां परिश्रमम् Ki. 12. 50. –गृहम् a grotto. –ज *a.* fossil, mineral. (–जम्) 1 bitumen. –2 benzoin. –3 petroleum. –4 iron. –5 any fossil production. –जतु *n.* 1 bitumen; निदाघे घर्मसंतप्ता धातुसारंधरा धराः। निर्यासवत् प्रमुञ्चन्ति तच्छिलाजतु कीर्तितम्॥ Bhāva P. –2 red chalk. –जित् *f.*, –दद्रुः bitumen. –धातुः 1 chalk. –2 red chalk. –3 a white fossil substance. –निर्यासः bitumen. –पट्टः, –पट्टकः 1 a flat stone for grinding &c. –2 a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. –पुत्रः, –पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. –पेषः a grind-stone. –प्रतिकृतिः *f.* an image of stone. –प्रवालकः a variety of inferior gems; Kau. A. 2. 9. –प्रवेशः laying the corner-stone or foundation. –प्रसूनम् bitumen. –फलकम् a stone-slab. –भवम् benzoin. –भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. –रम्भा the wild plantain. –रसः 1 benzoin. –2 incense. –वल्कलः, –लम्, –वल्का a kind of moss. –वृष्टिः *f.* 1 a shower of stones. –2 hail. –वेश्मन् *n.* a grotto, rocky recess; उद्दामानि प्रथयति शिलावेश्मभिर्यौवनानि Me. 25. –व्याधिः bitumen. –शित *a.* sharpened on a stone; अथ त्वाचार्यमुख्येन शरान् सृष्टान् शिलाशितान् Mb. 4. 58. 47. –सारम् iron. –स्वेदः bitumen.

शिलिः *m.* The birch tree. –लिः *f.* The lower timber of a door.

शिलिन्दः A kind of fish; शिलिन्दः श्लेष्मलो बल्यो विपाके मधुरो गुरुः Rājavallabha.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. –2 A kind of earthworm. –3 The top of a pillar. –4 A dart. –5 An arrow –6 A female frog. –Comp. –मुखः 1 a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gīt. 1; R. 4. 57. –2 an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमदवनात् त्रस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विकाशमुदयाद्गमिते शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Śi. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). –3 a fool. –4 war, fight.

शिलीभूत *a.* 1 Turned to stone. –2 Become as hard as stone.

शिलीन्ध्रः [शिलीं धरति धृ-क पृषो॰ मुम्] 1 A kind of fish. –2 A kind of tree. –न्ध्रम् 1 A mushroom, fungus,

as in उच्छिलीन्ध्र q. v.; Me. 11. –2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरन्ध्रि शिलीन्ध्रसुमनाधिभिः Śi. 6. 32; or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीन्ध्रे 72. –3 Hail.

शिलीन्ध्रकम् A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीन्ध्री 1 Earth, clay. –2 A small earthworm.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिलूष Aegle Marmelos (बिल्व).

शिलेय *a.* 1 Rocky, stony. –2 Hard as rock or stone; P. V. 3. 102. **–यम्** 1 Benzoin. –2 Bitumen.

शिल्पम् [शिल्-पक् Uṇ. 3. 28] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). –2 Skill (in any art); craft; शिल्पोपचारयुक्ताश्च निपुणाः पण्ययोषितः Ms. 9. 259; पात्रविशेषे न्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. –3 Ingenuity, cleverness. –4 Work, manual work or labour; विसर्गरत्यर्थेभिजल्पशिल्पाः Bhāg. 5. 11. 10. –5 A rite, ceremony. –6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. –7 Form, shape. –8 Creation, procreation. **–Comp. –कर्मन्** *n.*, **–क्रिया** any manual labour, handicraft. **–कारः, –कारकः, –कारिका, –कारिन्** *m.* an artisan, a mechanic; Kau. A. 1. 10. **–गृहम्, –गेहम्** a workshop, manufactory. **–जीविन्** an artisan, a mechanic. **–विद्या** 1 mechanical science. –2 any manual skill, handicraft. **–शालम्, –ला** a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). **–शास्त्रम्** 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. –2 mechanics. **–स्थानम्** skill in art; Buddh.

शिल्पकम् A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पा A barber's shop.

शिल्पिक *a.* Manual, mechanical. **–कम्** 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. –2 = शिल्पकम् q. v.

शिल्पिन् *a.* 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. –2 Mechanical. *–m.* 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic; Ms. 10. 120. –2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव *a.* [श्यति पापं शो-वन् पृषो०] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. –2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; तीर्थेन मूर्ध्न्यधिकृतेन शिवः शिवोऽभूत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 22; शिवानि वस्तीर्थजलानि कच्चित् R. 5. 8 (= अनुपप्लवानि, 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पन्थानः सन्तु 'a happy journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. **–वः** 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Viṣṇu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. –2 The male organ of generation, penis. –3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. –4 The Veda; अट्टशूलाः जनपदाः शिवशूलाश्चतुष्पथाः Mb. 3. 188. 42. –5 Final beatitude. –6 A post to which cattle are tied. –7 A god, deity. –8 Quick-silver. –9 Bdellium. –10 The black variety of thorn-apple. –11 Rum, spirit. –12 Buttermilk. –13 A ruby. –14 Time (काल). **–वौ** (*m.* dual) Śiva and Pārvatī; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ki. 5. 40. **–वम्** 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तं धर्मेऽभिषु पुत्रेषु शिवं पृष्ट्वा Rām. 7. 33. 13; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवम् N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. –2 Bliss, auspiciousness. –3 Final beatitude. –4 Water. –5 Sea-salt. –6 Rock-salt. –7 Refined borax. –8 Iron. –9 Myrobalan. –10 Sandal. **–Comp. –अक्षम्** = रुद्राक्ष q. v. **–अपर** *a.* cruel. **–अरातिः** a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Śiva). **–आत्मकम्** rock-salt. **–आदेशकः** 1 the bearer of auspicious news. –2 a fortune-teller. **–आलयः** 1 Śiva's abode. –2 the red basil. **(–यम्)** 1 a temple of Śiva. –2 a cemetery. **–इतर** *a.* inauspicious, unlucky; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. **–इष्टा** Dūrvā grass. **–कर** (शिवंकर also) *a.* conferring happiness, auspicious. **–कीर्तनः** N. of Bhṛṅgi. **–केसरः** Mimusops Elengi (बकुल). **–गति** *a.* prosperous, happy. **–घर्मजः** the planet Mars; cf. पुरा दक्षविनाशाय कुपितस्य त्रिशूलिनः। अपतद् भीमवक्त्रस्य स्वेदबिन्दुर्ललाटजः॥ शान्तिप्रदानात् सर्वेषां ग्रहाणां प्रथमो भव। अङ्गारक इति ख्याति गमिष्यसि धरात्मज॥ Matsya P. **–चतुर्दशी** the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha; see शिवरात्र. **–ज्ञा** a female devotee of the Śaiva sect. **–ताति** *a.* 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कृत्स्नोऽयं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Mal. 6. 7; न्यषेवेतां विशेषेण शिवतातिममुं शिवम् Śiva B. 23. 56. –2 tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. **(–तिः)** auspiciousness, happiness. **–तालः** (in music) a kind of measure. **–दत्तम्** the discus of Viṣṇu (सुदर्शन). **–दारु** *n.* the Devadāru tree. **–दिश्** the north-east. **–दूती** epithet of Durgā. **–द्रुमः** the Bilva tree. **–द्विष्टा** the Ketaka tree. **–धातुः** 1 quick-silver. –2 milk stone. **–पदम्** final liberation, emancipation. **–पुरम्, –पुरी** N. of Vārāṇasī. **–पुराण** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. **–प्रियः** 1 a crystal. –2 the Baka tree. –3 the thorn-apple. **(–यम्)** = रुद्राक्ष q. v. **(–या)** the goddess Durgā. **–बी (वी) जम्** quick-silver. **–भारतम्** the historic poem on the life of Shivājī the great (1630–1680) by his contemporary poet Paramānanda. **–मल्लकः** the Arjuna tree. **–मार्गः** final liberation. **–रसः** the water of boiled rice (three days old, hence fermented). **–राजधानी** N. of Benares. **–रात्रिः** *f.* the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Śiva; शैवो वा वैष्णवो वापि यो वा स्यादन्यपूजकः। सर्वं पूजाफलं हन्ति शिवरात्रिबहिर्मुखः॥ Īśvarasaṁhitā. **–लिङ्गम्** 1 Śiva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. –2 a temple dedicated to the worship of the *Liṅga*. **–लोकः** the world of Śiva. **–वल्लभः** the mango tree. **(–भा)** 1 white rose. –2 Pārvatī. **–वल्ली** Acacia Concinna (Mar. शिकेकाई). **–वाहनः** a bull. **–व्रतिन्** one engaged in a vow of standing on one foot.

–शेखरः 1 the moon. –2 the thorn-apple. –सायुज्यम् final emancipation (*lit.* unification with Śiva). –सुन्दरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. –2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post. –3 An image of Śiva.

शिवा 1 N. of Pārvatī. –2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरस्य द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50; 11. 61; 12. 39. –3 A fortunate woman. –4 Final beatitude. –5 The Śamī tree. –6 The yellow myrobalan. –7 Dūrvā grass. –8 A kind of yellow pigment. –9 Turmeric. –Comp. –अरातिः a dog. –प्रियः a goat. –फला the Śamī tree. –रुतम् the howling of a jackal (a bad omen). –विद्या divination by the cries of jackals; Buddh.

शिवाकुः [शिव्-आकुः Uṇ. 3. 79] A sage.

शिवानी Pārvatī, wife of Śiva.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिविः 1 A beast of prey. –2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिबिका, शिबिर; शिविरं परिखायुक्तमुच्चैः प्राकारवेष्टितम् Brav. P.

शिशयिषा (*Desid.* from शी) Desire to sleep, sleepiness.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-किरच् नि. Uṇ. 1. 52] 1 Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुनन्दनचन्दनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Gīt. 12; R. 14. 3; 16. 49. –2 Cooling, removing heat; नवनलिनदलायमानाशिशिरताराुणायतनयनरुचिरः Bhāg. 5. 5. 31. –3 Relating or belonging to शिशिर; एवं तेषां ययौ मासो द्वितीयः शिशिरः सुखम् Rām. 7. 39. 29. –रः, –रम् 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयम्; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपाम् Me. 85. –2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna); कण्ठेषु स्खलितं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतम् Ś. 6. 3; अमृतं शिशिरे वह्निः Pt. 1. 128. –3 Coldness, frigidity. –Comp. –अंशुः, –करः, –किरणः, –दीधितिः, –रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकान्तं वासरान्तेऽभिसार्य Śi. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Ṛs. 3. 2. –अत्ययः, –अपगमः 'the close of the cold season', the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया R. 9. 31. –उपचारः a refrigerator. –कालः, –समयः the cold season. –घ्नः an epithet of Agni. –मथित *a.* pinched by cold.

शिशुः [शो-कु सन्वद्भावः द्वित्वम्; cf. Uṇ. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. –2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); नष्टाशङ्का हरिणशिशवो मन्दमन्दं चरन्ति Ś. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. –3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. –4 A pupil, scholar. –5 An elephant in the sixth year; Mātaṅga L. 5. 8. –Comp. –कृच्छ्रम् a form of penance. –क्रन्दः, क्रन्दनम् the cry or weeping of a child. –क्रन्दीयः (*i. e.* ग्रन्थः) a work treating of the complaints of children; P. IV. 3. 88. –गन्धा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). –चान्द्रायणम् a lunar penance of children; चतुरः प्रातरश्नीयात् पिण्डान् विप्रः समाहितः । चतुरोऽस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचान्द्रायणं स्मृतम् ॥ Ms. 11. 219. –नागः 1 a young elephant. –2 a young snake. –नामन् *m.* a camel. –पालः N. of of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghoṣa. [According to the Viṣṇu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiraṇyakaśipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasiṁha. He was next born as the ten-headed Rāvaṇa who was killed by Rāma. Then he was born as the son of Damaghoṣa, and continued his enmity to Kṛiṣṇa, the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu, with even greater implacability; see Śi. 1. He denounced Kṛiṣṇa when they met at the Rājasūya sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira, but his head was cut off by Kṛiṣṇa with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Māgha.] °हन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛiṣṇa. –प्रियः treacle. (–यम्) the white water-lily. –मारः 1 the Gangetic porpoise. –2 a collection of stars held to be a form of Viṣṇu. °शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter; शिशुमारशिरः प्राप्य न्यविशंस्ते स्म पार्थिवाः Mb. 1. 185. 16. –वाहकः, –वाह्यकः a wild goat. –हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant; कोऽप्येष वीरशिशुकाकृतिरप्रमेयसामर्थ्यसारसमुदायमयः पदार्थः Mv. 2. 39. –2 The young of any animal. –3 A tree. –4 A porpoise. –5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. –2 The young of an animal.

शिश्नम्, –शिस्नम् [शश्-नक् नि] 1 The penis or male organ of generation; गृहीतशिश्नश्चोत्थाय मृद्भिरभ्युद्धृतैर्जलैः Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. –2 A tail. –Comp. –उदरपरायण, –शिश्नंभर *a.* addicted to lust and gluttony. –देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis); मा शिश्नदेवा अपि गुर्ऋतं नः Ṛv. 7. 21. 5; 10. 99. 3.

शिश्विदान *a.* [श्वितेर्दश्च Uṇ. 2. 91] 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. –2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष् I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (शेषति, शेषयति-ते) To leave as a remainder, spare. –III. 7 P. (शिनष्टि, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a reminder, leave, leave remaining. –2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. –*Caus.* (शेषयति-ते) To leave &c.

शिष्पः [Uṇ. 3. 28] Time.

शिष्पम् = शिल्पम्; L. D. B.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [शास्-क्त शिष्-क्त वा] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest; यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः Bg. 3. 13. –2 Ordered, commanded. –3 Trained, educated, disciplined. –4 Tamed, docile, tractable. –5 Wise, learned;

ते शिष्टा ब्राह्मणा ज्ञेयाः श्रुतिप्रत्यक्षहेतवः Ms. 12. 109; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वत्स्यन्तावामयः स च Śi. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. –6 Virtuous, respectable. –7 Civil, polite. –8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 (v. l. for श्लिष्टा); द्वेष्योऽपि संमतः शिष्टस्तस्यार्तस्य यथौषधम् R. 1. 28. –ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. –2 A wise man. –3 A counsellor. –ष्टम् 1 Remains, remnant. –2 Precept, rule. –3 Instruction. –Comp. –आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. –2 good manners, good breeding. –प्रयोगः the practice of the learned. –विगर्हणम् (–णा) censure by the learned; यदि शास्त्रकृते देवताव्यापारे उपक्रम्यापरिसमाप्यमाने शिष्टविगर्हणम्, एवमिहापि भवितुमर्हति ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 16; शिष्टविगर्हणा च दोषः *ibid*. 6. 2. 15. –सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state; °आचारः tradition of eminent persons; also शिष्टागमः. –संमत *a*. approved by the learned; ब्राह्मादिषु विवाहेषु चतुर्ष्वेवानुपूर्वशः। ब्रह्मवर्चस्विनः पुत्रा जायन्ते शिष्टसंमताः ॥ Ms. 3. 39.

शिष्टिः *f*. [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Rule, government. –2 Order, command. –3 Chastisement, punishment; –Comp. –अर्थम् *ind*. for instruction; अन्यत्र पुत्राच्छिष्याद्वा शिष्ट्यर्थं ताडयेत्तु तौ Ms. 4. 164; शिष्ट्यर्थं विहितो दण्डः Mb. 12. 135. 20.

शिष्यः [शास्-क्यप्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नम् Bg. 2. 7. –2 Anger, passion. –3 Violence, force. –Comp. –परंपरा a succession of pupils. –पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. –शिष्टिः *f*. the correction of a pupil.

शिष्यकः A pupil, scholar.

शिष्यत्वम्, शिष्यता 1 Pupilage. –2 Instruction.

शिह्लः, शिह्लकः Benzoin.

शी 2 Ā. (शेते, शयित; *pass*. शय्यते; *desid*. शिशयिषते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. –2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशङ्कं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः। अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. –3 To rest, repose. –*Caus*. (शाययति-ते) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणम् Bk. 8. 83. –2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. –2 Tranquillity.

शीक् I. 1 Ā. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle; शिशीके शोणितं व्योम Bk. 14. 76. –2 To go or move gently. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति-ते) 1 To be angry. –2 To moisten, wet. –3 To be patient. –4 To speak. –5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अरन्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; (सीकर is seen used for शीकर); भागिरथीनिर्झरसीकराणां Ku. 1. 15; 2. 42; R. 5. 42; आचचाम स तुषारशीकरो भिन्नपल्लवपुरो वनानिलः 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. –2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः Ś. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. –रम् 1 The *Sarala* tree. –2 The resin of this tree. –3 Wind. –Comp. –कणः a drop of rain or water. –वर्षिन् *a*. drizzling.

शीकरिन् *a*. Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; सेकः शीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a*. Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रमणि मण्डलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्रकृत्यम् 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. –घ्रम् Conjunction or parallax (in astr.). –घ्रम् *ind*. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. –घ्रा Croton polyandrum (दन्ती). –Comp. –उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). –कर्मन् *n*. the calculation of the conjunction of a planet. –कारिन् *a*. 1 expeditious, quick. –2 acute (as a disease). –केन्द्रम् the distance from the conjunction (of a planet). –कोपिन् *a*. choleric, irascible. –चेतनः a dog (being sagacious); बह्वाशी स्वल्पसंतुष्टः सुनिद्रः शीघ्रचेतनः Chāṇakyanīti. –चेतना *f*. N. of the medicinal herb (अतिबला). –परिधिः *m*. the epicycle of the conjunction of a planet. –पुष्पः Agati Grandiflora (अगस्ति). –फलम् the equation of the conjunction. –बुद्धि *a*. acute, sharp-witted. –लङ्घन *a*. going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. –वेधिन् *m*. a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. Ā. 1 To become quick or rapid. –2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a*. 1 Speedy, expeditious. –2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Śik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a*. Quick. –यः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 Of Śiva. –3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रीय *a*. Quick, swift.

शीघ्र्यम् Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind*. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). –Comp. –कारः, –कृत् *m*. the above sound.

शीत *a*. [श्यै-क्त] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मित्वमिन्दोः Ś. 3. 2. –2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. –3 Dull, lazy, stupid. –तः 1 A kind of reed. –2 The Nimba tree. –3 The cold season (*n*. also). –4 Camphor. –तम् 1 Cold, coldness, chillness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. –2 Water. –3 Cinnamon. –4 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (कफ); शीतोष्णे चैव वायुश्च त्रयः शारीरजा गुणाः Mb. 12. 16. 11.–Comp. –अंशुः 1 the moon; वक्त्रेन्दौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृम्भते K. P. 10. –2 camphor. –अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. –अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain. –अश्मन् *m*. the moon stone. –आकुल, –आर्त *a*. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. –उत्तमम् water. –करः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –कालः the cold season, winter. –कालीन *a*. wintry. –कुम्भः the

fragrant oleander. –कृच्छ्रः, –च्छ्रम् a kind of religious penance. –क्षारः refined borax. –गन्धः white sandal. –गात्रः a kind of fever. –गुः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –चम्पकः 1 a lamp. –2 a mirror. –दीधितिः the moon. –द्युतिः the moon; शीतद्युतेर्मण्डलम् Sūkti. 62. –पङ्कः rum. –पित्तम् 1 a tumour caused by a chill. –2 increase of bile caused by cold. –पुष्पः the *Śireeṣa* tree. –पुष्पकम् benzoin. –प्रभः camphor. –फलः Ficus Glomerata (Mar. उंबर). –भानुः the moon. –भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). –मयूखः, –मरीचिः, –रश्मिः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –मूलकम् the root of the Uśīra q.v. –रम्यः a lamp. –रसः spirituous liquor made from the unboiled sugar-cane juice. –रुच् *m.*, –रुचिः the moon; प्रतिवासरं सुकृतिभिर्वव्रधे विमलः कलाभिरिव शीतरुचिः Ki. 6.20. –वल्कः the *Udumbara* tree. –वीर्यकः the fig-tree. –वृष्टिः a variety of gem; Kau. A. 2. 11. –शिवः the *Śamee* tree. (–वम्) 1 rock-salt. –2 borax. –शूकः barley. –सहः the Pīlu tree. –स्पर्श *a.* cooling.

शीतक *a.* Cold; see शीत. –कः 1 Any cold thing. –2 Winter, the cold season. –3 A dull or dilatory person. –4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. –5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* [शीतं लाति ला-क, शीतमस्त्यस्य लच्-वा] 1 (*a*) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यम्भः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः Subhāṣ. (*b*) Cool, bearable; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. –2 Not exciting, calm, gentle. –लः 1 The moon. –2 A kind of camphor. –3 Turpentine. –4 The Champaka tree. –5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). –लम् 1 Cold, coolness. –2 The cold season. –3 Benzoin. –4 White sandal, or sandal in general. –5 A pearl. –6 Green sulphate of iron. –7 A lotus. –8 The root called वीरण q. v. –Comp. –छदः the Champaka tree. –जलम् a lotus. –प्रदः, –दम् sandal. –वातः a cool breeze. –षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलकम् A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. –2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. –3 Sand. –4 Pistia Stratiotes (आरामशीतला, कुटुम्बिनी). –Comp. –पूजा worship of the goddess Śītalā (on the 8th day of the second half of फाल्गुन). –सप्तमी a festival on the 7th day of the light half of माघ.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतारु, –शीतालु *a.* [शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच्] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालुः सलिलगतेन सिच्यते स्म Śi. 8. 19.

शीतीभावः 1 Perfect tranquillity of mind. –2 Final emancipation.

शीतीभू To become cold; मुहूर्तं सह्यतां दाहस्ततः शीतीभविष्यति Mb. 12. 318. 9.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु *m.*, *n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum; ह्रीप्रत्यूहप्रशमकुशलाः शीधवश्चकुरासाम् Śi. 9. 87. –2 Wine. –Comp. –गन्धः the *Bakula* tree. –पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a.* [श्यै-क्त] Thick, congealed. –नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. –2 A large snake (अजगर). –नम् Ice.

शीफर *a.* Charming, delightful.

शीफालिका (= शेफालिका); The Nyctanthes Tristis (Mar. रानतिर्गुडी).

शीभ् 1 Ā. (शीभते) 1 To boast. –2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीभवः A spray; L. D. B.

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. –2 N. of Śiva.

शीरः [शीङ्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] A large snake; see सीर also.

शीर्ण [शॄ-क्त] *p. p.* 1 Withered, decayed, rotten; शीर्णं च पतितं भूमौ पर्णं समुपयुक्तवान् Mb. 3. 38. 23. –2 Dry, sere. –3 Shattered, torn; shivered; क्रमशीर्णाकुलमूलसंततिः Ki. 2. 50. –4 Thin, emaciated; (see शॄ). –5 Small, slender. –6 Fallen, dropped; स्वयंशीर्ण Ms. 6. 21. –र्णम् A kind of perfume. –Comp. –अङ्घ्रिः, –पादः 1 epithets of Yama. –2 of the planet Saturn. –पर्णम् a withered leaf; (so शीर्णपत्रम्). (–र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. –वृन्तः a water-melon.

शीर्य *a.* Destructible, perishable; शीर्यो न हि शीर्यते Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 26.

शीर्वि *a.* [शॄ-क्विन् Uṇ. 4. 56] 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. –2 Savage.

शीर्षम् [शिरस्-पृषो॰ शीर्षादेशः, शॄ-क सुक् च वा] 1 The head; शीर्षे सर्पो देशान्तरे वैद्यः Karpūr.; Mu. 1. 21. –2 The black variety of aloe-wood. –3 The upper part, tip, top; पञ्चशीर्षा यवाश्चापि शतशीर्षाश्च शालयः Mb. 6. 3. 19. –4 The fore-part, front. –Comp. –अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. –आमयः any affection or disease of the head. –उदयः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces. –घातिन् an executioner; P. III. 2. 51. –छेदः decapitation. –छेदिक, –छेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते राम तं हत्वा जीवय द्विजम् U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. –त्राणम्, –रक्षम् a helmet. –पट्टकः a turban. –वर्तनम् submission to punishment. –शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. –कम् 1 The head. –2 Skull. –3 A helmet. –4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). –5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence. –6 The top of anything.

शीर्षणी The head of a couch.

शीर्षण्यः [शीर्षन्-यत्] *a*. 1 Clean or unentangled hair. -2 White. -3 Produced in the head. -4 Beneficial to the head. -5 Chief; यद्यच्छीर्षण्याचरितं तत्तदनुवर्तते लोकः Bhāg. 5. 4. 15. **-ण्यम्** 1 A helmet; वरशीर्षण्यशीर्षाणः Śiva B. 14. 49. -2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). -3 Ved. A head-rope.

शीर्षन् *n*. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual); नाभ्यां कोष्ठेष्ववस्थाप्य हृदुरःकण्ठशीर्षणि Bhāg. 4. 23. 14; Śiva B. 14. 49.

शील् I. 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. -2 To serve, honour, worship. -3 To do, practise. -II. 10 U. (शीलयति-ते) 1 To honour, worship; स शीलयन् देवयानीं कन्यां संप्राप्तयौवनाम् Mb. 1. 76. 25. -2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिचिन्तनमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयन्ति मुनयः सुशीलताम् Ki. 13. 43. -3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुञ्जं सतिमिरपुञ्जं शीलय नीलनिचोलम् Gīt. 5. -4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितम् Gīt. 7; स्मेरानना सपदि शील्य सौधमौलिम् Bv. 2. 4. -With अनु To practise in imitation; एवं लीलानरवपुर्नृलोकमनुशीलयन् Bhāg. 10. 23. 36; 11. 3. 32. -अनु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; यश्चञ्चुतोऽसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽपि Rāj. P.

शीलः [शील्-अच्] 1 A large serpent (the boa). **-लम्** 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; सा तस्य शीलमाज्ञाय तस्माच्छापाच्च बिभ्यती Mb. 3. 136. 4; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel, quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, मृगया°, दया°, पुण्य°, आश्वासन° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour in general. -3 Good disposition or character, good nature; शीलं परं भूषणम् Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. -4 Virtue, morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति... शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतम् Ku. 5. 36; Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. -5 Beauty, good form. **-Comp. -अङ्क** *a*. characterized by virtue. **-आढ्य** *a*. most honourable. **-खण्डनम्** violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. **-गुप्त** *a*. cunning, crafty. **-धारिन्** *m*. an epithet of Śiva. **-भाज्** *a*. honourable. **-भ्रंशः** loss of virtue. **-वञ्चना** violation of chastity; प्राप्तैयं शीलवञ्चना Mk. 1. 44. **-वृत्त** *a*. well-behaved, virtuous. (**-त्तम्**) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. **-वृत्तिः** *f*. virtue. **-वृद्ध** *a*. honourable, moral.

शीलनम् (शील्-ल्युट्) 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation; वेदान्तशीलनमपि प्रमिनिं करोति Bhagavat-Śaraṇa S. 20. -2 Constant application. -3 Honouring, serving. -4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. -2 Put on. -3 Frequented, visited. -4 Skilled in. -5 Endowed with, possessed of. **-तम्** Practice, conduct.

शीलिन् *a*. Virtuous, moral. -2 Used to, practising.

शीवन् *m*. (शीङ्-क्वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 124) A large snake, boa.

शीवलम् 1 Moss. -2 Benzoin.

शु 1 P. (शवति) To go; L. D. B.

शु, शकम् *ind*. Quickly, swiftly.

शुंशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.)

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यन्ते शुकसारिकाः Subhāṣ; तुण्डैराताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः। त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कण्ठैरेते मञ्जुगिरः शुकाः॥ Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The Śirīṣa tree. -3 N. of a son of Vyāsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of *Vyāsa* which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritāchī while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Śuka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambhā to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to king Parīkṣit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] **-कम्** 1 Cloth, clothes. -2 A helmet. -3 A turban. -4 The end or hem of a garment. **-Comp. -अदनः** the pomegranate tree. **-कूटः** a garland fixed over two pillars. **-तरुः, द्रुमः** the Śirīṣa tree. **-तुण्डः** a particular position of hands. **-तुण्डकम्** a kind of cinnabar. **-देवः** N. of Śuka. **-नास** *a*. having an aquiline nose. (**-सः**) 1 N. of the minister of Tārāpīḍa. -2 a particular ornament on a house. -3 N. of several plants. **-नासिका** an aquiline nose. **-पुच्छः** sulphur. **-पुष्पः, -प्रियः** the Śirīṣa tree. (**-या**) the rose-apple. **-वल्लभः** the pomegranate. **-वाहः** an epithet of Cupid. **-सप्ततिः** N. of 70 stories related by a parrot.

शुक्त *p. p.* [शुच्-क्त] 1 Bright, pure, clean; बालिशष्ठेन शुक्तेन दण्डेनाथापराधिनाम् Mb. 12. 71. 10. -2 Acid, sour; स्त्रीक्षीरं चैव वर्ज्यानि सर्वशुक्तानि चैव हि Ms. 5. 9; 2. 177. -3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. **-क्तम्** 1 Flesh -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid. **-Comp. -पाकः** acidity of stomach.

शुक्तकम् Sour eructation; न भुक्तमात्रे नाजीर्णे न वमित्वा न शुक्तके Ms. 4. 121.

शुक्तिः *f*. [शुच्-क्तिन् Uṇ. 4. 191] 1 An oyster shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः। जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य॥ M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conchshell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); आवर्तिनः शुभफलप्रदशुक्तियुक्ताः Śi. 5. 4; see

Malli. thereon. –6 A kind of perfume. –7 A particular weight equal to two *Karṣas*. –8 Hemorrhoids. –9 A bone; मुनेः शुक्तिभिरुत्सिक्तो भगवत्तेजसान्वितः Bhāg. 6. 10. 13. –Comp. –उद्भवम्, –जम् a pearl. –कर्ण *a.* shell-eared. –खलति *a.* completely bald. –चूर्णकः a variety of inferior gems looking like an oyster shell; Kau. A. 2. 11. –पुटम्, –पेशी a pearl-oyster shell. –बी (वी) जम्, –मणिः a pearl. –वधूः the pearl-oyster. –स्पर्शः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a.* [शुच्-रक् नि॰ कुत्वम् Uṇ. 2. 28] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant; स पर्यगाच्छुक्रम् Īśop. 8; shining. –2 White, pure; रोचिष्णु जायते शुक्रं तद्रूपगुणमुच्यते Mb. 12. 232. 6. –क्रः 1 The planet Venus. –2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी and ययाति. –3 The month of Jyeṣṭha; रथस्वन इति ह्येते शुक्रमासं नयन्त्यमी Bhāg. 12. 11. 35. –4 N. of Agni or fire. –5 N. of the plant Chitraka. –क्रम् 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49; 5. 63. –2 The essence of anything. –3 Male and female energy. –4 Ved. Water. –5 Brightness, clearness, light; यथा पुरस्तात् सविता दृश्यते शुक्रमुच्चरन् Mb. 5. 75. 12. –6 Morbid affection of the iris. –7 Gold, wealth. –Comp. –अङ्गः a peacock. –कर *a.* spermatic. (–रः) the marrow of the bones. –कृच्छ्रम् a particular urinary disease. –दोषः defect of semen; impotence. –भुज् *f.* a pea-hen. –भूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. –मेहः seminal diabetes. –वर्ण *a.* bright coloured. –वारः,–वासरः Friday. –शिष्यः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. –2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुच्-लुक् कुत्वम्] 1 White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापाङ्ग q.v. –2 Spotless, unsullied; ज्ञाननिष्ठाश्चिशुक्लाश्च सर्वभूतहिते रताः Mb. 12. 270. 7. –3 Virtuous, moral (सात्विक); शुक्लानि कृष्णान्यथ लोहितानि तेभ्यः सवर्णाः सतयो भवन्ति Bhāg. 11. 23. 44. –4 Bringing success (यशस्कर); एतज्ज्योतिश्चोत्तमं जीवलोके शुक्लं प्रजानां विहितं विधात्रा Mb. 5. 23. 17. –5 Light-giving, luminous; शुक्लकृष्णे गती ह्येते जगतः शाश्वते मते Bg. 8. 26. –क्लः 1 A white colour. –2 The bright or light half of a lunar month; कचोऽभिरूपस्तत्क्षणाद्ब्राह्मणस्य शुक्लात्यये पौर्णिमास्यामिवेन्दुः Mb. 1. 76. 61; Bg. 8. 24. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 N. of Viṣṇu; रूपाणि स्थान आधत्से तस्मै शुक्लाय ते नमः Bhāg. 3. 21. 51. –5 N. of a Muni (कपिल); क्षेमाय नश्वेदसि नोत शुक्लः Bhāg. 5. 10. 16. –क्लम् 1 Silver. –2 A disease of the white part of the eye. –3 Fresh butter. –4 Sour gruel. –5 Brightness, light. –6 White spot. –Comp. –अङ्गः, –अपाङ्गः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापाङ्गैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. –अम्लम् a kind of sorrel. –अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. –उपला candied sugar. –कण्ठकः a kind of gallinule. –कर्मन् *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. –कुष्ठम् white leprosy. –जीवः a kind of plant (वज्री); उद्भिज्जा जन्तवो यद्वच्छुक्लजीवा यथा यथा Mb. 12. 136. 8. –देह *a.* pure in body or person; न ज्ञातिभ्यो दया यस्य शुक्लदेहोऽविकल्मषः Mb. 3. 200. 100 (com. शुक्लवृत्त्युपजीवी); cf. शुक्लवृत्तिः. –धातुः chalk. –पक्षः the bright half of a month. –मण्डलम् the corner of the eye. –वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. –वायसः a crane. –वृत्तिः *f.* 1 a pure mode of life. –2 the maintenance derived by a Brāhmaṇa from other Brāhmaṇas.

शुक्लक *a.* White.–कः 1 White colour. –2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्लल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatī. –2 Candied sugar. –3 A woman having a white complexion. –4 The plant Kākolī.

शुक्लिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्षिः [शुष्-क्सिः Uṇ. 3. 155] 1 Air, wind. –2 Light, lustre. –3 Fire.

शुङ्गः 1 The (Indian) fig tree. –2 The hog-plum. –3 The awn of corn. –4 A sage; Uṇ. 1. 113. –ङ्गम् 1 The sheath of a bud (opp. to मूल); तत्रैतच्छुङ्गमुत्पतितं सोम्य विजानीहि नेदममूलं भविष्यतीति Ch. Up. 6. 8. 5.

शुङ्गा 1 The sheath of a young bud. –2 The awn of barley or corn. –3 The waved-leaf fig. –Comp. –कर्मन् a ceremony connected with पुंसवन at which the शुङ्गा of the वट tree is used.

शुङ्गिन् *m.* 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. –2 The *Plakṣa* tree.

शुच् I. 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीद्रावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत् परम् Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; मा शुचः संपदं दैवीमभिजातोऽसि पाण्डव Bg. 16. 5. –2 To regret, repent. –II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. –2 To be wet. –3 To shine. –4 To be pure or clean. –5 To decay; become fetid. –6 To brighten, illuminate. –7 To burn, consume.

शुच्, शुचा *f.* [शुच्-क्विप् टाप् वा] 1 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पाण्डुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचम् R. 12. 75; 8. 72; Me. 90; Ś. 4. 18. –2 (pl.) Tears; भूतलेऽनुपतन्त्यस्मिन् विना ते प्राणिनां शुचः Bhāg. 1. 17. 8.

शुचि *a.* [शुच्-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसम् Ki. 5. 13. –2 White; अथ हिमशुचिभस्मभूषितम् Ki. 18. 15. –3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्बोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. –4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचिव्रतमात्मनः Ś. 5. 27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46; Ki. 5. 13. –5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं शुचिः R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. –6 Honest, upright, faithful, true,

guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः सावष्टम्भो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brāhmaṇa. -8 The hot season; क्रीडन् परिवृतः स्त्रीभिर्ह्रदिनीमाविशच्छुचौ Bhāg. 4. 25. 44; उपययौ विदधन्नवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः Śi. 6. 22; 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. -9 The months of (*a*) Jyeṣṭha; यथोग्ररश्मिः शुचिशुक्रमध्यगः Mb. 8. 79. 78 and (*b*) Āṣāḍha; शुक्रश्चित्रस्वनश्चैव शुचिमासं नयन्त्यमी Bhāg. 12. 11. 36. -10 A faithful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire; शुचीनां हृदयं शुचिः Mb. 12. 193. 18. -14 The sentiment of love (शृङ्गार). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Śiva. -20 The *Arka* plant. -21 The sky; हंसः शुचिषद् Kaṭh. 5. 2. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. -प्रणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1 a crystal. -2 a jewel worn on the head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मानस *a.* pure-hearted. -यन्त्रम् a machine through which fire-work is shot; वियदग्रमुदग्रमाविशन् शुचियन्त्रस्फुरितस्फुलिङ्गकाः Sahendra. 2. 80. -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. -श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu. -षद् *a.* abiding in the path of virtue; स्वर्गापवर्गद्वाराय नित्यं शुचिषदे नमः Bhāg. 4. 24. 37. -समाचार *a.* maintaining pure practices. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; शुचिस्मिता मध्यगता सुमध्यमा Ku. 5. 20; R. 8. 49.

शुचित *p. p.* 1 Grieved, sad. -2 Pure, clean.

शुचिष्मत् *a.* Bright. -*m.* An epithet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., **शुचीभू** 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य् 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच् 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्यम् Valour, heroism.

शुठ् I. 1 P. (शोठति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (शोठयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुण्टम् The hair under the arm-pit.

शुण्ठ् 1 P., 10 U. (शुण्ठति, शुण्ठयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुठ् I also.

शुण्ठिः, -ठी *f.*, **शुण्ठ्यम्** Dry ginger.

शुण्ड् 1 P. (शुण्डति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुण्डः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk rat (Mar. चिचुंदरी).

शुण्डकः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुण्डा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtezan, harlot. -6 A bawd, procuress. -7 The chin; L. D. B. -Comp. -दण्डः an elephant's trunk. -पानम् a tavern, dram-shop.

शुण्डारः 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; शुण्डारः कलभेन यद्वदचले वत्सेन दोर्दण्डकः Mv. 1. 53.

शुण्डालः An elephant.

शुण्डिका See शुण्डा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुण्डी in this sense).

शुण्डिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः, -द्रूः *f.* The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुदि *ind.* In the light fortnight; Inscr.

शुध् 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तोयैः शुध्यते शोध्यं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति। अद्भिर्गात्राणि शुध्यन्ति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति ॥ Ms. 5. 108+9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरिव तावन्न शुध्यति Mu. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुध्यति मेऽन्तरात्मा Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुध्यति Pt. 5. -*Caus.* (शोधयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -With परि, वि, सम् to be purified; रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियाम् R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध *p. p.* [शुध्-क्त] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अन्तःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 51. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शान्तेन वपुषैव सा R. 15. 77; 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (*a*) Genuine, true. (*b*) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only; शुद्धं हि दैवमेवेदं हठेनैवास्ति पौरुषम् Mb. 12. 177. 12. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened; जघान शुद्धेपुरमन्दकर्षी Bk. 2. 31. -14 Not nasal. -15 Unmitigated (as capital punishment); तडागभेदकं हन्यादप्सु शुद्धवधेन वा Ms. 9. 279. -16 Tried, examined. -द्धः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 The bright fortnight. -द्धम् 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -5 A house built generally of one material; namely wood, brick or stone etc.; द्रुमेणेष्टकया वापि दृषदाद्यैरथापि वा। एतेन सहितं गेहं शुद्धमित्यभिधीयते Kāmikāgama. 45. 21. -Comp. -अद्वैतम्

the अद्वैत philosophy in which there is unity of जीव and ब्रह्म without माया (*i. e.* शुद्ध). –अन्तः a king's female aparments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धान्तदुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य Ś. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. –2 a king's wife. °चारिन् *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः, °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. –अन्ता a king's wife, queen. –अनुमानम् a particular figure of rhetoric. –अपह्नुतिः a figure of speech; it is thus defined:— शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो धर्मनिह्नवः. –आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. (*–m.*) 1 the pure spirit. –2 N. of Śiva. –आभ *a.* consisting of pure light; प्रशान्तमिव शुद्धाभं सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27. –ओदनः (शुद्धोदनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. –कर्मन् *a.* pure in deeds, holy. –कोटिः *f.* one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. –चैतन्यम् pure intelligence. –जङ्घः an ass. –जडः a quadruped. –धी, –भाव, –मति *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest. नेरिः a kind of dance. –पक्षः the light half of a month. –वटुकः (in music) a kind of drummer. –बोध *a.* (in Vedānta) possessed of pure intelligence. –भाव *a.* pure-minded. –वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. –वंश्य *a.* born of a pure family; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. –विष्कम्भकः (in dram.) a pure interlude (in which only speakers of संस्कृत take part). –शुक्रम् a morbid affection of the pupil of the eye.

शुद्धिः [शुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Purity, cleanness. –2 Brightness, lustre; मुक्तागुणशुद्धयोऽपि (चन्द्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. –3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमादधाना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. –4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. –5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. –6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). –7 Retaliation, requital. –8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). –9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. –10 Rectification, correction. –11 Subtraction. –12 N. of Durgā. –13 (in Arith.) Leaving no remainder. –Comp. –कर *a.* purifying, correcting. –कृत् *m.* a washerman. –पत्रम् 1 a list of errata or corrigenda. –2 a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. –भृत् *a.* 1 clear, clean. –2 pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनः A dog.

शुनःशेपः(फः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajīgarta. [In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa it is related that king Hariśchandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṇa. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Śunahśepa, the middle son of Ajīgarta as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuṇa. But the boy praised Viṣṇu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Viśvāmitra in his own family and called by the name Devarāta.]

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. –2 A dog. –3 A young dog.

शुनाशी (सी) रः 1 An epithet of Indra. –2 An owl. –3 (pl.) A particular class of gods; ततो मीढ्वांसमामन्त्र्य शुनासीराः सहर्षिभिः । भूयस्तद्देवयजनं समीढ्वद्वेधसो ययुः ॥ Bhāg. 4. 7. 7.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा हतमपि च हन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुन्ध् 1, 10 U. (शुन्धति-ते, शुन्धयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. –2 To cleanse, purify.

शुन्ध्युः (शुन्ध्-युः Uṇ. 3. 20) 1 Air, wind. –2 N. of Agni (Ved.). –*f.* A mare. –*a.* holy.

शुन्य *a.* Empty. –न्यम् 1 A number of bitches.–2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ् I. 1 Ā. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्ठु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U.1; R. 8. 6. –2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10.–3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. –4 To be gay or happy. –5 To be victorious. –II. 6 P. (शुभति) To shine; L. D. B. –*Caus.* (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. –With परि, वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ् *f.* Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. –2 Radiance, lustre. –3 Happiness. –4 Victory. –5 An ornament. –6 An auspicious offering. –7 Water. –8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ *a.* [शुभ्-क] 1 Shining, bright. –2 Beautiful, handsome; जङ्घे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. –3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. –4 Eminent, good, virtuous; येन केनाप्युपायेन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन वा उद्धरेद्दीनमात्मानम् Pt. 1. 358. –5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. –भः 1 N. of a yoga; L. D. B. –2 The Almighty (अज); L. D. B. –3 Water. –4 A he-goat. –भम् 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good prosperity; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जन्तोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23. –2 An ornament. –3 Water. –4 A kind of fragrant wood. –Comp. –अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. –अङ्ग *a.* handsome. (–ङ्गी) 1 a handsome woman. –2 N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. –3 N. of the wife of Kubera. –अपाङ्गा a beautiful woman. –अशुभम् weal

and woe, good and evil. –आचार *a*. virtuous. –आनना a handsome woman. –आवह *a*. tending to welfare, conducive to good. –इतर *a*. 1 evil, bad. –2 inauspicious. –उदर्क *a*. having a happy end. –कर *a*. auspicious, propitious. –कर्मन् *n*. 1 a virtuous act. –2 an honourable occupation. –ग *a*. 1 elegant, graceful. –2 propitious, fortunate. –गन्धकम् gum-myrrh. –ग्रहः an auspicious planet. –जानि *a*. having a beautiful wife; P. V. 4. 134 com. –द *a*. auspicious; गङ्गाष्टकं पठति यः प्रयतः प्रभाते वाल्मीकिना विरचितं शुभदं मनुष्यः । Gaṅgāṣṭakam 9. –दः the sacred fig-tree. –दन्ती a woman with good teeth. –दर्श, –दर्शन *a*. beautiful; ददर्श पम्पां शुभदर्शकाननाम् Rām. 3. 75. 30. –मङ्गलम् good luck, welfare; मङ्गलानि महाबाहो दिशन्तु शुभमङ्गलम् Rām. 2. 25. 36. –लग्नः, –ग्नम् a lucky or auspicious moment. –वार्ता good news. –वासनः perfume for the mouth. –शंसिन् *a*. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; बभूव सर्वं शुभशंसि तत्क्षणम् R. 3. 14. –सूत्रम् a maṅgala-sūtra worn by married ladies round their necks; सुदृशः शुभसूत्रबन्धनं कृतवान् शाहविभुस्तदा Sāhendra. 2. 66. –स्थली 1 a hall in which sacrifices are performed. –2 an auspicious place.

शुभंयु *a*. [शुभम् अस्यास्ति युस्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं शुशुभे शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतम् R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर *a*. 1 Auspicious. –2 Promoting happiness. –री N. of Durgā.

शुभंभावुक *a*. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभकः Mustard seed.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. –2 Beauty. –3 Desire. –4 Yellow pigment. –5 The Śamī tree. –6 An assembly of gods. –7 Dūrvā grass. –8 Bamboo-manna. –9 The Priyaṅgu creeper.

शुभ्र *a*. [शुभ्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] Shining, bright, radiant; बलानि राज्ञां शुभ्राणि प्रहृष्टानि चकाशिरे Rām. 1. 18. 4. –2 White; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शङ्खमपि पीतम् K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. –भ्रः 1 The white colour. –2 Sandal (said to be *n*.). –3 Heaven. –भ्रम् 1 Silver. –2 Talc. –3 Rock-salt. –4 Green vitriol. –Comp. –अंशुः, –करः 1 the moon. –2 camphor. –दन्तिन् *m*. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. –भानुः, –रश्मिः the moon.

शुभ्रा 1 The Ganges. –2 A crystal. –3 Bamboo-manna. –4 Alum. –5 Sugar.

शुभ्रिः [शुभ्-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 67] 1 The sun. –2 An epithet of Brahman.

शुम्भ् 1 P. (शुम्भति) 1 To shine; प्राणन्ति शुम्भन्ति पुनन्ति वै जगत् Bhāg. 10. 38. 12. –2 To speak. –3 To hurt, injure.

शुम्भः N. of a demon killed by Durgā. –Comp. –घातिनी, –मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शु (शू) र् 4 Ā. (शूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To make firm or steady, stop. –3 To be firm or fixed. –4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क् 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. –2 To pay, give. –3 To create. –4 To tell, narrate. –5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः, –ल्कम् [शुल्क्यते अतिसृज्यते कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.: कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भाण्डं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. –2 Gain, profit. –3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. –4 Purchase price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51; 8. 204; 9. 93, 98; Pratimā 1. 15. –5 A nuptial present. –6 Marriage settlement or dowry. –7 Present given by the bride-groom to his bride. –8 A dog; Uṇ. 3. 42. –9 Price, value. –Comp. –अध्यक्षः a superintendent of tolls, taxes or revenue; Kau. A. 2. –खण्डनम् defrauding (government) of its due revenue; also –मोषणम्. –ग्राहक, –ग्राहिन् *m*. a toll-collector. –दः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. –2 an affianced suitor; तान् शुल्कदान् वित्तवतः कान्तान् मेनेऽर्थकामुका Bhāg. 11. 8. 24. –शाला, –स्थानम् a toll-station, custom-house; शुल्कस्थाने परिहरन्नकाले क्रयविक्रयी Ms. 8. 400.

शुल्लम् 1 A cord, rope, string. –2 Copper.

शुल्व् (ल्ब्) 10 U. (शुल्व-ल्ब-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. –2 To send away, dismiss. –3 To measure. –4 To create, produce.

शुल्वम् (ल्बम्) [शुल्व्-अच्] 1 A rope, string; ततो मन्त्रबलाच्छुल्वे तक्षके वज्रिणः करात् Bm. 1. 194; शुल्वं सुतस्य न तु तत्तदमुष्य माति Bhāg. 2. 7. 30. –2 Copper. –3 A sacrificial rite or act. –4 The proximity of water, a place near it. –5 A rule, law, an institute. –ल्वा, –ल्वी See above. –Comp. –अरिः sulphur. –जम् brass. –सूत्रम् N. of Sūtra work, containing mathematical calculations required for श्रौत rituals.

शुल्वलः A sage; Uṇ. 4. 118.

शुश्रू *f*. A mother; शिशोः शुश्रूषणाच्छुश्रूर्माता देहमनन्तरम् Bhāg. 12. 266. 33.

शुश्रूषक *a*. Attentive, obedient. –कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणम्, –णा [श्रु-सन् ल्युट्] 1 Desire to hear. –2 Service, attendance. –3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. –2 Service, attendance. –3 Dutifulness, obedience. –4 Reverence. –5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु *a*. Desirous to hear. –2 Desirous of serving or attending. –3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष् 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; अपि स्थाणुवदासीनः शुष्यन् परिगतः क्षुधा Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -*Caus.* (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg. 2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -*With* उद्, परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति Bg. 1. 29; स च विह्वलसत्त्वसंकुलः परिशुष्यन्नभवन् महाह्रदः Bk. 10. 42. -2 to pine, decay, wither; इमाः शून्यमया वाचः शुष्यमाणेन भाषिताः Rām. 3. 55. 36; अस्मत्कृते च परिशुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. -वि, -सम to be dried up.

शुषः, शुषी 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुषिः *f.* 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुषिर *a.* [शुष्-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. -**रः** 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -**रम्** 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क *p. p.* [शुष्-क्त] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स्म कुरुते करभोरूहारि शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि Śi. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयान्न शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -**ष्कम्** Anything dry (as wood, cowdung). -**Comp.** -**अङ्ग** *a.* emaciated. (-**ङ्गी**) 1 a lizard. -2 a crane. -**अन्नम्** rice in the husk. -**अर्शस्** *n.* dry swelling of the eyelids. -**आर्द्रम्** dry ginger. -**कलहः** 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. -2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -**कासः** dry cough. -**गानम्** singing with any accompaniment (as dancing). -**चर्चणम्** idle talk. -**पाकः** dry inflammation (of the eyes). -**रुदितम्** weeping without tears. -**वैरम्** groundless enmity. -**व्रणम्** a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लम् 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general. -*a.* Flesh-eating, carnivorous; L. D. B. -**ली** *f.* Dried flesh or flesh in general; L. D. B.

शुष्णः [शुष्-नः कित् Uṇ. 3. 12] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A demon.

शुष्मः [शुष्-मन् किच्च] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -**ष्मम्** 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् *m.* 1 Fire; Śi. 14. 22; सार्धं तेनानुजेनाप्रतिहतगतिना मारुतेनेव शुष्मा Śiva B. 2, 68; ऋतुशुष्ममहोष्मभिः N. 17. 168. -2 The Chitraka tree. -*n.* 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मिन् *a.* 1 Powerful, strong; प्रमथ्य चैद्यप्रमुखान् हि शुष्मिणः Bhāg. 1. 10. 29. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse, bull or elephant); शुष्मिणो यूथपस्येव वासितामनु धावतः Bhāg. 8. 12. 32; 3. 18. 19. -3 Brilliant, heroic; न ह्यहं परिपश्यामि वधे कञ्चन शुष्मिणः Mb. 7. 9. 26.

शूकः, -कम् 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; व्रतं च खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end; शालिशूकनिभाभासं प्रासूतेमं तदाङ्गना Rām. 7. 35. 21. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -7 Ferment, yeast. -**का** 1 A Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुहिली). -2 Grief; L. D. B. -**Comp.** -**कीटः, -कीटकः** a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -**धान्यम्** any awned grain (as barely). -**पिण्डिः, -ण्डी, -शिखा** the pointed beard of corn; निविशते यदि शूकशिखा पदे सृजति सा कियतीमिव न व्यथाम् N. 4. 11. -**शिम्बा, -शिम्बिका, -शिम्बी** cowach (कपिकच्छु), Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुहिली).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् *a.* Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः। पण्डिता एव जानन्ति सिंहशूकरयोर्बलम्॥ Subhāṣ. -**Comp.** -**इष्टः** a kind of grass (मुस्ता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूक्ष्म *a.* = सूक्ष्म q. v.

शूतिः *f.* Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच्-रक् पृषो॰ चस्य दः दीर्घः Uṇ. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of *Puruṣa*; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Ṛv. 10. 90. 12; or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87; and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; एकमेव तु शूद्रस्य प्रभुः कर्म समादिशत्। एतेषामेव वर्णानां शुश्रूषामनसूयया॥ Ms. 1. 9. -**Comp.** -**आर्ता** the Priyangu plant. -**आह्निकम्** the daily ceremonies or observances of a Śūdra. -**उदकम्** water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -**कृत्यम्, -धर्मः** the duties of a Śūdra. -**घ्न, -हन्** *a.* 1 killing a Śūdra. -2 the slayer of a Śūdra; एतदेव व्रतं कृत्स्नं षण्मासान् शूद्रहा चरेत् Ms. 11. 130. -**प्रियः** an onion. -**प्रेष्यः** a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -**भूयिष्ठ** *a.* consisting mostly of Śūdras; यद्राष्ट्रं शूद्रभूयिष्ठम् (विनश्यति) Ms. 8. 22. -**याजकः** one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -**राज्यम्** a country of which a Śūdra is a king; न शूद्रराज्ये निवसेत् Ms. 4. 61. -**वर्गः** the Śūdra or servile class. -**वृत्तिः** the occupation of a Śūdra; वैश्योऽजीवन् स्वधर्मेण शूद्रवृत्त्यापि वर्तयेत् Ms. 10. 98.

-शासनम् 1 dominion of a Sūdra. -2 a written bond of a Sūdra; L. D. B. -3 an edict addressed to Sūdras. **-संस्पर्शः** the touch of a Sūdra; अस्वर्ग्या ह्याहुतिः सा स्याच्छूद्रसंस्पर्शदूषिता Ms. 5. 104. **-सेवनम्** serving a Sūdra, being the servant of a Sūdra; Ms. 11. 69.

शूद्रा A woman of the Sūdra tribe. **-Comp. -भार्यः** one who has a Sūdra woman for his wife. **-वेदनम्** marrying a Sūdra woman. **-वेदिन्** *a.* marrying a Sūdra woman; शूद्रावेदी पतति Ms. 3. 16. **-सुतः** the son of a Sūdra woman (the father being of any caste); Ms. 9. 151, 153.

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Sūdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mrichchhakaṭika.

शून *p. p.* [श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे -क्त संप्र० दीर्घ Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five :- a fire-place, a grind-stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पञ्च शूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः। कण्डनी चोदकुम्भश्च बध्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.). See सूना.

शून्य *a.* [शूनायै प्राणिवधाय हितं रहस्यस्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, void. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनमलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Māl. 1. 17; see शून्यहृदय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगदविरतज्वालमन्तर्ज्वलामि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39. -6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अङ्गुलीयकशून्या मे अङ्गुलिः Ś. 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; मुहुरविशदवर्णा निद्रया शून्यशून्याम् Śi. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. **-न्यम्** 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दूषणशून्यबिन्दवः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -6 An ear-ring; शून्यकर्णः Amaru. **-Comp. -अशून्यम्** emancipation of the spirit even during a person's life (जीवन्मुक्ति). **-पदवी** the passage of the soul (ब्रह्मरन्ध्र). **-पालः** a substitute: त्वां हि मत्स्यो महीपालः शून्यपालमिहाकरोत् Mb. 4. 35. 11 (com. राज्ञोऽसंनिधाने पालकम्). **-मध्यः** a hollow reed. **-मनस्, -मनस्क** *a.* absent-minded, listless. **-मुख, -वदन** *a.* with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. **-वादः** the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. **-वादिन्** *m.* 1 an atheist. -2 a Buddhist. **-व्यापार** *a.* unoccupied. **-हृदय** *a.* 1 absent-minded; V. 2; कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शून्यहृदया शकुन्तला Ś. 4. -2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्यमय *a.* Fruitless, ineffective; इमाः शून्यमया वाचः शुष्यमाणेन भाषिताः Rām. 3. 55. 36.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर् I. 4 Ā. To hurt, injure, kill; शुशूरेऽरिशिरः शरैः Śi. 19. 108. -II. 10 U. (शूरयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous extertions; see शुर् also.

शूर *a.* [शूर्-अच्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; स्वाध्यायशूरैर्मुखैः Pañcharātram. 1. 5. **-रः** 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sāla tree. -6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Kriṣṇa; (hence the descendants of Sūra i. e. Yādavas also; cf. शूरः स्याद् यादवे भटे Medinī; ख्यातानि कर्माणि च यानि शौरेः शूराद्यस्तेष्वबला बभूवुः Bu. Ch. 1. 51). -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -9 A dog. -10 A cock. **-Comp. -कीटः** a contemptible warrior; लीयन्ते यत्र शत्रुप्रपतनविवशाः कोटिशः शूरकीटाः Mv. 6. 32. **-मानम्** arrogance, vaunting. **-मानिन्** *m.* a boaster, braggart. **-वादः** the Buddhist doctrine of non-existence. **-वादिन्** *a.* 1 a Buddhist. -2 an atheist. **-सेनः** *m.* pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; सा शूरसेनाधिपतिं सुषेणम् (उद्दिश्य) R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूर्-ल्यु] A kind of esculent root (Mar. सुरण).

शूरंमन्य *a.* One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प् 10 U. (शूर्पयति-ते) To measure.

शूर्पः, -र्पम् (शॄ-पः ऊश्च नित् Uṇ. 3. 26) A winnowing-basket; Ms. 5. 117. **-र्पः** A measure of two Droṇas. **-Comp. -कर्णः** an elephant. **-खारी** a kind of measure (= 16 द्रोणs). **-णखा** (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rāma and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakṣmaṇa and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rāma. This circumstance excited Sītā's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40.] **-वातः** wind produced by shaking a winnowing-basket. **-श्रुतिः** an elephant.

शूर्पकः N. of a demon, enemy of Cupid. **-Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः** Cupid; L. D. B.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Sūrpaṇakhā. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्मः, -शूर्मिः *m., f.*, **-शूर्मिका, -शूर्मी** 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल् 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः, -लम् [शूल्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Śiva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयःशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals; (बिभ्रत्) स्कन्धेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकम् Mk. 10. 21; Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. -10 Selling; selling or salable object; 'अट्टमन्नं शिवो वेदः शूलो विक्रय उच्यते' इति कोशः; अट्टशूला जनपदाः शिवशूलाश्चतुष्पथाः। केशशूलाः स्त्रियो राजन् भविष्यन्ति युगक्षये ॥ Mb. 3. 188. 42; अट्टशूलाः कतिपये पट्टनेऽस्मिन् प्रतिष्ठिताः Viś. Guṇa. 438. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'.) -Comp. -अग्रम् the point of a pike. -अङ्कः an epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्कम् अवसायुज्यमागताः Mb. 10. 7. 46. -अवतंसित *a.* impaled on a Śūla; पश्यतु पतिमथैव शूलावतंसितम् Dk. 2. 1. -आरोपः, -आरोपणम् impalement. -गवः an ox fit for a spit (an offering to Rudra). -ग्रन्थिः *f.* a kind of Dūrvā grass. -घातनम् iron-filings. -घ्न *a.* sedative, anodyne. -द्विष् *m.* asa foetida. -धन्वन्, -धर, -धारिन्, -भृत्, -पाणि, भृत् *m.* epithets of Śiva; अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्याम् Śi. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनम् white sochal salt. -पालः the keeper of a brothel. -योगः a particular grouping of stars. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -स्थ *a.* impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् *m.* asa foetida.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतम् Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* [शूल-ठन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -2 A cock. -3 One who impales criminals. -4 The illegitimate son of a Brāhmaṇa or Kṣatriya and a Śūdra woman. -कम् Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* [शूलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. -*m.* 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Śiva; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयाम् Me. 36; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig tree.

शूल्य *a.* [शूले-संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्यते Ś. 2; शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Deserving impalement. -ल्यम् Roasted meat. -Comp. -पाकः, -मांसम् roast meat.

शूष् 1 P. (शूषति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शूष *a.* 1 Resounding, shrill, loud, hissing. -2 High-spirited, bold. -षः 1 Loud or resounding note. -2 Spirit, vital strength, power. -षम् Strength; Naigh. 2. 9.

शृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [असृजं लाति ला-क पृषो॰] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -केलिः a kind of jujube. -जम्बुः, -म्बूः *f.* a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Śiva.

शृगालिका, शृगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृङ्खलः, -ला, -लम् [शृङ्गात् प्राधान्यात् स्खल्यते अनेन पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); अन्यैरप्यायतं नेहुर्वरत्राशृङ्खलादिभिः Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकटाक्षमालाशृङ्खलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनाबद्धशृङ्खलाम् Gīt. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तम्बेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकम् a variety of *Yamaka*; see तेन व्यातिनिरे भीमा भीमार्जनफलाननाः। न नानुकम्प्य विशिखाः शिखाधरजवाससः ॥ Ki. 15. 42.

शृङ्खलकः A chain. -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying); विशृङ्खलं शृङ्खलकाः प्रतस्थिरे Śi. 12. 7.

शृङ्खलित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शृङ्गम् [शृ-गन् पृषो॰ मुम् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 123] 1 A horn; वन्यैरिदानीं महिषैस्तदम्भः शृङ्गाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणाम् R. 16. 13; गाहन्तां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृङ्गैर्मुहुस्ताडितम् Ś. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शृङ्गं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 54.; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height; रक्षोलोकस्य सर्वस्य कः शृङ्गं छेत्तुमिच्छति Rām. 3. 31. 43. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy, eminence; शृङ्गं स दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः परेषामत्युच्छ्रितं न ममृषे न तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णोदकैः काञ्चनशृङ्गमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -14 Pride, self-respect; अवाप्य पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां न ते शृङ्गमवर्धत Mb. 3. 30. 10 (com. शृङ्गं प्रभुत्वाभिमानः). -15 The stick (काण्ड) of an arrow with a horn-like knob; शृङ्गमभिर्बभूवास्य भल्लः सोमो विशांपते Mb. 8. 34. 18. -16 A particular military array; Mb. 6. -17 The female breast. -Comp. -अन्तरम् space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -कन्दः, -कन्दकः Trapa Bispinosa (Mar. शिंगाडा). -ग्राहिका 1 direct manner. -2 (in logic) taking singly. -जः an arrow. (-जम्) aloe-wood. -प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. -वेरम् 1 N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzāpura; आससाद महाबाहुः

शृङ्गवेरपुरं प्रति Rām. 2. 50. 26; U. 1. 21 (v. l.). -2 ginger. -वेरकम् ginger.

शृङ्गकः, -कम् 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृङ्गवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शृङ्गाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -टम् A place where four roads meet.

शृङ्गाटकः A mountain with three peaks. -कम् 1 A place where four roads meet; तां शून्यशृङ्गाटकवेश्मरथ्यां Rām. 2. 71. 45; Mb. 4. 68. 25; इमां शृङ्गाटकरथ्यां विटसभां प्रविशामि Avimāraka 3; Bhāg. 9. 10. 17. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door; 'शृङ्गाटकं भवेद् द्वारि कण्टके च चतुष्पथे' इति मेदिनी; Bhāg. 8. 15. 16.

शृङ्गाटिका A cross-road; Daṇḍaviveka, G. O. S. 52, p. 297.

शृङ्गारः [शृङ्गं कामोद्रेकमृच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्] 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:-- संभोगशृङ्गार and विप्रलम्भशृङ्गार q. q. v. v.); शृङ्गारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gīt. 1; (it is thus defined :-- पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा। स शृङ्गार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः॥ See S. D. 210 also).. -2 Love, passion, sexual love; शृङ्गारैकरसः स्वयं नु मदनो मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 10. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sextual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant; वर्षन्तः शममानयन्नुपलसच्छृङ्गारलेखायुधाः Śi. 17. 69. -6 A mark in general. -रम् 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love-gesture; शृङ्गारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. -भाषितम् amorous talk. -भूषणम् red-lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -लज्जा shame or modesty caused by love. -विधिः, -वेशः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. -सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृङ्गारकः Love. -कम् Red-lead. -a. Horned.

शृङ्गारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृङ्गारिन् a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red-lead. -m. 1 An impassioned lover. 2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see ताम्बूल.

शृङ्गिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शृङ्गिकम् A kind of poison. -का 1 A kind of birch tree. -2 A kind of missile or catapult; लोहचर्मवती चापि सामिः सगुडशृङ्गिका Mb. 3. 15. 8.

शृङ्गिणः A ram.

शृङ्गिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृङ्गिन् a. (-णी f.) [शृङ्गमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. -m. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 N. of one of Śiva's attendants; शृङ्गी भृङ्गी रिटिस्तुण्डी Ak. -7 A bull; शृङ्ग्यमिदंष्ट्रयसिजलद्विजकण्टकेभ्यः Bhāg. 10. 8. 25.

शृङ्गी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. -कनकम् gold used for ornaments. -विषम् a kind of plant having a poisonous root.

शृणिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै शृणिः H. 2. 124.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked; अयं सर्वः समस्ताङ्गः शृतः कृष्णमृगो मया Rām. 2. 56. 28 (some editions give श्रित for शृत). -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.). -Comp. -पाक a. thoroughly cooked or boiled. -शीत a. boiled and cooked again.

शृदरः A serpent.

शृध् I. 1 Ā. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional) (शर्धते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्धति-ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्धयति-ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृद्ध p. p. 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -3 The anus, also शृधू.

शॄ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces; (-डिण्डीरपिण्ड) प्रायास्रभारघोरं पशुमिव परशुः पर्वशस्त्वां शृणातु Mv. 3. 32. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रसभेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. -*Pass.* (शीर्यते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. -*With* अव or वि to seize away. (-*Pass.*) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेक् 1 Ā. To go; L. D. B.

शेकुः A kind of grass; P. VIII. 3. 97.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्यादथवेन्दुशेखरम् Ku. 5. 78; 7. 42; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबन्धूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Śi. 11. 46; 4. 50; मगधदेशशेखरीभूता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk.; शीर्षे च शेखरको नित्यम् Nāg. 3. 2. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of *Dhruva* or burden of a song. -रम् Cloves.

शेखरित *a.* 1 Crested, tufted, peaked. -2 Made into a chaplet or diadem.

शेपः, शेपस् *n.*, **शेफः, -फम्, -शेफस्** *n* 1 The penis; बृहच्छेफाण्डपिण्डिका: Mb. 10. 7. 39. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail. -**Comp.** -**स्तम्भः** morbid rigidity and erection of the penis.

शेपालः, -लम् Vitex Negundo (Mar. निर्गुंडी).

शेफालिः, -ली, शेफालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगन्धमनोहराणि Ṛs. 3. 14.

शेमुषी 1 Intellect, understanding; स्वशेमुषीविशेषेण वशीकृतमहीतलम् Śiva B. 5. 3. -2 Resolve, purpose, intention.

शेरुः [शी-उर Uṇ. 4. 112] Dozing, sleeping.

शेल् 1 P. (शेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शेलुः Cordia Myxa (Mar. भोकर); Ms. 5. 6.

शेव् 1 Ā. To worship; see सेव्.

शेवः [शुक्रपाते सति शेते, शी-वन् Uṇ. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -**वम्** 1 The penis (also शेवा). -2 Happiness. -3 Hail! (exclamation addressed to deities). -**Comp.** -**धिः** 1 a valuable treasure; जानाम्यहं शेवधिरित्यनित्यम् Kaṭh. 2. 10; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष माम् Ms. 2. 144; सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसाम् Māl. 6. 18; नाशेवधिर्बन्धुषु नाप्यदाता Bu. Ch. 2. 11. -2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवलम् [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवाल See शेवल.

शेष *a.* [शिष्-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4; 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 89; रम्भे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110 (v. l.); Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -**षः, -षम्** 1 (*a*) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च। पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत्॥ Chāṇ. 40; अध्वशेष Me. 40; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (*b*) 1 Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. -**षः** 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Viṣṇu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Śeṣa). -6 An elephant. -7 Subsidiary अङ्ग; something which is declared as being subservient to something else; शेषः परार्थत्वात् MS. 3. 1. 2 (यस्तु अत्यन्तं परार्थस्तं वयं शेष इति ब्रूमः ŚB.); शेषो हि सादनम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 76. -8 Favour (प्रसाद); 'शेषः संकर्षणे वधे अनन्ते ना प्रसादे च' इति मेदिनी; नैवंशीलाः शेषमिहाप्नुवन्ति Mb. 1. 197. 24. -**षा** The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तस्यै स्त्रियस्ताः प्रददुः शेषां युयुजुराशिषः Bhāg. 10. 53. 50; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; Ś. 3. -**षम्** The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. -2 in other cases; as in शेषे षष्ठी.) -**Comp.** -**अन्नम्** leavings of food. -**अवस्था** old age. -**कालः** the time of death. -**जातिः** *f.* assimilation of residues; (in alg.) reduction of fractions of residues. -**पतिः** a manager. -**भागः** the remainder. -**भोजनम्** the eating of leavings; गृहस्थस्य......त्यागः शेषभोजनम् Kau. A. 1. 3. -**रात्रिः** the last watch of the night. -**रूपिन्** *a.* appearing to be secondary. -**शयनः, -शायिन्** *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu.

शेष्य *a.* To be ignored, neglected.

शैक्य *a.* 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked; शैक्यां व्यालीमिवात्युग्रां वज्रकल्पामयोमयीम् Mb. 9. 11. 51. -**क्यः** 1 A kind of sling (Mar. कावड, शिंकें); धारयन्ति महीं यां च शैक्यो नागमूर्तं तथा Mb. 12. 342. 17. -2 A pot kept in such sling; शैक्यं रुक्मसहस्रस्य बहुरत्नविभूषितम् Mb. 2. 49. 27 (see Nīlakaṇṭha com.). -**अयसम्** Damasked steel; शक्रदेवाय चिक्षेप सर्वशैक्यायसीं गदाम् Mb. 6. 54. 24; शैक्यायसानि वर्माणि कांस्यानि च समन्ततः 7. 119. 42 (com. शैक्यायसानि शोणितायोमयानि).

शैक्षः [शिक्षां वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Śikṣā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro. -*a.* Well familiar with the studies or sciences; expert; Mb. 6. 97. 28 (com. शैक्षं शस्त्रादिशिक्षासंपन्नम्).

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Śikṣā.

शैक्ष्यम् Learning, proficiency.

शैखः The offspring of an outcaste (व्रात्य) Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 10. 21.

शैखरिकः, -रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शैखिन *a.* Relating to a peacock.

शैख्य *a.* Pointed.

शैघ्रम्, शैघ्र्यम् [शीघ्र-ष्यञ्] 1 Quickness, rapidity. -2 The equation of the second epicycle.

शैत्यम् [शीत-ष्यञ्] Cold, coldness, frigidity; शैत्यं हि यत् सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिलिक *a.* Loose, lax, idle.

शैथिल्यम् [शिथिलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice. -5 Unsteadiness. -6 Vacancy (of gaze). -7 Negligence.

शैनेयः N. of Sātyaki; गच्छ शैनेय जानीहि Mb. 12. 53. 10.

शैन्याः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of Śini.

शैब्य See शैव्य.

शैरसम् The head of a bedstead.

शैल *a.* (-ली *f.*) [शिलाः सन्त्यस्य प्रज्ञा॰अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony; शैलानीव च दृश्यन्ते Mb. 5. 100. 11; शैली दारुमयी लौही... प्रतिमाष्टविधा स्मृता Bhāg. 11. 27. 12. -2 Stone-like, rigid. -लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chāṇ. 55; शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. -लम् 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. -4 A heap of stones; तेनाभिपतिता दावं शैलेन महता भृशम् Mb. 1. 227. 52. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रम् the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2 an attendant on an idol. -3 a lion. -4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himālaya. -आख्यम् 1 benzoin. -2 a fragrant resinous substance. -इन्द्रस्थः the birch tree. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -गन्धम् a kind of sandal. -गुरु *a.* as heavy as a mountain. (-रुः) N. of the Himālaya. -जम् 1 benzoin. -2 bitumen. -जनः a mountaineer; स्थिता कथं शैलजनाशुगे धृतिः Ki. 14. 10. -जा, तनया, -पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -धरः an epithet of Kriṣṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पतिः the Himālaya. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -पुष्पम् bitumen. -बीजम् the marking-nut plant. -भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रन्ध्रम् a cave, cavern. -शिबिरम् the ocean. -संभूतम् red chalk. -सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; चिरानियमकृशोऽपि शैलसारः Ki. 10. 14. -सेतुः a stone-bridge.

शैलकम् 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Śiva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिकम् = शैलकम्.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शीलमेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ङीपि यलोपः] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेणाचार्याणामियं शैली यत् स्वाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयन्ति । Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत् सामान्येनाभिधाय विशेषेण विवृणोति । -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूषः [शिलूषस्य अपत्यम् अण् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer; शैलूषतुन्नवायान्नं कृतघ्नस्यान्नमेव च Ms. 4. 214; आः शैलूषापसद Ve. 1; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलूषजनं व्याहरन्ति *ibid*; अवाप्य शैलूष इवैष भूमिकाम् Śi. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The *Bilva* tree. -षी An actress, female dancer; अकालज्ञाऽसि सैरन्ध्रि शैलूषीव विरोदिषि Mb. 4. 16. 43.

शैलूषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. -की An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) [शिलायां भवः ढक्] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिषण्णः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. -यम् 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगन्धीनि शिलातलानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयनद्धेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. -यी N. of Pārvatī.

शैल्य *a.* (-ल्या *f.*) Stony. -ल्यम् Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (-वी *f.*) [शिवो देवताऽस्य अण्] Relating to the god Śiva. -वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -3 The thorn-apple. -वम् N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas, of a Śāstra or Tantra.

शैवलः [शी-वलच् Uṇ 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यम् Ś. 1. 20; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. -लम् A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kriṣṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवम् [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen); शैशवात् प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियाम् U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानाम् R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (-री *f.*) [शिशिर-अण्] 1 Belonging to the cold or dewy (शिशिर) season; यस्य वै शैशिरे काले तडागे सलिलं भवेत् Mb. 13. 58. 13. -2 Icy, covered with ice (हिममय); ततोऽहं वचनात्तस्य गिरिमारुह्य शैशिरम् Mb. 3. 167. 15. -रः A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैशुमार *a.* Figuring like Śiśumāra (Dolphin); प्रयाति चक्रं नृप शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

शैश्न्यः Sexual enjoyment.

शैषः The cool season.

शैषिक *a.* Relating to the remainder (शेष).

शैष्योपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्यति, शात or शित, *pass.* शायते; *Caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच्-घञ्] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. **-Comp.** **-अग्निः**, **-अनलः** the fire of grief. **-अपनोदः** removal of grief. **-अभिभूत**, **-आकुल**, **-आविष्ट**, **-उपहत**, **-विह्वल** *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. **-अरिः** the Kadamba tree. **-कर्षित** *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. **-चर्चा** indulgence in grief. **-नाशः** the Aśoka tree. **-निहत** *a.* overcome with sorrow. **-परायण**, **-लालस** *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. **-रुग्ण** *a.* broken down with sorrow. **-विकल** *a.* overwhelmed with grief. **-स्थानम्** any cause of sorrow.

शोकिन् *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनम् Grief, sorrow, lamentation; also शोचना in the same sense.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; शोच्या च प्रियदर्शना च मदनक्लिष्टेयमालक्ष्यते Ś. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n.* [शुच्-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] 1 Light, lustre, radiance; दिव्यं विचित्रविबुधाग्र्यविमानशोचिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 26. -2 A flame. **-Comp.** **-केशः** (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शोटीर्यम् Valour, heroism.

शोठ *a.* [शुठ्-अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. **-ठः** 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण् 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (-णा or -णी *f.*) [शोण्-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिरुत्तंसयिष्यति कचांस्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; आस्वादितद्विरदशोणितशोणशोभाम् Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. **-णः** 1 Crimson, the red colour; उरुक्रमस्याधरशोणशोणिमा Bhāg. 1. 11. 2. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse; शोण इति वर्णवचनोऽश्वजातिगतं वर्णं वदति नान्यम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 41. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pāṭaliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहीत् पार्थिववाहिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरङ्गः R. 7 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. -7 A ruby; L. D. B. **-णम्** 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. **-Comp.** **-अम्बुः** N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. **-अश्मन्** *m.*, **-उपलः** 1 a red stone. -2 a ruby. **-पद्मम्** a red lotus. **-पुष्पकः** the Kovidāra tree. **-रत्नम्** a ruby. **-हयः** the epithet of द्रोणाचार्य; ततः शोणहयः क्रुद्धश्चतुर्दन्त इव द्विपः Mb. 7. 16. 19.

शोणित *a.* [शोण्-इतच्] 1 Red, purple; crimson. **-णम्** 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. **-Comp.** **-आह्वयम्** saffron. **-उक्षित** *a.* blood-stained. **-उपलः** a ruby. **-चन्दनम्** red sandal. **-प** *a.* blood-sucking. **-पारणा** a meal of blood or flesh-meat. **-पित्तम्** hemorrhage. **-पुरम्** N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa. **-भृत्** one having a body (शरीरिन्); स शूलभृच्छोणितभृत् करालस्तं कर्मभिर्विदितं वै स्तुवन्ति Mb. 13. 158. 14. **-वर्णनम्** description of the properties of blood. **-शर्करा** sugar of honey.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness; उरुक्रमस्याधरशोणशोणिमा Bhāg. 1. 11. 2.

शोथः [Uṇ. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. **-Comp.** **-घ्न**, **जित्** *a.* removing swellings, discutient. **-घ्नः**, **-घ्नी**, **-जित्** Bœrhavia Procumbens (Mar. तांबडा पुनर्नवा). **-जिह्वः** hog-weed. **-रोगः** dropsy. **-हृत्** *a.* discutient. (*-m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध्-घञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (-का or -धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. **-कः** 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. **-कम्** A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. **-नम्** 1 (*a*) Purifying, cleansing. (*b*) Cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors; (शपथं) करोतु परिषन्मध्ये शोधनार्थं ममैव च Rām. 7. 95. 6. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement; अज्ञानभुक्तं तूत्तार्यं शोध्यं वाप्याशु शोधनैः Ms. 11. 160. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. -11 Removal, eradication; कण्टकानां च शोधनम् Ms. 1. 115. **-नः** The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requited, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved, exculpated; अथ मूलमनाहार्य प्रकाशक्रयशोधितः Ms. 8. 202.

शोध्य *a.* [शुध्-णिच् ण्य] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. **-ध्यः** An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शु-फन्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. **-Comp.** -घ्नी a पुनर्नवा with red flowers. -जित्, -हृत् m. the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्यु] 1 Shining, splendid; Mb. 4. 42. 12 (com. शुफलः शोभनभल्लिकः). -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -6 Correct, right. -नः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -ना 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तदिदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यप्रियसंगमं वपुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q.v.). -नम् 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus. -3 An ornament. -4 Virtue. -5 Tin. **-Comp.** -आचरितम् virtuous practice.

शोभनकः The Sobhāñjana tree (Mar. शेवगा).

शोभनिकः A kind of actor.

शोभनीय *a.* Handsome, lovely; भट्टिनि, सर्वशोभनीयं सुरूपं नाम Pratimā 1.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभाम् Ś. 1. 19; Me. 54, 61 (v.l.). (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभैव मन्दरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना Śi. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.). -6 Distinguished merit. -7 Colour, hue. -8 Wish, desire. **-Comp.** -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree (Mar. शेवगा).

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining, becoming; धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलम् Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोली Yellow turmeric.

शोषः [शुष्-घञ्] Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविक्लवाम् Ku. 4. 39; so आस्यशोषः, कण्ठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः &c.; पुनः शोषं गमिष्यामि निरम्बुर्निरवग्रहः Mb. 3. 7. 5. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद् रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Suśr.; शोषोत्सर्गे कर्मभिर्देहमोक्षे सरस्वत्यः श्रेयसे संप्रवृत्ताः Mb. 13. 76. 12. **-Comp.** -संभवम् the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी Ś. 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णम् 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषयित्नुः [शुष्-इत्नुच् Uṇ. 3. 29] The sun.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिन्धुः Subhāṣ. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शोषिणी Ether.

शौकम् 1 A flock of parrots. -2 A kind of coitus. -3 Sorrowfulness.

शौक्तम् *a.* (-क्ती *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयम्, **-शौक्तेयम्** A pearl.

शौक्र *a.* (-क्री *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] 1 Seminal. -2 Relating to the planet Śukra.

शौक्ल *a.* Relating to what is pure, clean, or undefiled; किं जन्मभिस्त्रिभिर्वेह शौक्लसावित्रयाज्ञिकैः Bhāg. 4. 31. 10.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौक्ल्यम् Whiteness, clearness; शौक्ल्यं गताः कुन्तलाः Sūkti. 5. 81.

शौङ्गेयः 1 N. of Garuḍa. -2 A falcon, hawk.

शौचम् [शुचेर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यम् Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative; अपि यत्र त्वया राम कृतं शौचं पुरा पितुः। तत्राहमपि हत्वा त्वां शौचं कर्तास्मि भार्गव ॥ Mb. 5. 178. 60. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -6 Water (of libation); पुनीहि पादरजसा गृहान्नो गृहमेधिनाम्। यच्छौचेनानुतृप्यन्ति पितरः साग्नयः सुराः ॥ Bhāg. 10. 41. 13. **-Comp.** -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः A privy.

शौचिकः 1 A cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौट् 1 P. (शौटति) To be proud or haughty.

शौटीर *a.* [शौटिः ईरन् Uṇ 4. 31] 1 Liberal, munificent. -2 Proud, haughty, proud of (in comp.); शौटीरशूरसदशमनीकजनसंसदि Mb. 5. 162. 31; विक्रमशौटीरः 3. 252. 21. -रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic, one who has given up worldly pursuits; Mb. 12. 83. 44 (com. शौटीरः प्रगल्भः।). -4 An upstart. -रम् manliness.

शौटीर्यम् 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness; अद्य चारित्रशौटीर्यं त्वां प्राप्य विनिवर्तितम् Rām. 2. 73. 23; Mb. 1. 2. 236. -2 Prowess, heroism; एतच्छौटीर्ययुक्तं ते मच्छन्दवशवर्तिनः Rām. 3. 42. 6.

शौड् 1 P. (शौडति) See शौट्.

शौण्ड *a.* (**–ण्डी** *f.*) [शुण्डायां सुरायाम् अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. –2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौण्ड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. –3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अक्षशौण्ड, दानशौण्ड &c.

शौण्डि *a.* 1 Skilled in; शरासनं संयुगशौण्डिरादधे Bhāg. 1. 16. 11. –2 Fond of, devoted to.

शौण्डिकः, शौण्डिन् *m.* [शुण्डा सुरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इनि वा] A distiller and seller of spirtuous liquors, a vintner. **–की, –नी** A female vintner; पयोऽपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11. **–Comp.** **–आगारः** a liquor-shop.

शौण्डिकेयः A demon.

शौण्डी Long pepper.

शौण्डिर, शौण्डीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. –2 Elevated, raised up. –3 Capable, competent (समर्थ); यथा लोवमशौण्डीरं शौण्डीरः क्षत्रियर्षभः Rām. 2.23.7. **–रम्** Haughtiness, pride; आसन्नशौण्डीरमपेतसाध्वसम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 21.

शौण्डीर्यम् 1 Heroism; शौण्डीर्यं धृतिविनयं दयां स्वपक्षे Pañcharātram 2. 54. –2 Pride, haughtiness.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (**–द्री** *f.*) [शूद्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe; शौद्राणि कर्माणि च ब्राह्मणः सन् Mb. 12. 62. 4. **–द्रः** The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौनम् Meat kept at a slaughter-house; निमजतश्च मत्स्यादाञ्शौनं वल्लूरमेव च Ms. 5. 13. –*a.* Relating or belonging to a dog; जनिऽहं धर्मतोऽऽस्मानं शौनांगुत्सृज जाघनीम् Mb. 12. 141. 84.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the Ṛigveda Prātiśākhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A butcher; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुन्तिकामिव U. 1. 45. –2 A bird catcher, hunter. –3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. –2 The betel-nut tree. **–भम्** The city of Hariśchandra.

शौभाञ्जनः N. of a tree; see शोभाञ्जन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. –2 A hunter, fowler; इति चिन्तयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Viṣṇu or Kriṣṇa. –2 Of Balarāma. –3 Of Vasudeva; स संस्कृत्य नरश्रेष्ठं मातुलं शौरिमात्मनः Mb. 1.2. 58; Bhāg. 3. 1. 27. –4 The planet Saturn.

शौर्प *a.* (**–र्पी** *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing basket; P. V. 1. 26.

शौर्यम् [शूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलम् Bh. 2. 39; नये च शौर्ये च वसन्ति संपदः Subhāṣ. –2 Strength, power, might. –3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरभटी. **–Comp.** **–करणम्** prowess. **–कर्मन्** heroic deed; शौर्यकर्मापदेशैश्च कुर्युस्तेषां समागमम् Ms. 9. 268.

शौलः A particular part of a plough.

शौल्कः, शौल्किकः [शुल्के तदादानेऽधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्फम् Anethum Sowa (Mar. शोपा).

शौल्वि (ल्बि) कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (**–वी** *f.*) [श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine; अथातः शौव उद्गीथः Ch. Up. 1. 12. 1. **–वम्** 1 A pack of dogs. –2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) 1 Canine. –2 Having the qualities of a dog. **–नम्** 1 The nature of a dog. –2 The progeny of a dog.

शौव *a.* Relating to the morrow.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) [श्वस्-ठक् तुट् च] Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral; P. IV. 3. 15.

शौवापद *a.* (**–दी** *f.*) [श्वापद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast; A. Rām. –2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. –2 A habitual eater of flesh. **–लम्** The price of dried meat.

श्चुत् See श्च्युत् below.

श्च्युत् 1 P. [श्च्योतति] 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराः श्च्योतन्ति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Śi. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. –2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. –With नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्च्योतन्ते सुतनु कबरीबिन्दवो यावदेते Māl. 8. 2.

श्चो (श्च्यो) तः, श्चो (श्च्यो) तनम् Oozing, flowing, exuding; भिन्नेन्दुनिष्यन्दमानामृतश्च्योत... Māl. 5. 23.

श्नम् A technical term used by Pāṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्ना A technical term used by Pāṇini for ना, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्नु A technical term used by Pāṇini for नु, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्मन् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. –2 The body. –3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

श्मशानम् [श्मानः शवाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आनच् डिच Tv.] 1 A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः Subhāṣ. –2 An oblation to deceased ancestors. **–Comp.** **–अग्निः** the fire of a burning ground. **–आलयः** a cemetery. **–गोचर** *a.* frequenting

burning grounds; श्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितम् Ms. 10. 39. –निवासिन्, –वर्तिन्, –वासिन् *m.* a ghost. –भाज्, –वासिन् *m.* epithets of Śiva. –वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery; Kau. A. 2. 4; Māl. 5. –वेश्मन् *m.* 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 a spirit, ghost. –वैराग्यम् temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. –शूलः, –लम् an impaling stake in a cemetery; श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73. –साधनम् performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* [श्म मुखं श्रूयते लक्ष्यतेऽनेन श्रु-डु; Uṇ. 5. 28] The beard, moustache; हिरण्यश्मश्रुर्हिरण्यकेशः Ch. Up. 1. 6. 6; ज्योतिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु कण्ठनालादपातयत् R. 15. 52. –Comp. –करः a barber. –कर्मन् shaving. –धरः bearded. –प्रवृद्धिः *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. –मुखी a woman with a beard. –वर्धकः a barber. –शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

श्मश्रुल *a.* [श्मश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच्] Having a beard, bearded; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्महीं (तस्तार) R. 4. 63; Ms. 11. 105.

श्मील् 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्मीलनम् Winking, twinkling.

श्मीलितम् A wink, blink.

श्यान *p.p.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Gone. –2 Coagulated, congealed. –3 Thick, sticky, viscous. –4 Shrunk, dry; slim; शनैः श्यानीभूताः सितजलधरच्छेदपुलिनैः (सरितः) Mu. 3. 7 (v. l.); शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. –नम् Smoke.

श्याम *a.* [श्यै-मक Uṇ. 1. 134] Black, dark-blue, dark coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणम् M. 3. 5; श्यामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. –2 Brown. –3 Shady, dusky. –4 Dark-green. –मः 1 The black colour. –2 The green colour. –3 A cloud. –4 The cuckoo. –5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च कालिन्दीतटे वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. –6 The thorn-apple. –7 The Tamāla tree; दृश्यन्ते बन्धुजीवाश्च श्यामाश्च गिरिसानुषु Rām. 4. 30. 62. –मम् 1 Sea-salt. –2 Black pepper. –Comp. –अङ्ग *a.* dark. (–ङ्गः) the planet Mercury. –आनन *a.* having a black face; निर्जित्य च निजामस्य श्यामाननमयीं चमूम् Śiva B. 3. 45. –कण्ठः 1 an epithet of Śiva (नीलकण्ठ). –2 a peacock. –कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse-sacrifice (अश्वमेध). –काण्डा, ग्रन्थिः a kind of Dūrvā grass. –पत्रः the *tamāla* tree. –भास्, –रुचि *a.* glossy-black. –वल्ली black pepper. –शबलौ the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama; cf. (श्वानौ) चतुरक्षौ शबलौ सांधुना पथा Ṛv. 10. 14. 10. –सुन्दरः an epithet of Kriṣṇa.

श्यामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कङ्गु). –2 A gramineous plant. –कम् A kind of grass; cf. श्यामाक.

श्यामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, blackish; दशरथतनयं श्यामलं शान्तमूर्तिम् Rāma-rakṣā 26; निशितश्यामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; Śi. 18. 36; श्यामलानोकहश्रीः U. 2. 25. –लः 1 Black colour. –2 Black pepper. –3 A large bee. –4 The sacred fig-tree. –ला N. of Durgā.

श्यामलिका The indigo plant.

श्यामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्यामां श्यामलिमान-मानयत भोः सान्द्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1; तदीयधूमैरिव धूसराङ्गाः क्षोणिभुजः श्यामलिमानमापुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्यामा 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सान्द्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1. –2 Shade, shadow. –3 A dark woman. –4 A kind of woman (यौवन-मध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Śi. 8. 36; Me. 84; or शीते सुखोष्णसर्वाङ्गी ग्रीष्मे या सुखशीतला । तप्तकाञ्चनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री श्यामेति कथ्यते according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). –5 A woman who has borne no children. –6 A cow. –7 Turmeric. –8 The female cuckoo. –9 The Priyaṅgu creeper; कृत्वा श्यामाविटपसदृशं स्रस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम् M. 2. 7; Me. 106. –10 The indigo plant. –11 The holy basil. –12 The seed of the lotus. –13 N. of the Yamunā. –14 N. of several plants. –15 A name or form of Durgā (worshipped by the Tāntrikas). –Comp. –चरः a demon, Rākṣasa.

श्यामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्यामाकमुष्टि-परिवर्धितको जहाति Ś. 4. 13 (also श्यामक).

श्यामायते Den. Ā. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्यामायते न युष्मासु यः काञ्चनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्यामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपाङ्गयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैः शनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदम् Ku. 5. 21. –2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.): हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्यामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्यालः [श्यै-कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्यालकः 1 A wife's brother. –2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली A wife's sister.

श्याव *a.* (–वा or –वी *f.*) [श्यै-वन् Uṇ. 1. 141] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky; कृष्णश्यावच्छविच्छायः षण्मासान् मृत्यु-लक्षणम् Mb. 12. 317. 13. –2 Bay, brown. –वः The brown colour. –वा Night. –Comp. –तैलः the mango tree. –दत्, –दन्त, –दन्तक *a.* brown-toothed; तया सूर्याभि-निर्मुक्तः कुनखी श्यावदन्नपि Mb. 12. 34. 3; प्रेष्यो ग्रामस्य राज्ञश्च कुनखी श्यावदन्तकः Ms. 3. 153.

श्येत *a.* (–ता or –नी *f.*) White; ज्योत्स्नाशङ्कामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी Ki. 5. 31 (com. तकारस्य च नकारः–श्येतशब्दान् ङीप्). –तः The white colour.

श्येनः [श्यै-इनन् Uṇ. 2. 45] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -6 A kind of array in battle. -Comp. -**अवपातः** the swoop of a hawk; श्येनावपातचकिता वनवर्तिकेव Mal. 8. 8. -**कपोतीय** *a.* (from Śibi story) sudden (calamity). -**करणम्, करणिका** 1 burning on a separate funeral pile. -2 a hawk-like, *i. e.* rash and desperate, act. -**चित्, -जीविन्** *m.* falconer; Ms. 3. 164. -**पातः** the swoop of a hawk or eagle; वडवे इव संयुक्ते श्येनपाते दिवौकसाम् Mb. 3.133. 26.

श्यै 1 Ā. (श्यायते, श्यान, शीत or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्यैनंपाता [श्येनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् मुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase; इह विहरणैः श्यैनंपातां स्वैरवधारयन् N. 19. 12.

श्यैनिकशास्त्रम् The science of hunting; Gīrvāṇa.

श्योणाकः, श्योनाकः N. of a tree, Bignonia Indica (Mar. टिंडा).

श्रङ्क् 1 Ā. (श्रङ्कते) To go, creep.

श्रङ्ग् 1 P. (श्रङ्गति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणति, श्राणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); विश्राणयन्तो रत्नानि विविधानि बहूनि च Rām. 4. 25. 31; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातम् R. 5. 1.

श्रत् *ind.* A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् I. 1, 9 P. (श्रथति, श्रथ्नाति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रथति, श्राथयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To untie, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. (श्रथयति-ते) 1 To make efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

श्रथनम् 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

श्रद्धान *a.* Having faith, trustful, believing; अज्ञश्चाश्रद्दधानश्च संशयात्मा विनश्यति Bg. 4. 40; Ms. 7. 86.

श्रद्धानम् Faith, belief.

श्रद्धा 3 U. 1 To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थम् Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः श्रद्दधुरनार्जवं नरेषु Śi. 8. 11; 9. 69; U. 7. 6; श्रद्दधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. -2 To consent, assent.

श्रद्ध *a.* Believing, trusting.

श्रद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतम् Ś. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; अयतिः श्रद्धयोपेतो योगात् चलितमानसः Bg. 6. 37; 7. 21; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैनेन्द्ररहस्यलुब्धाः श्रद्धां विधास्यन्ति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13; युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman. -Comp. -**जाड्यम्** blind faith.

श्रद्धापनम् A means of inspiring faith.

श्रद्धालु *a.* [श्रद्धा-आलुच्] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमश्रद्धालुना भर्त्रा Ratn. 1. -**लुः** *f.* A pregnant woman longing for anything.

श्रद्धेय *a.* Trustworthy; श्रद्धेया विप्रलब्धारः Ki. 11. 35.

श्रन्थ् I. 1 Ā. (श्रन्थते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (श्रथ्नाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly. -III. 1, 10 P. To bind together, to compose; L. D. B.

श्रन्थः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Viṣṇu.

श्रन्थनम् 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding. -4 Composing (a book).

श्रन्थित *p. p.* 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

श्रपणम्, -णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething. -**णः** Cooking fire (आहवनीय or गार्हपत्य).

श्रपित *p. p.* Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -**तम्** Boiled meat &c. -**ता** Rice-gruel.

श्रम् 4 P. (श्राम्यति, श्रान्त) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्ता शेते रजनिरमणी गाढमुरसि K. P. 10; Śi. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो वृन्दानि त्वरयति पथि श्राम्यतां प्रोषितानाम् Me. 101. -*Caus.* (श्रश्रामयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c. -2 To overcome, conquer, subdue.

श्रमः [श्रम्-घञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्यक् कविरेव कवेः श्रमम् Subhāṣ.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयन्ते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमम् R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress; देशकालविचारीदं श्रमव्यायामनिःस्वनम् Mb. 14. 45. 2. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (*a*) Exercise; अयोदण्डेन च श्रममकरोत् K. 76. (*b*) Especially military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -7 = आश्रम q. v.; तदा स पर्यावव्रते श्रमाय Mb. 3. 114. 5. -Comp. -**अम्बु** *n.*, -**जलम्**, -**सलिलम्** perspiration, sweat; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषाम् Ki. 7. 5. -**आर्त** *a.* oppressed by fatigue; Ms. 8. 67.

–कर्षित *a.* worn out by fatigue. –घ्नी Cucurbita Lagenaria (Mar. दुध्या भोपळा). –भञ्जनी the Nāgavela plant. –विनोदः the act of dispelling fatigue. –साध्य *a.* to be accomplished by dint of labour. –स्थानम् a drill-ground, gymnasium &c.

श्रमण *a.* (–णा, –णी *f.*) [श्रम्-युच्] 1 Labouring, toiling. –2 Low, base, vile. –3 Naked. –णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general; श्रमणोऽश्रमणः (भवति) Bri. Up. 4. 3. 22; Mb. 12. 154. 21; Bhāg. 5. 3. 20. –2 A Buddhist or Jain ascetic. –3 A beggar. –णा,–णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. –2 A lovely woman. –3 A woman of low caste. –4 A hard-working woman. –5 Bengal madder. –6 The spikenard. –णम् Toil, exertion.

श्रमणायते Den. Ā. To become a beggar, monk or ascetic.

श्रमिन् *a.* 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. –2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. –3 Tiring, fatiguing.

श्रम्भ् 1 Ā. (श्रम्भते, श्रब्ध) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. –2 To err. –3 To trust, confide.

श्रयः, श्रयणम् [श्रि-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; (see आश्रय).

श्रवः [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुखश्रव; अप्यदृष्टं श्रवादेव पुरुषं धर्मचारिणम् Mb. 13. 104. 10. –2 The ear; इन्द्रनीलोत्पलश्रवाः Rām. 3. 42. 16. –3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. –4 Flowing, oozing (for स्रव). –5 Fame, glory. –Comp. –पत्रम् an ear-ring; सोऽस्याः श्रवः पत्रयुगे प्रणालीरेखैव धावत्यभिकर्णकूपम् N. 7. 62.

श्रवणः, –णम् [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-करणे ल्युट्] 1 The ear; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gīt. 5; श्रवणाञ्जलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः Ve. 1. 4. –2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. –णः, –णा 1 N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. –णम् 1 The act of hearing; श्रवणसुभगम् Me. 11. –2 Study. –3 Fame, glory. –4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति श्रवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. –5 Wealth. –6 Flowing, oozing. –7 (In phil.) The determining by means of the six signs the true doctrine of the Vedānta. –Comp. –अधिकारिन् *m.* a speaker, addresser. –इन्द्रियम् the sense of hearing, the ear. –उत्पलम् a lotus fastened in the ear. –उदरम् the hollow of the outer ear. –कातरता anxiety for hearing. –गोचर *a.* within the range of hearing. (–रः) ear-shot; as in श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. –पथः, –विषयः the reach or range of the ear; वृत्तान्तेन श्रवणविषयप्रापिणा R. 14. 87. –परुष *a.* 1 hard to be listened to. –2 hard to the ear. –पालिः, –ली *f.* the tip of the ear. –पाशः a beautiful ear. –पुटकः the auditory passage. –पूरकः an ear-ring or any such ornament. –प्राघुणिकः coming to any one's ear. –भृत *a.* spoken of. –सुभग *a.* pleasing to the ear; वचस्तम्याकर्ण्य श्रवणसुभगं पण्डितपतेरधुन्वन् मूर्धानं नृपशुरथवायं पशुपतिः Jagannātha-paṇḍita.

श्रवस् *n.* 1 The ear. –2 Fame, glory; बृहच्छ्रवाः (देवर्षिः) Bhāg. 1. 5. 1. –3 Wealth. –4 Hymn. –5 A praiseworthy action. –6 Sound; गन्धाकृतिः स्पर्शरसश्रवांसि Bhāg. 5. 11. 10. –7 A stream, channel.

श्रवस्यम् Fame, glory, renown.

श्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. –2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

श्रवाय्यः, –य्यः [श्रु-आय्यः Uṇ. 3. 96] An animal fit for sacrifice. –*a.* fit to be celebrated, praised.

श्रविष्ठा N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhaniṣṭha*. –2 The asterism called श्रवणा. –Comp. –जः, –भूः the planet Mercury. –रमणः the moon.

श्रव्य *a.* Worth-hearing, praiseworthy.

श्रा 2 P. (श्राति, श्राण or श्रात; –*Caus.* श्रपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. –2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

श्राण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. –2 Wet, moist. –णम् Boiled meat &c.

श्राणा Rice-gruel.

श्राद्ध *a.* [श्रद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. –द्धम् 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; श्रद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds:– नित्य, नैमित्तिक, and काम्य; यः संगतानि कुरुते मोहाच्छ्राद्धेन मानवः Ms. 3. 140. –2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Śrāddha; विहाय शोकं धर्मात्मा ददौ श्राद्धमनुत्तमम् Mb. 14. 62. 1; सर्वं श्रद्धया दत्तं श्राद्धम् Pratimā 5. –Comp. –कर्मन् *n.*, –क्रिया a funeral ceremony. –कृत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. –दः the offerer of a Śrāddha or funeral oblation. –दिनः, –नम् the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Śrāddha is performed. –देवः, –देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. –2 an epithet of Yama. –3 a Viśvadeva q. v. –4 a Pitṛi or progenitor. –भुज् *a.* eating food prepared at a श्राद्ध; श्राद्धभुग्वृषलीतल्पं तदहर्योऽधिगच्छति Ms. 3. 250. –भुज्, –भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor. –मित्रः making friends through a श्राद्ध; cf. श्राद्धम् (1) above; स स्वर्गाच्च्यवते लोकाच्छ्राद्धमित्रो द्विजाधमः Ms. 3. 140.

श्राद्धिक *a.* (–की *f.*) [श्राद्धे-देयम्, श्राद्धं तद्द्रव्यं भक्ष्यत्वेनास्त्यस्य वा ठन्] Relating to a Śrāddha. –कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. –कम् A present given at a Śrāddha; श्राद्धिकं प्रतिगृह्य च (नाधीयीत) Ms. 4. 116.

श्राद्धीय *a.* Relating to a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धेय *a.* Fit for श्राद्ध; अश्राद्धेयानि धान्यानि कोद्रवाः पुलकास्तथा Mb. 13. 91. 38.

श्रान्त *p. p.* [श्रम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted; आरभेतैव कर्माणि श्रान्तः श्रान्तः पुनः पुनः Ms. 9. 300. -2 Calmed, tranqil. **-तः** An ascetic. **-Comp. -संवाहनम्** soothing or relieving the wearied.

श्रान्तिः *f.* [श्रम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

श्रामः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

श्रायः [श्रि-घञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

श्रावः [श्रु-घञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

श्रावकः [श्रि-ण्वुल्] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; श्रावकावस्थायाम् Māl. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow. -7 A sound audible from afar.

श्रावण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [श्रवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Śravaṇa. -3 Enjoined in the Veda; विधिना श्रावणेनैव कुर्यात् कर्माण्यतन्द्रितः Mb. 12. 21. 16. **-णः** 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaiśya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. **-णम्** 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

श्रावणिक *a.* [श्रावणी अस्त्यस्मिन् मासे ठन्] Relating to the month Śrāvaṇa. **-कः** The month called Śrāvaṇa.

श्रावणी 1 The day of full moon in Śrāvaṇa. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

श्रावित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear, or learn. **-तम्** 1 (In ritual) Call, exclamation. -2 Request; श्रोतुमर्हसि दीनस्य श्रावितं कृपया मुने Bhāg. 3. 22. 8.

श्राव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

श्रावस्तिः, -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Śrāvasta).

श्रि 1 U. (श्रयति-ते, शिश्राय-शिश्रिये, अशिश्रियत्-त, श्रयिष्यति-ते, श्रयितुम्, श्रित; *Caus.* श्राययति-ते; *desid.* शिश्रीषति-ते, शिश्रयिषति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितम् H. 1. 150; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; श्रितासि चन्दनभ्रान्त्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमम् U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परीता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशाम् Bv. 1. 83; द्विपेन्द्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्त] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuse or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, overspread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing. **-Comp. -क्षम** *a.* composed, tranquil. **-सत्त्व** *a.* one who has taken courage.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

श्रित = शृत q. v. Cooked; अयं सर्वः समस्ताङ्गः श्रितः कृष्णमृगो मया Rām. 2. 56. 28.

श्रिष् 1 P. (श्रेषति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणीते) 1 To cook, dress, boil, prepare. -2 To diffuse light; श्रीणन्नुप स्थाद् दिवं भुरण्युः Rv. 1. 68. 1.

श्री *f.* [श्रि-क्विप् नि० Uṇ. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलम् Rām.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; कर्माण्यारभमाणं हि पुरुषं श्रीर्निषेवते Ms. 9. 300; Ki. 7. 28. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीम् Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; दुराराध्याः श्रियो राज्ञां दुरापा दुष्परिग्रहाः Pt. 1. 67; विद्युल्लेखाकनकरुचिरं श्रीवितानं ममाभ्रम् V. 4. 13. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कमलश्रियं दधौ Ku. 5. 21; 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; तेषामाविरभूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुखश्रियाम् Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakṣmī, the wife of Viṣṇu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ś. 3. 14; Śi. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvatī, (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -20 The three Vedas (वेदत्रयी); श्रिया विहीनैरधनैर्नास्तिकैः संप्रवर्तितम् Mb. 12. 10. 20 ('ऋचः सामानि यजूंषि । सा हि श्रीरमृता सताम्' इति श्रुतेः । com.). *-m.* N. of one of the six *Rāgas* or musical modes. *-a.* Splendid, radiant, adorning. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Śiśupālavadha, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी).
-Comp. -आह्वम् a lotus. **-ईशः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. **-कण्ठः** an epithet of Śiva; श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनः (भवभूतिः) Mv. 1. 4/5. -2 of the poet Bhavabhuti; श्रीकण्ठपदलाञ्छनः U. 1. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. **-करः** an epithet of

Viṣṇu. (-रम्) the red lotus. -करणम् a pen. -करणादिः a chief secretary; Inscr. -कान्तः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of penance. -खण्डः, -ण्डम् sandal wood; श्रीखण्डविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितम् a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -घनम् sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रम् 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. -2 a wheel of Indra's car. -3 A diagram for the worship of त्रिपुरसुन्दरी in Tantra rituals. -4 An astrological division of the body (representing the public region). -जः an epithet of Kāma. -तालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दयितः, -धरः epithets of Viṣṇu. -नगरम् N. of two old towns (one in Cawnpur district and the other in Bundelkhand); Raj. T.; H. -नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kāma. -2 (in music) a kind of measure. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Viṣṇu. -पञ्चमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha (a festival in honour of the goddess of learning, Sarasvatī). -पतिः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu; श्रीपतिः पतिरसाववनेश्च परस्परम् Śi. 13. 69. -2 a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णम् a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; Māl. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1 N. of Cupid; निर्जेतुं निखलजगत्सु मानुपाणि श्रीपुत्रे चरति पदैव शीतरश्मिः Rām. ch. 7. 11. -2 the moon. -3 N. of the horse of Indra. -पुष्पम् 1 cloves. -2 a fragrant wood (पद्मकाष्ठ). -प्रसूनम् cloves. -फलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लम्) 1 the *Bilva* fruit; स्तनयुगलं श्रीफलश्रीविडम्बि Vikr.; Ms. 5. 120. -2 a cocoanut. -फला, -फली 1 the indigo plant. -2 emblic myrobalan. -भ्रातृ *m.* 1 the moon. -2 a horse. -मकुटम् gold. -मस्तकः garlic. -मुद्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaiṣṇavas. -मूर्तिः *f.* 1 an idol of Viṣṇu or Lakṣmī. -2 any idol. -युक्त, -युत *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. -2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3 famous, illustrious. -रङ्गः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -रसः 1 turpentine. -2 resin. -वत्सः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Viṣṇu; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणम् R. 10. 10. -3 a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अङ्कः, °धारिन्, °भृत्, °लक्ष्मन्, °लाञ्छन *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu; तमभ्यगच्छत् प्रथमो विधाता श्रीवत्सलक्ष्मा पुरुषश्च साक्षात् Ku. 7. 43. -वत्सकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Viṣṇu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Śiva. -वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 of Śiva. -3 a lotus. -4 turpentine. -वासस् *m.* turpentine. -वृक्षः 1 the *Bilva* tree. -2 the Aśvattha or sacred fig-tree; वक्षः श्रीवृक्षकान्तं मधुकरनिकरश्यामलं शार्ङ्गपाणेः Viṣṇupada. S. 28. -3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. °किन् having such mark; श्रीवृक्षकी पुरुषकोऽभ्रमिताप्रकायः Śi. 5. 56. -वेष्टः 1 turpentine. -2 resin. -संज्ञम् cloves. -सहोदरः the moon. -सिद्धिः N. of the 16th Yoga (in astrol.). -सूक्तम् N. of a Vedic hymn (Ṛv. 1. 165). -हरिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमन्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of Śiva, also श्रियावासिन् *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; श्रियः पतिः श्रीमति शासितुं जगत् Śi. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things as श्रीमद्भागवत, श्रीमच्छंकराचार्य &c.). *-m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Śiva. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The Aśvattha tree. -6 A parrot. -7 A bull kept for breeding.

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move; cf. स्रु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शुश्राव, अश्रौषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रोतुम्, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2; रुतानि चाश्रोषत षट्पदानाम् Bk. 2. 10; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयम् Me. 13, 102. -2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षैर्व्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', *i. e.* is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept.) *-Caus.* (श्रावयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; श्रावितोऽमात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलशः Mu. 4. *-Desid.* (शुश्रूषते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey; वाक्यं नैव करोति बान्धवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् Ś. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 244.

श्रुत *p. p.* [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; श्रुतानुभावं शरणं व्रज भावेन भाविनि Bhāg. 3. 32. 11; श्रुतस्य किं तत् सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61; 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -6 Promised; तदवश्यं त्वया कार्यं यदनेन श्रुतं मम Rām. 2. 18. 21. -7 Vedic, like Vedas (वेदरूप); गिरः श्रुतायाः पुष्पिण्या मधुगन्धेन भूरिणा Bhāg. 4. 2. 25. -तम् 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation *i. e.* the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowlege; श्रुतप्रकाशम् R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; R. 3. 21; 5. 22; अग्निहोत्रफला वेदाः शीलवित्तफलं श्रुतम् Pt. 2. 150; 4. 68. -4 The act of hearing; योगे बुद्धिं, श्रुते सत्त्वं, मनो ब्रह्मणि धारयन् Mb. 12. 177. 31. -Comp. -अध्ययनम् study of the Vedas. -अन्वित *a.* conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. °आपत्तिः see अर्थापत्तिः. -ऋषिः a class of sages like Suśruta; L. D. B. -कीर्ति *a.* famous, renowned. (-*m.*) 1 a generous man. -2 a divine sage.

(-*f.*) N. of the wife of Śatrughna. -देवी N. of Sarasvatī. -धर *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive. (-रः) the ear; राष्ट्रमुत्तरपाञ्चालं याति श्रुतधरान्वितः Bhāg. 4. 25. 51. -श्रवस् *m.* N. of the father of Śiśupāla. °अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् *a.* Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; Śi. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general; सा तु वेदश्रुतिं श्रुत्वा दृष्ट्वा वै तपसो निधिम् Rām. 7. 2. 17; स वेत्ति गन्धांश्च रसान् श्रुतीश्च Mb. 12. 187. 19. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद); श्रुतिस्तु वेदो विज्ञेयो धर्मशास्त्रं तु वै स्मृतिः Ms. 2. 10, 14. -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning; यत्रैषा सात्वती श्रुतिः Bhāg. 1. 4. 7; 11. 3. 46. -8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval; रणाद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमण्डलैः स्वरैः Śi. 1. 10; 11. 1; (see Malli. *ad loc.*). -9 The constellation Śravaṇa. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ण. -11 Direct or expressed signification (opp. लक्षणा); श्रुतिलक्षणाविशये च श्रुतिर्न्याय्या न लक्षणा ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20. -12 Speech (वाक्); विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः Ki. 14. 3. -13 Name, fame (कीर्ति); हैरण्यौ भवतो बाहू श्रुतिर्भवति पार्थिवी Mb. 3. 35. 9. -14 A word, saw, saying; Rām. 2. 72. 25. -15 An explanation of ब्रह्म from the उपनिषद्s; विविधाश्चौपनिषदीरात्मसंसिद्धये श्रुतीः Ms. 6. 29 (com. श्रुतीरुपनिषत्पठितब्रह्मप्रतिपादकवाक्यानि). -16 Advantage, gain (फलश्रुति); उपोष्य संशितो भूत्वा हित्वा वेदकृताः श्रुतीः Mb. 12. 265. 7. -17 Name, title; बिभ्रत्यनन्यविषयां लोकपाल इति श्रुतिम् Kāv. 2. 331. -18 Learning. -19 Scholarship. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -अर्थः the sense of a sentence derived on the strength of the श्रुतिप्रमाण as distinguished from लिङ्ग, वाक्य and other प्रमाणs; यत्र श्रुत्यर्थो न सम्भवति तत्र वाक्यार्थो गृह्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 14. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas; आचारः परमो धर्मः श्रुत्युक्तः स्मार्त एव च Ms. 1. 108. -कटः 1 a snake. -2 penance, expiation. -कटु *a.* harsh to hear. (-टुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित *a.* enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनम्, -नः a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जातिविशारद *a.* familiar with different kinds of quarter tones; वीणावादनतत्त्वज्ञः श्रुतिजातिविशारदः । तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति ॥ Y. 3. 115. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -दूषक *a.* offending the ear. -द्वैधम् disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात्तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14. -धर *a.* 1 hearing. -2 having a retentive memory; L. D. B. -निदर्शनम् evidence of the Vedas; कामकारकृतेऽप्याहुरेके श्रुतिनिदर्शनात् Ms. 11. 45. -पथः 1 the range of the ear; तामाश्रित्य श्रुतिपथगतामास्थया लब्धमूलः M. 4. 1. -2 (pl.) tradition. -प्रसादन *a.* grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यम् authority or sanction of the Vedas. -प्रामाण्यतः *ind.* on the authority of the Veda; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान् स्वधर्मे निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -मण्डलम् 1 the outer ear. -2 the whole circle of the quarter-tones; Śi. 1. 10. -महत् *a.* rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयताम् Ś. 7. 35 (v. l. श्रुतमहताम्). -मूलम् 1 the root of the ear; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. -2 a Vedic text. -मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. -वचनम् a Vedic precept. -वर्जित *a.* 1 deaf. -2 not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपन्न *a.* 1 not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2 contrary to the Vedas. -विवरम् the auditory passage. -विशेषणार्थम् *ind.* for specialization in the Vedas; Svapna. 1. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing *i. e.* sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् Ś. 1. 1. -2 the reach or range of the ear; एतत् प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3 the subject matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -शिखरम्, -शिरस् 1 Upaniṣad or Vedānta; नमः सर्वेज्ञाय श्रुतिशिखरदृष्टाय च नमः Viṣṇu-mahimna 30. -2 a leading text of the Veda. -सुख, -मनोहर *a.* agreeable to the ear, melodious; श्रुतिसुखमुपवीणितं सहायैः Ki. 10. 38. -स्फोटा Gynandropsis Pentaphylla (Mar. तिळवण). -स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law; श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणोक्तफलप्राप्त्यर्थम् Pūjā-mantra. -हारिन् *a.* captivating the ear.

श्रुती = श्रुति above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. स्रुवा. -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vikaṅkata* tree.

श्रुष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon (वर). -4 Prosperity, happiness.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. -फलम् the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः *m.*, *f.*, -श्रेणी *f.* [श्रि-णि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरङ्गभ्रूभङ्गा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पङ्कजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 37. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body; न त्वां प्रकृतयः सर्वाः श्रेणीमुख्याश्च भूषिताः Rām. 2. 26. 14; Ms. 8. 41; Bhāg. 2. 8. 18. -4 A bucket. -5 The fore or upper part of anything. -Comp. -धर्माः (*m.* pl.) the customs of trades or guilds; Ms. 8. 41. -बद्ध, -बन्ध *a.* forming a row, being in a line; श्रेणीबन्धाद्वितन्वद्भिरस्तम्भां तोरणस्रजम् R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिकः A front-tooth.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेढी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence. -Comp. -फलम् the sum of a progression. -व्यवहारः the determination of progression.

श्रेमन् *m.* Superiority, pre-eminence; सूर्यस्य पश्य श्रेमाणं यो न तन्द्रयते चरन् Ait. Br. 7. 15. 16.

श्रेयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन प्रशस्यम् ईयसुन् श्रादेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3; श्रेयान् स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात् स्वनुष्ठितात्। स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः॥ Bg. 3. 35; 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; श्रेयो ह्यस्माकमेवं हि Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). -*n.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते Ś. 7. 13; धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोऽवमानिनम् Ś. 6; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27; 7. 20; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion; Ś. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अभिकाङ्क्षिन् *a.* desiring bliss or welfare; न राज्ञः प्रतिगृह्णन्ति प्रेत्य श्रेयोऽभिकाङ्क्षिणः Ms. 4. 91. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2 Wishing well. -कर *a.* 1 promoting happiness, favourable; किंचिच्छ्रेयस्करतरं कर्मोक्तं पुरुषं प्रति Ms. 12. 84. -2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेयस्त्वम् Betterness, superiority; ब्राह्मण्यामप्यनार्यात्तु श्रेयस्त्वं क्वेति चेद्भवेत् Ms. 10. 66.

श्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -ष्ठः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -ष्ठम् 1 Cow's milk. -2 Copper. -Comp. -अन्वय *a.* descended from an excellent family. -अम्लम् the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, *i. e.* that of a house-holder. -2 a householder. -काष्ठः Tectona Grandis (Mar. साग). (-ष्ठम्) the main pillar of a house. -वाच् *a.* eloquent. -वेधिका musk.

श्रेष्ठिन् *m.* [श्रेष्ठं धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इनि] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वदेवताम् Pt. 1. 14. -Comp. -चत्वरम् the part of a city where merchants live; स खलु श्रेष्ठिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2.

श्रै 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रैष्ठ्यम् Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण *a.* Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. -2 The constellation Śravaṇa; Bhāg. 7. 14. 23.

श्रोणिः, -णी *f.* [श्रोण्-इन् वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 53] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 84; श्रोणीभारस्त्यजति तनुताम् K. P. 10; Śi. 8. 31. -2 A road, way. -Comp. -तटः the slope of the hips. -फलकम् 1 the broad hips. -2 the buttocks. -बिम्बम् 1 the round hips; रथाङ्गनामन् वियुतो रथाङ्गश्रोणिबिम्बया V. 4. 37. -2 a waist-band. -सूत्रम् 1 a string worn round the loins. -2 a sword-belt; श्रोणिसूत्रं च खड्गं च विमलं कमलेक्षणः Rām. 7. 6. 65.

श्रोतस् *n.* [श्रु-असुन् तुट् च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for स्रोतस् q. v.). -Comp. -रन्ध्रम् an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; श्रोतोरन्ध्रध्वनितसुभगं दन्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 44; (also written स्रोतोरन्ध्र).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रम् [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे-ष्ट्रन्] 1 The ear; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. -पदवी the range of hearing. -परम्परा successive oral report. -पालिः, -पुटः the lobe of the ear. -पेय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयम् Me. 13. -मूलम् the root of the ear. -वादिन् *a.* obedient. -सुख *a.* melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* [छन्दो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छन्दस् घ श्रोत्रादेशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -3 Modest, well-behaved. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; ते श्रोत्रियास्तत्त्वविनिश्चयाय भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियन्ते Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. -स्वम् the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa; राजस्वं श्रोत्रियस्वं च न भोगेन प्रणश्यति Ms. 8. 149.

श्रौत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [श्रुतौ विहितम् अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by, the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. -4 Audible, expressed in plain language (as a simile, opp. to आर्थ implied). -तम् 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively, (*i. e.* गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. -मार्गः hearing. -सूत्रम् N. of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रौत्रम् [श्रोत्र-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -*a.* Relating to the ear; यश्चायमध्यात्मं श्रौत्रः प्रातिश्रुत्कस्तेजोमयोऽमृतमयः पुरुषः Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 6.

श्रौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वौषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-क्स्न नि० Uṇ. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); उवाच वचनं श्लक्ष्णं भूतभावनमव्ययम् Mb. 1. 7. 19. -2 Smooth, polished; यस्यामतिश्लक्ष्णतया गृहेषु विधातुमालेख्यमशक्नुवन्तः Śi. 3. 46; शाल्मलीफलके श्लक्ष्णे नेनिज्यान्नेजकः शनैः Ms. 8. 396. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate; श्लक्ष्णं यत् परिहितमेतयोः किलान्तर्घानार्थं तदुदकसेकसक्तमूर्वोः Śi. 8. 65. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank. **-Comp.** **-त्वच्** *m.* Bauhinia Tomentosa (Mar. आपटा). **-पत्रकः** ebony. **-पिष्ट** *a.* ground fine. **-वाच्** kindly speaking.

श्लक्ष्णक *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. **-कम्** The Arecanut.

श्लङ्क् 1 Ā. (श्लङ्कते) To go, move.

श्लङ्ग् 1 Ā. (श्लङ्गते) To go, move.

श्लथ् 1 P. (श्लथति) 1 To be loose or slackened; श्लथद्दुकूलं कबरीं च विच्युताम् Bhāg. 8. 12. 21. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To hurt, kill. -*Caus.* (श्लथयति-ते) To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लथयितुं क्षणमक्षमताङ्गना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेपथुः Śi. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृन्ताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानाम् R. 5. 69; 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). **-Comp.** **-उद्यम** *a.* relaxing one's efforts. **-बन्धनम्** having the muscles relaxed; Rs. **-लम्बिन्** *a.* hanging loosely down; श्लथलम्बिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाख् 1 P. (श्लाखति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाघ् 1 Ā. (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कण्ठे नियच्छति Subhāṣ.; यथैव श्लाघ्यते गङ्गा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन को बन्धूञ्श्लघ्यत्युन्नतिमुन्नतः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk.; श्लाघमानः परस्त्रीभ्यस्तत्रागाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनम् [श्लाघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering. -*a.* Boasting, a boaster; Mb. 5.

श्लाघा [श्लाघ्-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा कात्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हते जरति गाङ्गेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखण्डिनम्। या श्लाघा पाण्डुपुत्राणां सैवास्माकं भविष्यति ॥ Ve. 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Pleasure, delight in anything. **-Comp.** **-विपर्ययः** absence of boasting; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघिन् *a.* 1 Haughty; अभिगर्जन्ति हरयः श्लाघिनः परशङ्कया Bhāg. 8. 2. 6. -2 Proud, boasting. -3 Celebrated, famous.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाघ्-ण्यत्] Praised, praiseworthy; श्लाघ्यान्वयेति नयनोत्सवकारिणीति Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिकुः [श्लिष्-कु नेत्वम् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 32] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिक्युः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. -II. 4 P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुम्बति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पम् Gīt. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; आश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किम् N. 3. 69. -5 (Ā.) To result, be the consequence of anything. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-क्त] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10. -5 Fitting tight (as a coat of mail); विबभौ सर्वतः श्लिष्टम् (वर्म) Mb. 7. 127. 18. **-Comp.** **-रूपकम्** ambiguity as a metaphor; राजहंसोपभोगार्हं भ्रमरप्रार्थ्यसौरभम्। सखि वक्त्राम्बुजमिदं तवेति श्लिष्टरूपकम् ॥ Kāv. 2. 87. **-वर्त्मन्** the adhering together of the eyelids.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence.

श्लेषः [श्लिष्-घञ्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरन्तरश्लेषघनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, *double entendre*, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikas 84 and 96); आश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किम् N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -6 Sexual union; ततो गर्भः संभवति श्लेषात् स्त्रीपुंसयोर्नृप Mb. 13. 111. 30. -7 A grammatical augment. **-Comp.** **-अर्थः** a pun, *double entendre*. **-उपमा** a comparison containing double meanings; शिशिरांशुप्रतिद्वन्द्वि श्रीमत् सुरभिगन्धि च। अम्भोजमिव ते वक्त्रमिति श्लेषोपमा स्मृता ॥ Kāv. 2. 28. **-भित्तिक** *a.* trusting on (lit. having for its basis) a Śleṣa.

श्लेषक *a.* Attaching, connecting.

श्लेषिन् *a.* Adhering, clinging.

श्लेषा An embrace; अन्योन्यश्लेषयोत्तुङ्गनिरन्तरपयोधराम् Bhāg. 3. 20. 30.

श्लीपदम् Swelled leg, elephantiasis. **-Comp.** **-अपहः** removing elephantiasis, the पुत्रजीवी tree, Putrañjiva Roxburghii. **-प्रभवः** the mango tree.

श्लीपदिन् *m.* A club-footed man

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्रील. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 157] 1 Phlegmatic humour; गुडेन वर्धितः श्लेष्मा सुखं वृद्धया निपात्यते Pt. 3. 62. -2 Mucus (of the eye); स सुप्त इव चाण्डालः श्लेष्मापिहितलोचनः Mb. 12. 141. 44. -*n.* A band, cord. -Comp. -**अतिसारः** dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -**ओजस्** *n.* the phlegmatic humour. -**कटाहकः** a spittoon. -**घ्ना,-घ्नी** 1 the Arabian jasmine. -2 the hog-weed. -**धातुः** the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree; Cordia Latifolia (Mar. भोकर).

श्लेष्मिन् Bdellium.

श्लोक् 1 Ā. (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक्-अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v.; वैदेहि तावदमलो भुवनेषु पुण्यः श्लोकः प्रशस्तचरितैरुपगीयतां ते Mv. 7. 26; उत्तमश्लोक° Bhāg. 2. 1. 9. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; समाक्षरैश्चतुर्भिर्यः पादैर्गीतो महर्षिणा। सोऽनुव्याहरणाद्भूयः शोकः श्लोकत्वमागतः ॥ Rām. 1. 2. 40. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre. -8 The dear and beloved people (इष्टमित्र ?); यथा ह वै पदेनानुविन्देदेवं कीर्तिं श्लोकं विन्दते Bri. Up. 1. 4. 7. -Comp. -**कारः** a composer of Ślokas; P. III. 2. 23. -**भू** *a.* appearing in sound; Ait. Ār.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोक्य *a.* Praiseworthy; शरण्यो नावधीच्छ्लोक्य आह चेदं हसन्निव Bhāg. 1. 17. 30.

श्लोण् 1 P. (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्रोण्.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वङ्क् 1 Ā. (श्वङ्कते) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वञ्च् 1 Ā. (श्वचते, श्वञ्चते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वज् 1 Ā. (श्वजते) To go, move.

श्वठ् 10 U. (श्वठयति-ते) 1 To speak ill; (श्वाठयति only according to some). -2 (श्वाठयति-ते) (*a*) To go, move. (*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish; (only श्वठयति in these senses according to some).

श्वण्ठ् 10 U. (श्वण्ठयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् *m.* [श्वि-कनिन् नि° Uṇ. 1. 158] (Nom. श्वा, श्वानौ, श्वानः acc. pl. शुनः; शुनी *f.*) A dog; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहम् Subhāṣ; Bh. 2. 31; Ms. 2. 208. -Comp. -**अदः**=श्वपाकः q. v.; श्वादोऽपि सद्यः सवनाय कल्पते Bhāg. 3. 33. 6. -**अश्वः** an epithet of Bhairava. -**क्रीडिन्, -वत्** *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs; Ms. 3. 164; 4. 216. -**गणः** a pack of hounds. -**गणिकः** 1 a hunter. -2 a dog feeder. -**जीविका** dog's life, servitude. -**दंष्ट्रा** 1 a dog's tooth. -2 The गोक्षुर plant (Mar. गोखरू). -**दयितम्** a bone. -**धूर्तः** a jackal. -**नरः** a snappish or currish fellow. -**निशम्, -निशा** a night on which dogs bark; (the 14th day of the dark half of a month). -**पच** *m.*, -**पचः** 1 a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chaṇḍāla; Ms. 3. 92; श्वपचात्मभुवोर्निरन्तरा मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. -2 a dog-feeder. -3 a public executioner. -**पदम्** 1 a dog's foot. -2 a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief); स्तेये च श्वपदं कार्यम् Ms. 9. 237. -**पाकः** an outcast, a Chaṇḍāla; क्षत्तुर्जातस्तथोग्रायां श्वपाक इति कीर्त्यते Ms. 10. 19; श्वपाको जल्पाको भवति मधुपाकोपमगिरा। देव्यपराधक्षमापनस्तोत्रम् 6; शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18; G. L. 29. -**फलम्** lime or citron. -**फल्कः** N. of the father of Akrūra. -**भीरुः** a jackal. -**यूथ्यम्** a pack of dogs. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. -2 servitude, service; सत्यानृताभ्यामपि वा न श्ववृत्त्या कदाचन (जीवेत्) Ms. 4. 4. -**व्याघ्रः** 1 a beast of prey. -2 a tiger. -3 a leopard. -**हन्** *m.* a hunter.

श्वकः A wolf.

श्वभ्र् 10 U. (श्वभ्रयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वभ्रम् 1 A hole, chasm; श्वभ्रं च यत्सुखस्पर्शं क्रियतां शिल्पिभिर्मम Rām. 7. 54. 8; महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टम् V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den; कक्षं श्वभ्रमित्युपद्रवन्ति Bri. Up. 2. 9. 7. -3 Hell; वृद्धानपृष्ट्वा संदेहं महच्छ्वभ्रमिवार्हति Mb. 8. 69. 54.

श्वभ्रित *a.* Full of holes.

श्वयः, श्वयनम् Swelling, increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीचिः [श्वयतेः चित् Uṇ. 4. 74] The moon.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वल् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वल्क् 10 U. (श्वल्कयति-ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वल्ल् 1 P. (श्वल्लति) To run; see श्वल्.

श्वशुरः [शु-आशु अश्नुते आशु-अश् उरच् पृषो० Uṇ. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; राजर्त्विक्स्नातकगुरून् प्रियश्वशुरमातुलान्। अर्हयेन्मधुपर्केण परिसंवत्सरात् पुनः॥ Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -रौ (*dual*) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रूः *f.* A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; श्वश्रूजनानुष्ठितचारुवेशाम् R. 14. 13.-Comp. -श्वशुरौ *m.* du. the mother and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकारभस्त्रेव श्वसन्नपि न जीवति H. 2.12; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जन्तुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Ṛs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -*Caus.* (श्वासयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-ल्युट्] 1 Air, wind; श्वसनसुरभिगन्धिः Śi. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नम् 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; श्वसनचलितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); Śi. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -3 Feeling; an object of feeling; घ्राणेन गन्धं रसनेन वै रसं रूपं तु दृष्ट्या श्वसनं त्वचैव Bhāg. 2. 2. 29. -Comp. -अशनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः *f.* a gust of wind. -मनोग *a.* moving as wind or thought. -रन्ध्रम् *a.* nostril. -समीरणम् breath.

श्वसान *a.* Alive.

श्वसित *p. p.* [श्वस्-क्त] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -तम् 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वासः [श्वस्-घञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 30; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting; नैव बाष्पविमोक्षेण न वा श्वासकृते न च Mb. 12. 153. 77. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -5 Aspiration (in the pronunciation of consonants). -6 Inspiration. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुठारः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणम् = प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिक्का a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः *f.* sleep.

श्वासिन् *a.* [श्वासयति श्वस्-णिच् णिनि] 1 Breathing. -2 Asthmatic. -3 Aspirated (as a sound or letter). -*m.* 1 Air, wind -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् *ind.* 1 Tomorrow; श्वःकार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम्। नहि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतमस्य न वा कृतम्॥ Subhāṣ.; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhāṣ. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.); पृथूदके जप्यपरो नैनं श्वोमरणं तपेत् Mb. 9. 39. 34. -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -प्रभृति *ind.* from tomorrow onwards. -भूत *a.* (श्वोभूत) being tomorrow; यौवराज्येऽभिषेक्ष्यामि श्वोभूते रघुनन्दनम् A. Rām. 2. 2. 7; श्वोभूते स्वपुरं यातः Bhāg. 9. 20. 17. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस्) *a.* happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-*n.*) happiness, good fortune; 'श्वोवसीयं शिवं शुभम्' इति हलायुधः; Dk. 2. 2. -श्रेयस (श्वःश्रेयस) *a.* happy, prosperous. (-सम्) 1 happiness, prosperity. -2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन *a.* (-नी *f.*), **श्वस्त्य** *a.* Relating to the morrow, future. -नम् The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, शिश्वाय-शुशाव, अश्वत्-अश्वयीत्-अशिश्वियत्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुम्, शून) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); रुदतोऽशिश्वियच्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79; 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -With उद् 1 to swell, increase, grow; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रम् (मुखम्) Me. 86. -2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वाकर्णः The ear of a dog.

श्वागणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वाझिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog keeper.

श्वादन्तः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वैव-अण् न टिलोपः] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

श्वापद *a.* (-दी *f.*) Savage, ferocious. -दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः, -च्छम् A dog's tail.

श्वावराह *a.* A tussel in which a dog and a hog participate. Hence metaphorically श्वावराहः कलहः means any project which is fruitful in its success or failure; शक्नोति यो न द्विषतो निहन्तुं,...... स श्वा-वराहं कलहं विदध्यात् Bk. 12. 33 (com. Jayamaṅgalā says--यथा चाण्डाला वराहं हन्तुमशक्ताः श्वानं विमुच्य योधयन्ति। ययं हनोऽनेन वा अयमिति तयोर्भक्ष्यत्वादुभयथा कार्यसिद्धेः).

श्वाविध् *m.* A porcupine; Ms. 5. 18; सूकरः पञ्चवर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि श्वाविधः Mb. 13. 111. 78.

श्वित् 1 Ā. (श्वेतते) To become white, be white; व्यतिकरितदिगन्ताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Māl. 2. 9.

श्वित *a.* White. -तम् Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वित्न *a.* Ved. White.

श्वितिः *f.* Whiteness.

श्वित्य, श्वित्न्य *a.* White.

श्वित्रम् [श्वित्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन। स्याद्वपुः सुन्दरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगम् Kāv. 1. 7.

श्वित्रिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Leprous; Ms. 3. 161; Mb. 13. 127. 13. -*m.* A leper.

श्वेत *a.* (-श्वेता or -श्वेती *f.*) [श्वित्-अच् घञ् वा] White; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -**तः** 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Śukra, the regent of the planet; न शेकुः पाण्डवा द्रष्टुं श्वेतं ग्रहमिवोदितम् Mb. 6. 82. 12. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains; शृङ्गैः श्वेतमिव स्थितम् Bhāg. 10. 39. 45 (according to some com. कैलास); see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. -10 A white goat; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत । cf. तस्मात् प्रत्यक्षोऽपि श्वेतशब्दस्छागमेव परिच्छिन्द्यान्नान्यं पशुम् इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 68.-11 A white horse. -12 A silver coin. -13 A comet; श्वेतो ग्रहस्तिर्यगिवापतन् खे Mb. 5. 37. 43. -**तम्** 1 Silver. -2 The white of the eye. -3 Butter-milk and water mixed half and half. -Comp. -**अंशुः** the moon. -**अद्रिः, पर्वतः** N. of a mountain; दन्तैश्चतुर्भिः श्वेताद्रेर्हरन् भगवतो महीम् Bhāg. 8. 8. 4 (com. कैलास). -**अम्बरः, -वासस्** *m.* a class of Jaina ascetics. -**अर्चिस्** the moon. -**अश्वः** N. of Arjuna. -**इक्षुः** a kind of sugar cane. -**उदरः** an epithet of Kubera. -**कपोतः** 1 a kind of mouse. -2 a kind of snake. -**कमलम्, -पद्मम्** a white lotus. -**काकीय** *a.* unusual, unheard of. -**कुञ्जरः** an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -**कुष्ठम्** white leprosy. -**केतुः** 1 a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2 the descending node. -**कोलः** a kind of fish (शफर). -**क्षारः** saltpetre, alkali. -**गजः, -द्विपः** 1 a white elephant. -2 the elephant of Indra. -**गरुत्** *m.*, -**गरुतः** a goose. -**छदः** 1 a goose; श्वेतच्छदश्च विधुतच्छदचामरेण प्रासेवत प्रियतमां सुरतश्रमार्ताम् Rām. ch. 5. 15. -2 a kind of basil. -**द्वीपः** N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent; °पतिः Viṣṇu; श्वेतद्वीपपतिश्चित्तं मनो योगेश्वरोऽवतु Bhāg. 10. 6. 24; श्वेतद्वीपपतौ चित्तं शुद्धे धर्ममये मयि Bhāg. 11. 15. 18. -**धातुः** 1 a white mineral. -2 chalk. -3 the milkstone. -**धामन्** *m.* 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the foam of the sea. -4 cuttle-fish bone. -**नीलः** a cloud. -**पत्रः** a goose. °रथः an epithet of Brahman. -**पर्णाशः** white basil. -**पाटला** the white trumpetflower. -**पिङ्गः** a lion. -**पिङ्गलः** 1 a lion. -2 an epithet of Śiva. -**भानुः** the moon. -**भिक्षुः** a kind of white-robed mendicant; श्वेतभिक्षुस्तपस्विनाम् (धूर्तः) Pt. 3. 76. -**मरिचम्** white pepper. -**मालः** 1 a cloud. -2 smoke. -**रक्त** *a.* pale-red, rosy. (-**क्तः**) the pink or rosy colour. -**रञ्जनम्** lead. -**रथः** the planet Venus. -**रसः** butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts. -**रोचिस्** *m.* the moon. -**रोहितः** an epithet of Garuḍa. -**वल्कलः** the glomerous fig-tree. -**वाजिन्** *m.* 1 the moon. -2 an epithet of Arjuna. -3 camphor. -**वाराहः** 1 a particular Kalpa. -2 the first day in the month of Brahmā. -**वासस्** *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. -**वाह्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. -**वाहः** 1 an epithet of Arjuna. -2 of Indra. -**वाहनः** 1 an epithet of Arjuna. -2 the moon. -3 a marine monster (मकर). -**वाहिन्** *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. -**शुङ्गः, -शृङ्गः** barley. -**हयः** 1 a horse of Indra. -2 an epithet of Arjuna. -3 N. of Indra. -**हस्तिन्** *m.* Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. -**कम्** Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed. -3 White Dūrvā grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manna. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire. -9 Alum.

श्वेतिमन् Whiteness; white colour.

श्वेतौही N. of Śachī, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्रम् White leprosy.

श्विन्द् 1 Ā. (श्विन्दते) To become white.

श्वैत्यम् 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वैत्रम्, श्वैत्र्यम् White leprosy; वस्त्रापहारकः श्वैत्र्यम् Ms. 11. 51.

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(Many roots which begin with स् are written in the Dhātupāṭha with ष् to show that the स् is changed to ष् after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places.)

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. -**षः** 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षडः 1 A kind of drink. -2 Splitting, rending.

षण्डः 1 A bull. -2 A bull set at liberty; a breeding bull; नीलषण्डप्रमोक्षेण अमावास्यां तिलोदकैः Mb. 13.125.73. -3 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers); कुब्जवामनषण्डकाः Kau. A. 1. 12. -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); तस्मिन् स्व आश्रमे व्यासो बदरीषण्डमण्डिते Bhāg. 1. 7. 3; कलरवमुपगीते षट्पदौघेन

धत्तः कुमुदकमलषण्डे तुल्यरूपामवस्थाम् Śi. 11. 15; cf. खण्ड also. –ण्डः, –ण्डम् A flock (of goats &c.).

षण्डकः A eunuch.

षण्डाली 1 A pond, pool. –2 A wanton or unchaste woman.–3 A weight or measure of oil (1/16th of a seer).

षण्ढः, षण्ढकः A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. –2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरं षण्ढे Ak.; 'षण्ढो वर्षवरे क्लीबे गोपतौ वन्ध्यपूरुषे' इति विश्वः; प्रतिज्ञां षण्ढकोऽस्मीति करिष्यामि महीपते Mb. 4.2.25 (com. षण्ढो गोपतिः । पक्षे क्लीबः ।). –Comp. –तिलः 1 barren sesamum. –2 (fig.) a useless person.

षष् *num. a.* (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णाम्) Six; तेषां त्ववयवान् सूक्ष्मान् षण्णामप्यमितौजसाम् Ms. 1. 16; 8. 403. –Comp. –अंशः (षडंशः) a sixth part. –अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः) a fish. –अङ्गम् (षडङ्गम्) 1 (*a*) six parts of the body taken collectively: जङ्घे बाहू शिरो मध्यं षडङ्गमिदमुच्यते । (*b*) The other six parts of the body are 'हृदयशिरःशिखानेत्रकवचास्त्राणि' as in Māl. 5. 2 (नित्यं न्यस्तषडङ्गचक्रनिहितं हृत्पद्ममध्योदितम्); cf. com. on the verse. –2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छन्दसां चितिः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव षडङ्गो वेद उच्यते ॥ see वेदाङ्ग also. °विद् knowing the six वेदाङ्गs; Ms. 3. 145. –3 six auspicious things, *i. e.* the six things obtained from a cow: गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना। षडङ्गमेतन्माङ्गल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम् ॥ –3 any set of six articles. °जित् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. –अङ्घ्रिः (षडङ्घ्रिः) a bee; किमिह बहु षडङ्घ्रे गायसि त्वम् Bhāg. 10. 47. 14.; Śi. 10. 4. –अधिक *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Māl. 5. 1. –अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. –अशीत (षडशीत) eighty-sixth. –अशीतिः *f.* (षडशीतिः) 1 eighty-six. –2 N. of the four passages of the sun from one zodiacal sign to the other; L. D. B. –अष्टकम् (in astr.) a particular Yoga. –अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. –आननः, –वक्त्रः, –वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृत्तिकासु R. 14. 22. –आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. –ऊर्मिः the six waves of existence. –ऊषणम् (षडूषणम्) six spices taken collectively; पञ्चकोलं समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. –ऋतुः *m.* pl. the six seasons (*i. e.* वसन्त, ग्रीष्म, वर्षा, शरद्, हेमन्त and शिशिर). –कर्ण *a.* (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears; *i. e.* by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to;told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मन्त्रः Pt. 1. 99. (–र्णः) a kind of lute. –कर्मन् *n.* (षट्कर्मन्) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥ Ms. 10. 75. –2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence:- उञ्छं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनम्। कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥. –3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic:- शान्ति, वशीकरण, स्तम्भन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन and मारण. –4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga:- धौतिर्बस्ती तथा नेती नौलिकी (नौलिकः) त्राटकस्तथा । कपालभाती चैतानि षट्कर्माणि समाचरेत् ॥ (*-m.*) 1 a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. –2 one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. –कोण *a.* (षट्कोण) hexangular. (–णम्) 1 a hexagon. –2 the thunderbolt of Indra. –3 a diamond. –गया the sixfold *gaya*; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः । गया गयासुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥ –गवम् (षड्गवम्) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen. –2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); *i.e.* हस्ति°, अश्व° 'six elephants, horses &c.'. –गवीय *a.* drawn by six oxen; न यद्वहेच्छकटं षड्गवीयम् Mb. 8. 76. 17. –गुण *a.* (षड्गुण) 1 sixfold. –2 having six attributes. (–णम्) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. –2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाड्गुण्य also. –ग्रन्थः a kind of Karañja tree. –ग्रन्थि *n.* (षड्ग्रन्थि) the root of long pepper. –ग्रन्थिका (षड्ग्रन्थिका) zedoary (शठी).–चक्रम् (षट्चक्रम्) the six mystical circles of the body, *i. e.* मूलाधार, स्वाधिष्ठान, मणिपूर, अनाहत, विशुद्ध and आज्ञाख्य. –चत्वारिंशत् (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. –चरणः (षट्चरणः) –1 a bee. –2 a locust. –3 a louse. –जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs: नासां कण्ठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दन्तांश्च संस्पृशन् । षड्जः सञ्जायते (षड्भ्यः सञ्जायते) यस्मात्तस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः ॥ it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखण्डिभिः R. 1. 39. –तन्त्री N. of the six philosophical systems. –त्रिंशत् *f.* (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंश *a.* thirtysixth). –तिलिन् *m.* one performing six acts with sesamum seeds; तिलोद्वर्ती तिलस्नायी तिलहोमी तिलप्रदः । तिलभुक् तिलवापी च षट्तिली नावसीदति ॥ –दर्शनम् (षड्दर्शनम्) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are: सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त. (–नः) one conversant with the above six systems. –दीर्घः the six long vowels: आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ऐ, and औ. –दुर्गम् (षड्दुर्गम्) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धन्वदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च। मनुष्यदुर्गं मृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥ –नवतिः *f.* (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. –पञ्चाशत् *f.* (षट्पञ्चाशत्) fifty-six. –पदः (षट्पदः) 1 a bee; न पङ्कजं तद्यदलीनषट्पदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुञ्ज यः कलम् Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. –2 a louse. –3 a verse consisting of six *padas*. °अतिथिः 1 the mango tree. –2 the Champaka tree. °आनन्दवर्धनः the Aśoka or Kiṅkirāta tree. °ज्य *a.* having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यम् Me. 75. °प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. –पदी (षट्पदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines. –2 a female bee. –3 a louse. –4 the six states ('योऽशनायापिपासे शोकं मोहं जरां मृत्युमत्येति' इति श्रुत्युक्ताः Mb. 3. 314. 9 Com.):- hunger, thirst, sorrow, disordered intellect, old age and death; other version is:-- कामक्रोधौ लोभमोहौ मदमानौ च षट्पदी ।. –पादः (षट्पादः) a bee. –प्रज्ञः (षट्प्रज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six

subjects *i. e.* the four *Puruṣārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षट्सु प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्प्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥ –2 a lustful or licentious man. –3 a good-hearted neighbour. **–बिन्दुः** (**षड्बिन्दुः**) an epithet of Viṣṇu. **–भागः** (**षड्भागः**) a sixth part, one-sixth; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः Ś. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 131; 8. 33.**–भाववादिन्** a maintainer of the theory of the six भावs. (*i. e.* द्रव्य, गुण, कर्मन्, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय). **–भुज** *a.* (**षड्भुज**) 1 six-armed. –2 six-sided, hexagonal. (**–जः**) a hexagon. (**–जा**) 1 an epithet of Durgā. –2 the water-melon. **–मतस्थापकः** (**षण्मतस्थापकः**) N. of Śaṁkarāchārya. **–मासः** (**षण्मासः**) a period of six months. °निचय *a.* one who has a store (of food) sufficient for six months; Ms. 6. 18. **–मासिक** *a.* (**षण्मासिक**) half-yearly, occurring every six months. **–मुखः** (**षण्मुखः**) an epithet of Kārtikeya; स गुणानां बलानां च षण्णां षण्मुखविक्रमः R. 17. 67; Mv. 1. 33. (**–खा**) a water-melon. **–रसम्, –रसाः** (*m.* pl.) (**षड्रसम्** &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. **–रात्रम्** (**षड्रात्रम्**) a period of six nights. **–रेखा** (**षड्रेखा**) a water-melon. **–वर्गः** (**षड्वर्गः**) 1 an aggregate of six things. –2 especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्रिपु); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गम् Bk. 1. 2. –3 the five senses and Manas. **–विंशम्** N. of a Brāhmaṇa belonging to the Sāma Veda. **–विंशतिः** *f.* (**षड्विंशतिः**) twenty-six; (**षड्विंश** twentysixth). **–विध** (**षड्विध**) *a.* of six kinds, sixfold; षड्विधं बलमादाय प्रतस्थे दिग्जिगीषया R. 4. 26. **–शास्त्रिन्** *m.* one conversant with the six Śāstras or darśanas. **–षष्टिः** *f.* (**षट्षष्टिः**) sixty-six. **–सप्ततिः** (**षट्सप्ततिः**) seventy-six.

षट्क *a.* 1 Sixfold. –2 Bought for six &c.; P. V. 1. 22. **–कः** Six. **–कम्** 1 An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c. –2 The six passions collectively viz. काम, मद, मान, लोभ, हर्ष, and रुषा).

षड्धा See षोढा.

षष्टिः *f.* Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. **–Comp.–तन्त्रम्** the doctrine of 60 conceptions (of the Sāṁkhya philosophy). **–भागः** an epithet of Śiva. **–मत्तः** an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. **–योजनी** *f.* a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. **–संवत्सरः** a period of sixty years. **–हायनः** 1 an elephant (sixty years old). –2 a kind of rice.

षष्टिक *a.* Bought with sixty. **–कः, –का** A kind of rice of quick growth; घृतक्षीरसमायुक्तं विधिवत् षष्टिकौदनम् Mb. 13. 64. 14.

षष्टिक्यम् A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (**–ष्ठी** *f.*) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रदद्यात् पैतृकाद्धनात् Ms. 9. 164; 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78; षष्ठे काले मयाऽऽहारः प्राप्तोऽयमनुजस्तव Mb. 3. 180. 16. **–Comp. –अंशः** 1 a sixth part in general. –2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुर्व्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131–132). °वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः Ś. 5. 4. **–अन्नम्** the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act; षष्ठान्नकालता मासं संहिताजप एव वा Ms. 11. 200.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. –2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). –3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanī, one of the 16 divine mothers. –4 A goddess worshipped on the sixth day of child-birth (Mar. सटवाई); गणेशं जन्मदां षष्ठीं देवीं जीवन्तिकामपि Śiva B. 6. 48. **–Comp. –तत्पुरुषः** the genitive Tatpuruṣa compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. **–पूजनम्, –पूजा** worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसानुः 1 A peacock. –2 A sacrifice. –*a.* Full of forgiveness; L. D. B.

षाट् *ind.* A vocative particle; interjection of calling.

षाट्कौशिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षाट्पौरुषिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. –2 Singing, music. –3 (In music) A *Raga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used; औडवः पञ्चभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः । –4 Confectionery, sweetmeats; Suśr.

षाडविकः A confectioner.

षाड्गुण्यम् [षड् गुणा एव ष्यञ्] 1 The collection of six qualities. –2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाड्गुण्यसमुद्देशः Kau. A. 6; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुञ्जीत शक्त्यपेक्षी रसायनम् Śi. 2. 93; see under गुण also; षाड्गुण्यस्य प्रयोगेण तत्तन्मन्त्रबलेन च Śiva B. 11. 3. –3 Multiplication of anything by six. –4 Six properties. **–Comp. –प्रयोगः** employment of the six epedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] Having six mothers, an epithet of Kārtikeya.

षाण्मासिक *a.* (**–की** *f.*) 1 Six monthly, half-yearly. –2 Six months old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानाम् Vb. 1. 17.

षष्ठ (-ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth.

षिड्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिड्गैरगयत ससंभ्रममेव काचिन Śi. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षेधः =निषेधः q. v.; प्रायेण मुनयो राजन् निवृत्ता विधिषेधतः Bhāg. 2. 1. 7.

षोडत् *a.* Having six teeth (indicating a particular period of life).

षोडशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Sixteen. **-Comp. -अंशुः** the planet Venus. **-अङ्ग** *a.* having 16 parts or ingredients. (**-ङ्गः**) a kind of perfume. **-अङ्गुलक** *a.* having the breadth of 16 fingers. **-अङ्घ्रिः** a crab. **-अर्चिस्** *m.* the planet Venus. **-आवर्तः** a conch-shell. **-उपचार** *m.* pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated: आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकम्। मधुपर्काचमस्नानं वसनाभरणानि च। गन्धपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वन्दनं तथा॥ **-कलाः** the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named: अमृता मानदा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः। शशिनी चन्द्रिका कान्तिर्ज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च। अङ्गदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः॥. **-भुजा** a form of Durgā. **-मातृका** *f.* pl. the sixteen divine mothers: they are: गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया। देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः। शान्तिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः॥

षोडश *a.* (**-शी** *f.*) Sixteenth; केशान्तः षोडशे वर्षे ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा *ind.* In sixteen ways.

षोडश(शि)क *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः; षोडशकस्तु विकारः Sāṅ. K. 3.

षोडशिन् *m.* A modification of the Agniṣṭoma sacrifice. **-Comp. -ग्रहः** a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोढा *ind.* In six ways. **-Comp. -न्यासः** the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. **-मुखः** 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; श्रोता जनोर्जनितषोढामुखः सॉमति षोढा स हाटकगिरेः Aśvad. 7.

षोदत् *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

ष्ठ्युमः 1 The moon. -2 Light. -3 Water. -4 Thread. -5 Auspiciousness.

ष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. (ष्ठीवति, ष्ठीव्यति, ष्ठ्यूत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

ष्ठीवनम्, ष्ठेवनम् 1 Spitting out; Bhāg. 5. 5. 30. -2 Saliva, spittle.

ष्ठ्यूत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्क, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 Ā. (ष्वक्कते, ष्वस्कते) To go, move.

स

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य, or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (*a*) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सतृष्ण, सधन, सरोपम्, सकोपम्, सहरि &c.; (*b*) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (*c*) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिण्ड, सनाभि &c. -*m.* 1 A snake. -2 Air, wind. -3 A bird. -4 Short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 Of Viṣṇu. -7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. -8 God; L. D. B. **-सा** The goddess Lakṣmī. **-सम्** 1 Knowledge. -2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्ट(?)मण्डलम् Bk. 15. 96. -2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 Ā. 1 To struggle, contend; देवासुरा ह वै यत्र संयेतिरे Ch. Up. 1. 2. 1. -2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72; 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Śi. 16. 15. **-Comp. -वरः** a king, prince. **-वाम** *a.* uniting all that is pleasant.

संयत्त *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; संयत्तो भव सत्यमस्ति भवतः सत्यं मनुष्यो भवान् Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

संयन्त्रित *a.* Held in, stopped.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Ātm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतात्मनो योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. -3 To gather (Ātm.); व्रीहीन् संयच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; सर्वद्वाराणि संयम्य मनो हृदि निरुध्य च Bg. 8. 12. -5 To hold together, hold fast. -6 To guide or

drive (as horses). -7 (*a*) To collect. (*b*) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयम्यमानशिखण्डः V. 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to. -10 To press close to or against; Suśr.

संयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tied up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; न संयतस्तस्य बभूव रक्षितुः R. 3. 20. -4 Ready. -5 Arranged; see यम् with सम्. -तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N. of Śiva. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. -अञ्जलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled; ऋषयः संयतात्मानः फलमूलानिलाशनाः Ms. 11. 236. -आहारः *a.* temperate in eating. -उपस्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. -प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. -मैथुन *a.* one who abstains from sexual intercourse. -वस्त्र *a.* having the clothes fastened. -वाच् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयतिः Penance, self-castigation.

संयत्वर *a.* Silent.

संयन्तृ *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुह्वति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमधनः &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of *Yoga*; संयमाश्चानृशंस्यं च परस्वादानवर्जनम् Mb. 14. 18. 16; धारणाध्यानसमाधित्रयमन्तरङ्गं संयमपदवाच्यम् Sarva. S.; Ku. 2. 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; अस्मान् साधु विचिन्त्य संयमधनान् Ś. 4. 17. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance. -7 Destruction of the world; यच्चेदं प्रभवः स्थानं भूतानां संयमो यमः Mb 12. 238. 20; पुरा स्वयंभूरपि संयमाम्भस्युदीर्णवातोर्मिरवैः कराले Bhāg. 6. 9. 24. -8 Closing (of the eyes). -9 Effort, exertion.

संयमनम् 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; Ś. 1. -3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; अलकसंयमनादिव लोचने हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6. -4 Confinement. -5 Self-denial, control. -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. -नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama. सा च संयमनी नूनं सदा सुकृतिनां गतिः Mb. 7. 72. 44; Bhāg. 10. 89. 42; खण्डिताः खड्गधाराभिर्ययुः संयमिनीं पुरीम् Śiva B. 27. 32.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained. -4 Assembled, collected. -5 Clasped (in the arms). -6 Piously disposed. -तम् Subduing (the voice).

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together; यथा प्रयान्ति संयान्ति स्रोतोवेगेन वालुकाः Bhāg. 6. 15. 3. -2 To go away, depart, walk away; गृहीत्वैतानि संयाति वायुर्गन्धानिवाशयात् Bg. 15. 8. -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, meet. -6 To fight. -7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा 1 Voyage by sea. -2 Travelling together.

संयानः A mould. -नम् 1 Going along with, accompanying. -2 Travelling, proceeding. -3 Carrying out a dead body; प्राप्तकाले नरपतेः कुरु संयानमुत्तमम् Rām. 2. 76. 2. -4 A vehicle, waggon, car; वहेर्लोकस्य संयानं गच्छस्व विगतज्वरः Rām. 7. 41. 8. -5 Keeping in action, driving (a horse); पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; वृथा कृसरसंयावं पायसापूपमेव च Ms. 5. 7; Bhāg. 11. 27. 34.

संयुज् I. 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnish with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in. -II. 4 Ā. To unite; संयुज्यन्ते वियुज्यन्ते तथा कालेन देहिनः Bhāg. 6. 15. 3. -*pass.* 1 To be united with; संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. -2 To be married to; यादृग्गुणेन भर्त्रा स्त्री संयुज्येत यथाविधि Ms. 9. 22. -3 To have sexual intercourse. -4 To be supplied or furnished with. -*Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विधैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (an army). -4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; वुद्धया संयोजयन्ति तम् Pt. 2. -5 To fasten or fix on. -6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. -9 To perform, accomplish. -10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of. -6 Devoted, attached to; प्रजापालनसंयुक्तो न रागोपहितेन्द्रियः Rām. 2. 2. 44. -7 Related (संबन्धिन्); संयुक्त एकदुःखश्च वीर्यवांश्च महीपतिः Mb. 5. 151. 9. -8 Married to; अक्षमाला वसिष्ठेन संयुक्ताऽधमयोनिजा Ms. 9. 23. -तम् -*ind.* Jointly, together.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -3 Contact, nearness; आगमिष्यति नो नूनं धार्तराष्ट्रस्य संयुगे Mb. 7. 16. 41. -Comp. -गोष्पदम् 'a contest in a cow's footstep' *i. e.* an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'. -मूर्धन् *m.* the front of the battle.

संयुज् *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; संयुजा च सह मेदिनीपतिम् Śi. 14. 55. –2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities. **–जा** Union, connection; न पारयेऽहं निरवद्यसंयुजाम् Bhāg. 10. 33. 22.

संयोगः 1 (*a*) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम् Subhāṣ. (*b*) Endowment with, possession of. –2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas). –3 Addition, annexation. –4 A set; आभरणसंयोगाः Māl. 6. –5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. –6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽनन्तराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. –7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies.–8 An epithet of Śiva. –9 (In phil.) Contact (direct material). –10 Carnal contact. –11 Matrimonial relation. –12 Agreement of opinion. –13 Sum, total amount. **–Comp.** **–पृथक्त्वम्** severalty of conjunction. This circumstance accounts for one and the same thing being नित्य as well as नैमित्तिक. In one case it would be नित्य, in the other it would be नैमित्तिक; (एकस्य तूभयत्वे संयोगपृथक्त्वम् MS. 4. 3. 5; न संयोगपृथक्त्वात् MS. 12. 1. 24.); e. g. दधि is नित्य in दध्ना जुहोति, but नैमित्तिक in दध्ना इन्द्रियकामस्य जुहुयात्. This न्याय is discussed and established in MS. 4. 3. 5-7. **–विधिः** the Vedānta, propounding the union of जीव and ब्रह्म; Mb. 12. 200. 11 (com.). **–विभागाः** (*m.* pl.) conjunctions and disjunctions; यदि शब्दं संयोगविभागा एवाभिव्यञ्जन्ति न कुर्वन्ति etc.; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 13. **–विरुद्धम्** any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. –2 Joining. –3 Married.

संयोजनम् 1 Union, conjunction. –2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. –2 Endowed or furnished with.

संयुतिः 1 (In math.) The total of two numbers or quantities. –2 The conjunction of planets.

संयोधः Fight, battle.

संरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect. –2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः, संरक्षा Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षकः A keeper, guardian.

संरक्षणम् 1 Protection, preservation. –2 Charge, custody. –3 Prevention; Suśr.

संरञ्ज् 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. –2 To be affected with any passion. –*Caus.* 1 To dye, colour. –2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. –2 Impassioned, fired with passion; कामभोगाभिसंरक्तो मैथुनायोपचक्रमे Rām. 7. 26. 41. –3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. –4 Enamoured, charmed. –5 Charming, beautiful.

संरागः 1 Colouring. –2 Passion, affection; पश्य लक्ष्मण संरागस्तिर्यग्योनिगतेष्वपि Rām. 4. 2. 42; स्त्रीणामपि शक्ताः स्थ संरागे किं पुनर्नृणाम् Bu. Ch. 4. 12. –3 Rage, anger.

संरभ् 1 Ā. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. –2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); संरब्धसिंहप्रहृतं वहन्ति R. 16. 16. –3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.). –4 To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तत्र संरभ्य चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12. 194. 32.

संरब्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated; कुरवोऽपि सुसंरब्धाः शस्त्रविद्यामदर्शयन् Bm. 1. 662. –2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious; संरब्धेन शिविन ते प्रतिभटाः केचिच्च बन्दीकृताः Śiva B. 22. 72. –3 Augmented. –4 Swelled. –5 Overwhelmed. –6 Closely joined, hand in hand; पवमानेन स्तोष्यमाणाः संरब्धाः सर्पन्ति Ch. Up. 1. 12. 4. **–Comp.** **–नेत्र** *a.* having swollen eyes. **–मान** *a.* one whose pride is excited.

संरम्भः 1 Beginning. –2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; न संरम्भेण सिध्यन्ति सर्वेऽर्थाः सान्त्वया यथा Bhāg. 8. 6. 24; हन्त वर्धते ते संरम्भः Ś. 7. –3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; अद्रिसंरम्भमिवाम्बुवाहम् Ku. 3. 48; Māl. 6. 10. –4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; अन्योन्यजयसंरम्भो ववृधे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92. –5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरम्भो हि महात्मनाम् R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. –6 Pride, arrogance; संरम्भो हि सपत्नीत्वाद्वक्तुं कुन्तिसुतां प्रति Mb. 1. 124. 6. –7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. –8 Hatred; संरम्भभययोगेन विन्दते तत्सरूपताम् Bhāg. 7. 1. 28. –9 Adopting hostile measures; त्वयाऽपि तस्मिन् संरम्भो न कार्यः Dk. 2. 3. –10 Intensity, high degree; निनादस्य च संरम्भो नैतदल्पं हि कारणम् Rām. 4. 15. 12. –11 The brunt (of battle); Raj. T. **–Comp.** **–ताम्र** *a.* red with fury. **–दृश्** *a.* having angry eyes. **–परुष** *a.* harsh through rage. **–रस** *a.* excessively enraged. **–रूक्ष** *a.* exceedingly harsh; संरम्भरूक्षमिव सुन्दरि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20. **–वेगः** the impetuosity of anger.

संरम्भिन् *a.* (**–णी** *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; इति संरम्भिणो वाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Śi. 2. 67. –2 Angry, furious, enraged. –3 Proud, arrogant. –4 Ardently devoted, diligent; अमर्षी बलवान् पार्थः संरम्भी दृढविक्रमः Mb. 3. 48. 10.

संरम् 1 Ā. 1 To be delighted; भक्तस्य तत्र समरन्त ममापि वाचः Mv. 1. 7. –2 To have carnal pleasure.

संराध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. –2 To be acquired. –*Caus.* 1 To bring into harmony. –2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). –3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate; स्वयं संराध्यैवं शतमखमखण्डेन तपसा Ki. 10. 63.

संराधनम् 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. –2 Accomplishing. –3 Profound or deep meditation.

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

संरावः, संरावणम् 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general; क्षुवियद्गामिनी तारसंरावविहतश्रुतिः Ki. 15. 43.

संरिहाणम् Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf); वत्समिव मातरा संरिहाणे Ṛv. 3. 33. 3.

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुजनम् Pain, ache.

संरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तृणमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; अजाविके तु संरुद्धे वृकैः पाले त्वनायति Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld. -6 Hindered, stopped (movement); फाल्गुनो गात्रसंरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. -7 Imprisoned; मोचयामास राजन्यान् संरुद्धा मागधेन ये Bhāg. 10. 72. 49. **-Comp.** **-चेष्ट** *a.* one whose motion is impeded.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check; पयःसंरोधकूलंकषः Mal. 5. 19. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Imprisonment; क्षुत्क्षामाः शुष्कवदनाः संरोधपरिकर्शिताः Bhāg. 10. 73. 2. -5 Decrease, lessening; संरोधादायुषस्त्वेते व्यस्यन्ते द्वापरे युगे Mb. 12. 238. 14. -6 Suppression, destruction. -7 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनम् 1 Obstructing, stopping. -2 Fettering, confining.

संरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह्.

संरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरूढव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; हर्म्याग्रसंरूढतृणाङ्कुरेषु R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Crowdy; संरूढकक्ष्यां बहुलां स्वमन्तःपुरमाविशत् Rām. 3. 54. 13. -7 Deeply set, sunk; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरूढशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संरोहणम् 1 Growing over. -2 Healing. -3 Sowing, planting; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुम् M. 1. 8.

संरोपित *p. p.* 1 Spread over. -2 Besmeared.

संलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः Ś. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संलक्षणम् Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलप् 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue; संलापः स्याद्गभीरोक्तिर्नानाभावसमाश्रया S. D. 6. 131.

संलापक *n.* A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 6-291.

संलालित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संली 4 Ā. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय). -4 A nest; विश्रान्तः संहृत्य पक्षौ संलयायैव ध्रियते Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 19.

संलयनम् 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. **-Comp.** **-कर्ण** *a.* with the ears hanging down. **-मानस** *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलुड् 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro; यत्र संलोडिता लुब्धैः प्रायशो धर्मसेतवः Mb. 12. 287. 44. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संलोडनम् Disturbing, confusing.

संलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, confused; Rām. -2 Come into contact with; Ch. P.

संलेपः Mud, dirt.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसन्ति ऋतवोऽत्र संवस्-सरन् Tv.] 1 A year; न ह पुरा ततः संवत्सर आस Bṛi. Up. 1. 2. 4. -2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. **-Comp.** **-करः** an epithet of Śiva. **-निरोधः** Imprisonment for a year; वैश्यः सर्वस्वदण्डः स्यात् संवत्सरनिरोधतः Ms. 8. 375. **-भ्रमि** *a.* re-

volving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -मुखी the tenth day in the light half of the month ज्यैष्ठ. -रयः a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address; मैतस्मिन् संवदिष्ठा अतिष्ठाः Bri. Up. 2. 1. 2. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचन्द्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदन्त्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -6 To coincide, fit together (so as to give one sense). -*Caus.* 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); as in मौहूर्तिकैः सह संवाद्यताम्. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare (truly or sincerely); संवाद्य रूपसंख्यादीन् स्वामी तद्द्रव्यमर्हति Ms. 8. 31.

संवदनम्, -ना 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet. -6 A message.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; सकृत्संवादेऽपि प्रथत इह चामुत्र च शुभम् Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; तद्धितवाऽमृतसंवादं तस्मादेतौ मताविह Mb. 12. 167. 24; रूपसंवादाच्च संशयादनया पृष्टः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादमेति Māl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; यदृच्छासंवादः किमु किमु गुणानामतिशयः U. 5. 16. -8 A cause, law-suit.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्मदङ्गसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवाच्यम् The art of conversation (one of the 64 Kalās).

संवावदूक *a.* Extremely similar, having a close resemblance; अचुम्बदस्याः स मुखेन्दुबिम्बं संवावदूकश्रियमम्बुजानाम् N. 22. 104.

संवननम् 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet (for propitiating god); न हीदृशं संवननं त्रिषु लोकेषु विद्यते। दया मैत्री च भूतेषु दानं च मधुरा च वाक्॥ Mb. 1. 87. 12. -3 Gaining, acquiring; कोशसंवनने दाने ... Mb. 5. 148. 9. -4 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni. -*a.* Gathering, collecting; वायुर्वाव संवर्गः Ch. Up. 4. 3. 1. -Comp. -विद्या (in phil.) the science of resolution or absorption.

संवर्गणम् Attracting, winning (friends); Dk. 2. 8.

संवर्जनम् 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्मय् To shield; तत्तादृशेन वपुषाङ्ग मदङ्गमेतत् संवर्मय स्मरशराः प्रतियान्तु मोघाः। Rām. ch. 5. 65.

संवलनम् 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; अथ विधिरम्ब्निशाधरमयूखसंवलनमनुकुरुते Māl. 10. 11; 9 13.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; (चापच्छद) च्छायासंवलितैर्विवर्तिभिरिव प्रान्तेषु पर्यावृताः Māl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; अश्रिष्ठवत्यमृतसंवलितैरिवाङ्गैः Māl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उदितोपलस्खलनसंवलिताः (ध्वनयः) Ki. 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवल्गित *a.* Overrun. -तम् A sound; धृत्कारसंवल्गितम् Māl. 5. 19.

संवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; न संवसेच्च पतितैर्न चाण्डालैर्न पुल्कसैः Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -*Caus.* To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संवासतो जायते Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space (for meeting or recreation); शृण्वन् वाचो मनुष्याणां ग्रामसंवासवासिनाम् Rām. 2. 49. 4. -6 Cohabitation, sexual intercourse; ब्राह्मण्या सह संवासे Ms. 8. 373.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह् 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -5 To take a wife, marry. -6 To soothe. -*Caus.* 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ Ś. 3. 20. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; सोऽपि संवाह्यते लोके तृष्णया पश्य कौतुकम् Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवहनम् 1 Guiding, conducting. -2 Showing, displaying.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body. -5 A market-place. -6 A park for recreation.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनम्, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; अशिथिलपरिरम्भैर्दत्तसंवाहनानि U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत् साधुसंवाहनाभिः Māl. 9. 25.

संवाहित *p. p.* Moved; प्रयत्नसंवाहितपीवरोरुभिः Ki. 8. 31.

संवासित *a.* 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid, having an offensive or foul smell (as a breath).

संविक्तम् What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear; श्रुत्वा जरां संविविजे महात्मा Bu. Ch. 3. 34.

संविग्न *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्नमानस; विसृज्य सशरं चापं शोकसंविग्नमानसः Bg. 1. 47; किर्मीरवधसंविग्नो बहिर्दुर्योधनो ययौ Mb. 3. 10. 39. -2 Terrified, frightened. -3 Moving to and fro; पूररेचकसंविग्नवलिवल्गुदलोदरम् Bhag. 4. 24. 51; 12. 9. 24.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविज्ञानम् 1 Agreement, consent. -2 Thorough understanding. -3 Perception, knowledge.

संविद् I. 2 P. 1 To know, be aware of; संवित्तः सहयुध्वानौ तच्छक्ति खरदूषणौ Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognize. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -*Caus.* 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, percieve, observe -3 To cause to know or perceive; समवेदयन्त च द्विषः Bk. 17. 63.

संवित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; श्वस्तया सुखसंवित्तिः स्मरणीयाऽधुनातनी Ki. 11. 34; 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; यत्रेमे सदसद्रूपे प्रतिषिद्धे स्वसंविदा Bhag. 1. 3. 33; असंविदानस्य ममेश संविदाम् Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; त्वत्स्नेहसंविदवलम्बितजीवितानि Māl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंविन् R. 7. 31; ततो देवासुराः कृत्वा संविदं कृतसौहृदाः Bhāg. 8. 6. 32; Ms. 8. 5. -4 Assent, consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom; रथस्थाः संविदं कृत्वा सुखां पृष्ट्वा च शर्वरीम् Mb. 12. 53. 20; प्रसादिनोऽनुज्झितगोत्रसंविदः Śi. 12. 35. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; अवुधैः कृतमानसंविदः Śi. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation; रहसि संविदो या हृदिस्पृशः Bhāg. 10. 31. 10. -14 Hemp. -15 Agreement of opinion; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. -16 Acquaintance, friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 3. -17 A plan, scheme. -18 News, tidings. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदान *a.* Conversing; वागग्नमी ब्रह्मणा संविदानेति Bri. Up. 2. 2. 3.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सम्. -तम् An agreement.

संवेदः 1 Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनम्, -ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रामे चैतन्यमर्पितम् U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; सुलभैश्वर्यलाभेषु परसंवेदने जनः Mu. 1. 25. -4 Betrayal.

संविध् *f.* Arrangement, plan; रावणः संविधं चक्रे लङ्कायां शास्त्रनिर्मिताम् Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; उद्भासितं मङ्गलसंविधाभिः संबन्धिनः सद्म समाससाद R. 7. 16; 14. 17; किं नु खलु संविधा विहिता न वेति Charudatta 1. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पवित् कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधाम् R. 1. 94.

संविधानम् 1 Arrangement, disposition; Māl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Māl. 6. -6 Management; संविधानं च विहितं रथाश्च किल सज्जिताः Mb. 7. 75. 25.

संविधानकम् 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकम् U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविधिः Disposition, arrangement.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति Ś. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to a share; वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तम् Subhāṣ; भेजे दमं संविबभाज साधून् Bu. Ch. 2. 33. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभक्त *p. p.* Divided, separated; संविभक्ताश्च तुष्टाश्च गुरुवत्तेषु वर्तते Mb. 3. 37. 6.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share. -3 Bestowal; सत्यमार्जवमक्रोधः संविभागो दमः शमः Mb. 3. 259. 17.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator; असंविभागी दुष्टात्मा ...... वर्जनीयो नराधिप Mb. 5. 38. 39.

संविभा 2 P. To meditate; Muṇḍa.

संविश् 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु

संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; षोडशर्तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मासु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in; मनःसंस्पर्शजान् दृष्ट्वा भोगान् स्वप्स्यामि संविशन् Bhāg. 7. 13. 26; 9. 19. 20.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेशः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; अथ प्रदोषे दोषज्ञः संवेशाय विशांपतिम् R. 1. 93. -2 A dream. -3 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof. -4 A bed-chamber. -5 A chair, seat.

संवेशनम् 1 Coition, sexual union. -2 Going to bed; संवेशनोत्थापनयोः Pratimā. -3 A seat, bench.

संवीक्षणम् 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीज् 10 P. 1 To fan; दिव्यस्त्रीकरचारुचामरमरुत्संवीज्यमानः कदा Gaṅgāṣṭaka 4. -2 To cause to stand erect (the hair of the body).

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed; पाण्डरांशुकसंवीतां शयानां प्रमदामिव Bu. Ch. 4. 49. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid; येनैवाम्बरखण्डेन संवीतो निशि चन्द्रमाः Bh. 3. 15. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed; स्वर्णप्राकारसंवीता (लङ्का) Rām. 7. 5. 25. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, 9 U. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; मुहुरङ्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठम् Ś. 3. 24; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; ऊचे संवरिषीष्ठास्त्वं गच्छ शत्रोः पराक्रमम् Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -*Caus.* 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see शंबर. -7 (With Jainas) Shutting out the external world. -8 Provision; Buddh. -रम् 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणम् 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Māl. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. -4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging. -6 An obstacle, impediment; प्रत्यग्रापनीतसंयमनस्य भवतोऽलघुसंवारा गतिः Mk. 7. 6, 7.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; रजसा संवृतं तेन नष्टज्योतिरभून्नभः Mb. 3. 11. 13; मुहुरङ्गुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठम् (मुखम्) Ś. 3. 24. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मदनो विवृतो न च संवृतः Ś. 2. 12; संवृते नरके घोरे पतितो नात्र संशयः Rām. 7. 53. 6. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded; तथा स संवृतो धीमान् मृत्पिण्ड इव सर्वशः Mb. 3. 122. 4. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सम्. -तम् 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -मन्त्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20. -संवार्य *a.* one who conceals what ought to be concealed; नित्यं संवृतसंवार्यः Ms. 7. 102.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; वदति हि संवृतिरेव कामितानि Ki. 10. 44. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -9 To be fulfilled (as time); वसाचलेऽस्मिन् मृगराजसेविते संवर्तयञ्शत्रुवधे समर्थः Rām. 4. 27. 48. -*Caus.* 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil; पश्येयमिति तस्याश्च कामः संवर्त्यतामयम् Rām. 7. 46. 23. -3 To wrap up, envelop. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction; संवर्ताग्निः संदिधुक्षुर्यथैव Abhiṣeka 1. 13. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; संवर्तप्रकटविवर्तसप्तपाथोनाथोर्मिव्यतिकरविभ्रमप्रचण्डः Mv. 6. 26. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world; तुल्याः संवर्तकाभ्रैः पिदधति गगनं पङ्क्तयः पक्षतीनाम् Nāg. 4. 22. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude. -9 Contraction; पर्यायात् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुभः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarāma. -कम् The plough of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिः, संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily; स्मरेन्धने वक्षसि तेन दत्ता संवर्तिका शैवलवल्लिचित्रा N. 8. 76. cf. कमलिनीसंवर्तिका, अम्भोजसंवर्तिका A. R. 2. 4, 5; राजीवसंवर्तिका A. R. 2. 70. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवर्तित *p.p.* 1 Rolled up, enveloped. -2 Similar to the period of कल्पान्त; संवर्तितमिवाकाशं जलदैः सुमहाद्भुतैः Mb. 1. 26. 3.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred; इदानीमस्मि संवृत्तः सचेताः प्रकृतिं गतः Bg. 11. 51. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. **-त्तः** N. of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध् 1 Ā. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -*Caus.* 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् R. 5. 6. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (-र्धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनम् 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवृद्धिः 1 Full growth. -2 Might, power.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; हृन्मर्मभेदिपतदुत्कटकङ्कपत्रसंवेगतत्क्षणकृतस्फुटदङ्गभङ्गा Mv. 1. 39. -2 Voilent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; कुतश्चित् संवेगात् प्रचल इव शल्यस्य शकलः U. 2. 26; Māl. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेल्लित = संवर्धित; Māl. 5. 19 (v. l.).

संव्यस् (सं+वि+अस् 4 P.) To compose, bring together; व्यासः पुराणसूत्रं तत् संव्यस्य विपुलं महत् Brav. P. (ब्रह्मखण्ड) 1. 62; सर्वं कथय संव्यस्य ब्रह्मखण्डमनुत्तमम् *ibid.* 2. 1.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business; संव्यवहारान् शौचं मैत्रतां दृढभक्तिं च परीक्षेत Kau. A. 1. 9. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीयन्ते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्यूहः Combination, arrangement; वद नः सर्गसंव्यूहं गार्भस्वेदद्विजोद्भिदाम् Bhāg. 3. 7. 27.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानम् 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; संव्यानानामन्तकान्तःपुरस्य Śi. 18. 69.

संशप्तकः [सम्यक् शप्तमङ्गीकारो यस्य कप् Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others; संशप्तकान्निहतानर्जुनेन तदा नाशंसे विजयाय संजय Mb. 1. 1. 189. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference; परिजनानुरागविरचितशबलसंशब्द...Bhāg. 5. 3. 6.

संशब्दनम् 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed. -*Caus.* 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; बुद्ध्या संशमयन्ति नीतिकुशलाः साम्नैव ते मन्त्रिणः Pt. 1. 376. -3 To end, kill.

संशमः Complete ease, comfort.

संशमनम् 1 Pacification. -2 A sedative.

संशरणम् 1 Commencement of a combat, attack, charge. -2 Seeking refuge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused; ततस्ते सुदिताः सर्वे मम बाणाः सुसंशिताः Mb. 5. 180. 22. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. -6 Firmly adhering to (a vow); उपोष्य संशितो भूत्वा हित्वा वेदकृताः श्रुतीः Mb. 12. 265. 7. **-Comp. -आत्मन्** *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. **-व्रत** *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 Ā. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42.; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता न ह्युपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथार्थज्ञान. -4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; याता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16; Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -6 A subject of dispute or controversy; अग्निहोत्रादहमभ्यागताऽस्मि विप्रर्षभाणां संशयच्छेदनाय Mb. 3. 186. 22. **-Comp. -आक्षेपः** a particular figure of speech ('removal of doubt'); किमयं शरदम्भोदः किंवा हंसकदम्बकम् ।' रुतं नूपुरसंवादि श्रूयते तन्न तोयदः ॥ इत्ययं संशयाक्षेपः संशयो यन्निवार्यते । Kāv. 2. 163-4. **-आत्मन्** *a.* doubting, sceptical. **-आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ** *a.* doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. **-उपमा** a comparison expressed in the form of a doubt; किं पद्ममन्तर्भ्रान्तालि किं ते लोलेक्षणं मुखम् । मम दोलायते चित्तमितीयं संशयोपमा ॥ Kāv. 2. 26. **-गत** *a.* fallen into danger; Ś. 6. **-छेदः** solution of a doubt, decision. **-छेदिन्** *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; Ś. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयित् *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित *a.* Doubtful, uncertain. –2 Doubted, questioned. –3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed to peril or danger; संशयितजीविता ते शरीरावस्था Mal. 2.–तम् Doubt, uncertainty.

संशीतिः *f.* Doubt; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132.

संशीलनम् 1 Regular practice. –2 Frequent intercourse with.

संशुध् 4 P. To be completely purified. –*Caus.* 1 To purify completely. –2 To clear, pay off (expenses). –3 To correct, rectify. –4 To examine, inquire into, investigate. –5 To clear, secure (a road against attack); संशोध्य त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure; त्रिवर्गभयसंशुद्धान् (अमात्यान्) Kau. A. 1. 10; प्रयत्नाद्यतमानस्तु योगी संशुद्धकिल्बिषः Bg. 6. 45. –2 Polished, refined. –3 Expiated. –4 Acquitted (of crime or debt). –5 Searched, tried, examined; वेषाभरणसंशुद्धाः स्पृशेयुः सुसमाहिताः Ms. 7. 219.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; अभयं सत्त्वसंशुद्धिर्ज्ञानयोगव्यवस्थितिः Bg. 16. 1. –2 Cleansing or purifying in general. –3 Correction, rectification. –4 Clearance. –5 Acquittance (of debt). –6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनम् Purification, cleanness &c.

संशून *p. p.* Much swelled, swollen.

संश्वत् *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. –*m.* A juggler.

संश्यान *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. –2 Frozen, congealed. –3 Rolled up. –4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter. –2 To lean or rest on, depend on; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6. 12; Mal. 1. 24. –3 To attain to, approach. –4 To obtain; संश्रयत्येव तच्छीलं नरोऽल्पमपि वा बहु Ms. 10. 60. –5 To serve, wait upon. –6 To join, unite with. –7 To approach for sexual union.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; त्वं सदा संश्रयः शैल स्वर्गमार्गाभिकाङ्क्षिणाम् Mb. 3. 42. 22; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभम् V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयाम् Ś. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; U. 3. 17; मनोरथोऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंश्रयमुभयोः प्रयोगम् M. 1. –2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 guṇas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; संश्रयवृत्तिः Kau. A. 7; Ms. 7. 160. –3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22. –4 Attachment (for home, relatives &c.); तथा प्रयत्नं कुर्वीत यथा मुच्येत संश्रयात् Mb. 12. 293. 20. –5 A piece or portion belonging to anything. –Comp. –कृत, –कारित *p. p.* caused by alliance; यदि तत्रापि संपश्येद्दोषं संश्रयकारितम् Ms. 7. 176.

संश्रयणम् Attachment.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. –2 Supported, sheltered. –3 United, joined; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयम् Ś. 4. 13. –4 Clung to, embraced. –5 Inherent in, peculiar to. –तः A dependent, follower, servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to; संशृणोति न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Ātm. when used intransitively); हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. –2 To promise. –*Caus.* To tell, narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203. –2 A promise, an agreement, engagement; पापं कृत्वेव किमिदं मम संश्रुत्य संश्रवम् Rām. 2. 14. 2.

संश्रवणम् 1 Hearing. –2 The ear. –3 The range of hearing.

संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or renown.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to; देवानां समयस्त्वेष वसूनां संश्रुतो मया Mb. 1. 98. 22; द्विजस्य संश्रुतोऽर्थो मे जीवयिष्यामि ते सुतम् Rām. 7. 76. 12. –2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together. –2 To adhere or cling to. –3 To join, unite. –*Caus.* To unite, join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united. –2 Embraced. –3 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. –4 Furnished or endowed with, having. –5 Related, connected together; यथा छायातपौ नित्यं सुसंबद्धौ परस्परम्। एवं कर्म च कर्ता च संश्लिष्टावितरेतरम् ॥ Pt. 2. 127. –6 Confused, indeterminate. –ष्टः A kind of pavilion. –ष्टम् A heap, mass, multitude.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing; an embrace; वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः Ś. 5. 28. –2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषणम्, –णा 1 Pressing together. –2 Means of binding together. –3 Connection, tie, bond.

संश्वत् See संश्वत्

ससञ्ज् *Pass.* To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. –2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to. –3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; प्रान्तेषु संसक्तनमेरुशाखम् Ku. 3. 43; R. 7. 24. –4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. –5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended;

मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकेकः Mal. 9. 5 ; कलिन्दकन्या मथुरां गतापि गङ्गोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R 6. 48 ; Mal. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. -9 Given to the mundane pleasures. -10 Enamoured. -Comp. -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed or attached. -युग *a.* yoked, harnessed ; ग्रीवाग्रसंसक्तयुगैस्तुरङ्गैः Si. 3. 68.

संसज्जमान *a.* 1 Adhering, sticking close together. -2 Hesitating, stammering (through sorrow); (उवाच) वाङ्मात्रेण न भावेन वाचा संसज्जमानया Ram. 2. 25. 39.

संसक्तिः *f.* 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction ; संसक्तौ किमसुलभं महोदयानाम् Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance ; संसक्तिं भृशमपि भूरिशोऽवधूतेः Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fastening together. -5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down ; sit down together. -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, circle ; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 ; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ; R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ; अपह्नवेऽधमर्णस्य देहीत्युक्तस्य संसदि Ms. 8. 52. -3 A multitude, number ; विविक्तदेशसेवित्वमरतिर्जनसंसदि Bg. 13. 10.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.

संसादः An assembly.

संसह *a.* Equal to, match for.

संसाध् *Caus.* 1 To be successful. -2 To accomplish, complete ; सर्वान् संसाधयेदर्थानक्षिण्वन् योगतस्तनुम् Ms. 2. 100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4 To settle. -5 To regain; यः स्वयं साधयेदर्थमुत्तमर्णोऽधमर्णिकात् Ms. 8. 50. -6 To cause to be settled or paid; यदि संसाधयेत्तत्तु दर्पाल्लोभेन वा पुनः Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8 To extinguish.

संसाधनम् 1 Performance, accomplishment ; संसाधनार्थं प्रययुः क्षत्रियाः क्षत्रियर्षभम् Mb. 5. 83. 32. -2 Preparation ; Kull. on Ms. 11. 95.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect. -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed. -3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy ; जप्येनैव तु संसिध्येत् ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. -2 One who has secured final emancipation. -3 Dressed, prepared (as food). -4 Healed, cured. -5 Clever, skilled. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* one who has attained his goal.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment ; स्वनुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणम् Bhag. 1. 2. 13 ; Ku. 2. 63 ; Ms. 6. 29. -2 Absolution, final beatitude ; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20. -3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman. -5 The last consequence, result. -6 The last decisive word.

संसुखित *p. p.* Perfectly delighted or gratified.

संसूच् 10 U. 1 To indicate, forebode ; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम् Subhas. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनम् 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating ; अर्थस्य संसूचनम्. -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To revolve, turn round. -3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ; पापान् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां यान्ति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. -7 To come forth. -*Caus.* 1 To spread over, cause to move over. -2 To revolve or turn round ; जन्मवृद्धिक्षयैर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124. -3 To put off, defer. -4 To use, employ.

संसरणम् 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence ; पुंसो भवेद्यर्हि संसरणापवर्गः Bhag. 10. 40. 28 ; ग्रीष्मचण्डकरमण्डलभीष्मज्वालसंसरणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops. -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A high way. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world ; न स तत् पदमाप्नोति संसारं चाधिगच्छति Kath. 3. 7; असारः संसारः U. 1 ; Mal. 5. 30 ; संसारधन्वभुवि किं सारमामृशसि शंसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22 ; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -5 The state (future) of life (गति); येन यस्तु गुणेनैषां संसारान् प्रतिपद्यते Ms. 12. 39. -Comp. -गमनम् transmigration ; संसारगमनं चैव त्रिविधं कर्मसंभवम् Ms. 1. 117. -गुरुः 1 an epithet of the god of love. -2 the preceptor of the world. -चक्रम् succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -पथः, -मार्गः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2 the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणम् final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -*m.* 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः *f.* 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world ; यर्हि संसृतिबन्धोऽयमात्मनो गुणवृत्तिदः Bhag. 11. 13. 28. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसि संसृतिगर्तमध्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार. -4 The state or course (गति); एताः संसृतयः पुंसो गुणकर्मनिबन्धनाः Bhag. 11. 26. 32.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with ; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः R. 5. 69; अस्ना रक्षः संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तदनु

संसृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with. -5 To embrace; स्वेदः स्वदेहस्य वियोगतापं निर्वापयिष्यन्निव संसिसृक्षोः N. 14. 21.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; न संसर्गं व्रजेत् सद्भिः प्रायश्चित्तेऽकृते द्विजः Ms. 11. 47; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; Ś. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; नानागन्धर्वमिथुनैः पानसंसर्गकर्कशैः Rām. 4. 67. 45; प्रत्याहारेण संसर्गान् ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् गुणान् Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -7 Confusion. -8 A particular conjunction of celestial bodies. -9 A particular combination of two humours which produces diseases. -10 Point of intersection. -11 Duration; Mb. 3. -Comp. **-अभावः** one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds : प्रागभाव antecedent, प्रध्वंसाभाव emergent, and अत्यन्ताभाव absolute, non-existence. **-दोषः** the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people. **-विद्या** 1 learning by social intercourse; Kau. A. 1. 12. -2 Social science.

संसर्गिन् *a.* 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -*m.* An associate, a companion.

संसर्गी (In medic.) Purification, purging.

संसर्जनम् 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding. -4 Attracting, winning over.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Reunited. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed. -8 Accomplished, performed. **-ष्टम्** Intimacy, friendship. -Comp. **-भावः** near relationship, friendship. **-रूप** *a.* adulterated.

संसृष्टता, -त्वम् 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. -3 Living in one family; see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयैतेषां (शब्दार्थालंकाराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् *m.* 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A copartner.

संसृप् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पन्त्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासौ Me. 53. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṣaya-māsa* (क्षयमास).

संसर्पणम् 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् *a.* Creeping along, moving or winding near; कपोलसंसर्पिशिखः स तस्या मुहूर्तकर्णोत्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संसेव् 1 Ā. 1 To be associated with. -2 To wait upon, attend. -3 To refresh, fan. -4 To court, fondle (carnally). -5 To be addicted or devoted to.

संसेवा 1 Visiting, frequenting. -2 Use, employment. -3 Reverence, worship.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीम् Śi. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Śi. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; मन्त्रैस्तु संस्कृतानद्याच्छाश्वतं विधिमास्थितः Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; जीवां भूयो रघुपतिरुषा स्पर्शतः संस्करोति Mv. 6. 37; Ms. 9. 279; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly. -11 To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कुर्वते Mk. 9. 4 (v. l.). -12 To correct (astronomically).

संस्करणम् 1 Preparing, putting together. -2 Cremating (a corpse).

संस्कर्तृ *m.* 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; कष्टं सीतापि सुतयोः संस्कर्तारं न विन्दति U. 7. 13. -3 One who produces impression.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणिः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28 (where Malli. renders the word by व्याकरणजन्या शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्गसंस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). -6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावसुन्दरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. Ś. 49; Ś. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing; संस्कारो नाम स भवति यस्मिञ्जाते पदार्थो भवति योग्यः कस्यचिदर्थस्य ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 3. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्नवे भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities

or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣikas; it is of three kinds: भावना, वेग, and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. –13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. –14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 78; (Manu mentions 12 such Saṁskāras viz. 1. गर्भाधान, 2. पुंसवन, 3. सीमन्तोन्नयन, 4. जातकर्मन्, 5. नामकर्मन्, 6. निष्क्रमण, 7. अन्नप्राशन, 8. चूडाकर्मन्, 9. उपनयन, 10. केशान्त, 11. समावर्तन, and 12. विवाह; see Ms. 2. 26 &c.; some writers increase the number to sixteen). –15 Purification, purity. –16 A rite or ceremony in general. –17 Investiture with the sacred thread; मांसं मूत्रं पुरीषं च प्राश्य संस्कारमर्हति Mb. 12. 165. 76. –18 Obsequial ceremonies. –19 A polishing stone; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नालक्ष्यते Ś. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). –Comp. –पूत *a.* 1 purified by sacred rites. –2 purified by refinement or education. –भूषणम् (speech) adorned by correctness. –रहित, –वर्जित, –हीन *a.* (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vrātya or outcast; cf. व्रात्य. –शब्दः a word which gains its currency owing to संस्कार; संस्कारशब्दा एते आह्वनीयादयः ŚB. on MS. 5. 3. 21.

संस्कारक *a.* Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement, elegance (of behaviour); संस्कारवत्त्वाद्रमयत्सु चेतः Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. –2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. –3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. –4 Consecrated, hallowed; संस्कृतश्चापि रामेण जगाम गतिमुत्तमाम् Rām. 4. 57. 11. –5 Initiated into worldly life, married. –6 Cleansed, purified. –7 Adorned, decorated. –8 Excellent, best. –तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. –2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. –3 A learned man. –तम् 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33. –2 A sacred usage. –3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). –Comp. –आत्मन् 1 one who has received purificatory rites; याजनाध्यापने नित्यं क्रियेते संस्कृतात्मनाम् Ms. 10. 110. –2 a sage. –उक्तिः *f.* 1 a polished word or language. –2 a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्कृतिः 1 = संस्कार. –2 Preparation. –3 Perfection. –4 Determination. –5 (Modern usage) Civilization, culture.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. –2 Consecration. –3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony. –4 Preparation.

संस्तम्भ् 5, 9 P. (*caus.* also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तम्भितविक्रियाणां कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34. –2 To paralyze, benumb; वृत्तिं मोहेन संस्तम्भयतेन्द्रियाणाम् Ku. 3. 73. –3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); संस्तम्भ राम भद्रं ते मा शुचः पुरुषोत्तम Rām. 4. 1. 115; देवि संस्तम्भयात्मानम् U. 4. –4 To make firm or immoveable; एवं बुद्धेः परं बुद्ध्वा संस्तभ्यात्मानमात्मना Bg. 3. 43. –5 To support, prop up. –6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तब्ध *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c.; see संस्तम्भ्.

संस्तम्भः 1 Support, prop. –2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. –3 Stop, stay. –4 Stupefaction, paralysis. –5 Obstinacy.

संस्तम्भनम् 1 An obstructive remedy. –2 Stopping, arresting.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. –2 To extol, celebrate. –3 To praise in chorus. –4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Śi. 3. 31; Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium; न वशं योषितो यान्ति न दानैर्न च संस्तवैः Pt. 4. 89. –2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नवैर्गुणैः संप्रति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः 4. 22; Śi. 7. 31. –3 Agreeing together, harmony. –Comp. –प्रीतिः love through acquaintance.

संस्तवान *a.* 1 Praising properly. –2 Eloquent. –नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). –2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration; स्वर्गसंस्तावं हि सामेति Ch. Up. 1. 8. 5. –2 Hymning in chorus. –3 The place which Brāhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice; तयोरेष संस्तावो य एषोऽन्तर्हृदय आकाशः Bṛi. Up. 4. 2. 3.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. –2 Praised together. –3 Agreeing together, harmonious. –4 Intimate, familiar; संकल्पनिर्वृतिषु संस्तुत एष दासः Māl. 7. 2. –5 Intended, aimed at; जयन्ति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Māl. 10. 23/24. –6 Equal to; श्वविड्वराहोष्ट्रखरैः संस्तुतः पुरुषः पशुः Bhāg. 2. 3. 19.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तृ –स्तॄ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8. –2 To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; a bed of leaves &c.; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेऽपि ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34. –2 A sacrifice. –3 Propagation (of laws or customs).

संस्तारः 1 Spreading out, extension. –2 A bed, couch.

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छावः Māl. 1; 9. -5 Familiarity, familiar talk; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 Ā. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णाद्वुद्विजते मृदौ परिभवत्रासान्न संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; दारिद्र्यात् पुरुषस्य बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull.). -6 To come to an end, be interrupted; न तत् संस्थास्यते कार्यं दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); क्षणं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयाभ्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -7 To die, perish. -8 To agree, conform to. -9 To stand firmly. -10 To prosper, succeed. —*Caus.* 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; विषयेषु च सज्जन्त्यः संस्थाप्या आत्मनो वशे (स्त्रियः) Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill. -7 To build (a town). -8 To restore. -9 To heap, store up. -10 To cremate.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.); जवनात्मनि संस्थेन सोऽसौ पूर्ण इवार्णवः Rām. 7. 36. 27; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थम् R. 6. 29; Māl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being; सुखं पृष्ट्वा प्रतिवेद्यात्मसंस्थाम् Mb. 5. 38. 2; विशुद्धविज्ञानघनं स्वसंस्थया Bhāg. 10. 37. 22. -3 Form, nature; तेषां संस्थां प्रमाणं च भूर्लोकस्य च वर्णय Bhāg. 3. 7. 27; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; लोकस्य संस्था न भवेत् सर्वं च व्याकुलीभवेत् Mb. 12. 56. 6; Bhāg. 10. 44. 48; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion; संस्था हि क्रियां प्रति औदासीन्यं, व्यापारान्तरकरणं वा पूर्वस्मात् कर्मणः ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 30. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Soma sacrifice; सोमस्तु रेतः सवनान्यवस्थितिः संस्थाविभेदास्तव देव धातवः Bhāg. 3. 13. 38. -13 Death, dying; फलसंस्था भविष्यामि कृत्वा कर्म सुदुष्करम् Mb. 3. 159. 13; संस्थां च पाण्डुपुत्राणां वक्ष्ये कृष्णकथोदयम् Bhāg. 1. 7. 12. -14 Manifestation, appearance. -15 Obligation or agreement (समय); कृतां संस्थामतिक्रान्ता भयात् प्रायमुपासिताः Rām. 4. 57. 18. -16 Cremation. -17 A spy. -18 Resembling. **-Comp.** **-वृक्षः** a pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

संस्थानम् 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्दुत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम Ś. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261; काचित् पुरुषवत् कृत्वा गतिं संस्थानमेव च Bu. Ch. 4. 42; Dk. 2. 3. -5 Construction, formation; यस्यावयवसंस्थानैः कल्पितो लोकविस्तरः Bhāg. 1. 3. 3. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet; संस्थानेषु च सर्वेषु पुरेषु नगरेषु च Mb. 12. 69. 7. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death. -13 The business of upkeeping the Government: व्यवहारसंस्थानम् Kau. A. 2. 7. -14 A part, division; षट्पदं नवसंस्थानं निवेशं चक्रिरे द्विजाः Mb. 14. 64. 10 (v. l.). -15 Beauty, splendour. -16 The system of disease. *-a.* Immovable (स्थावर); विज्ञानश्चासि लोकेषु त्रिषु संस्थानचारिषु Mb. 3. 217. 13 (com संस्थानचारिषु स्थावरजङ्गमेषु).

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनम् 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -5 Restraining, curbing. -6 A statute, regulation. -ना 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणाम् Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोगसंस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क्व न खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि Ś. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा R. 1. 72; Ms. 3. 247. -11 Shaped, formed well; सांस्थतदोर्विषाणः Rām. 3. 31. 46. -12 Frequented (as a place); तां श्वभिः खादयेद्राजा संस्थाने बहुसंस्थिते Ms. 8. 371. **-तम्** 1 State; एष योत्स्यति संग्रामे नाशयन् पूर्वसंस्थितम् Mb. 5. 171. 2. -2 Form, shape; वराहसंस्थितं भूतं मत्समीपं समागतम् Mb. 3. 167. 18.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with; यस्य मित्रेण संभाषा यस्य मित्रेण संस्थितिः H. 1. 36. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यान्ति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यान्ति संस्थितिम्॥ Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां प्राणाः संस्थितिहेतवः H. 1. 40. -6 Station, state, condition of life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death; अहो इमां को नु लभेत संस्थितिम् Bhāg. 3. 19. 27. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Living in the same state; पुराणसंहिताप्रश्नो महापुरुषसंस्थितिः Bhāg. 12. 12. 8. -11 Attaching importance to; नैता रूपं परीक्षन्ते नासां वयसि संस्थितिः Ms. 9. 14. -12 Form, shape (स्वरूप); उत्सृज्य

सर्वतः सङ्गे विज्ञाताजितसंस्थितिः Bhāg. 1. 18. 3. –13 Constancy; नैन्यस्तु धुर्यां महतां संस्थित्याध्यात्मशिक्षया Bhāg. 4. 22. 49. –14 Standing or sitting on; केशभस्मतुषाङ्गारकपालेषु च संस्थितिम् Y. 1. 139.

संस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch. –2 To sprinkle with water; अद्भिः खानि च संस्पृशेत् Ms. 2. 53. –3 To bring in contact with. –4 To rinse the mouth; अवतीर्य सरः स्वर्गी संस्पृश्य सुपचक्रमे Rām. 7. 77. 16. –5 To visit.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture; ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगा दुःखयोनय एव ते Bg. 5. 22. –2 Being touched or affected. –3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शा A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Touched, brought into contact; (*b*) Affected, smit; यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया Ś. 4. 5. –2 Mixed, mingled. –3 Defiled. **–Comp. –मैथुना** a seduced girl (unfit for marriage).

संस्फालः 1 A ram. –2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फेटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; राजन् संस्मृत्य संस्मृत्य संवादमिममद्भुतम् Bg. 18. 76–77; Ms. 4. 149. –2 To recollect fully. *–Caus.* To remind, put in mind of; (पातालं) मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजङ्गलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणम् Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मारणम् Counting over (cattle).

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing; खड्गशक्तिधनुर्ग्राहा नद्यः शोणितसंस्रवाः Rām. 7. 101. 6. –2 A stream. –3 The remains of a libation; हुत्वा मन्थे संस्रवमवनयति Bṛi. Up. 6. 3. 2. –4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहतलः The two hands with extended fingers joined together (=संघतलः).

संहन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71; दूत एव हि संधत्ते भिनत्त्येव च संहतान् 7. 66; see संहत. –2 To heap, collect, accumulate; तद्यदपांशर आसीत् समहन्यत Bṛi. Up. 1. 2. 2. –3 To contract, diminish. –4 To strike, kill, destroy. –5 To strike against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. –2 Closed, shut; मैथिलः श्रुतदेवश्च युगपत् संहताञ्जली Bhāg. 10. 86. 25. –3 Well-knit, firmly united. –4 Closely joined or allied; नसंहतास्तस्य नभिन्नवृत्तयः Ki. 1. 19. –5 Compact, firm, solid; ततो जज्ञे मांसपेशी लोहाष्ठीलेव संहता Mb 1. 115. 12. –6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; जालमादाय गच्छन्ति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8; 5. 101; H. 1. 31. –7 Of one accord. –8 Assembled, collected. –9 Composite, compound (said of a kind of odour); इष्टश्चानिष्टगन्धश्च ...... संहतः स्निग्धः Mb. 12. 184. 28 (com. संहतश्चित्रगन्धोऽनेकद्रव्यकल्कगतः). –10 Strong-limbed, athletic. –11 Killed. **–Comp. –जानु** *a.* knock-kneed. **–भ्रू** *a.* knitting the eyebrows. **–स्तनी** a woman whose breasts are very close to each other. **–हस्त** *a.* holding each other by the hand.

संहतता, –त्वम् 1 Close contact, conjunction. –2 Compactness. –3 Agreement, union. –4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Firm or close contact, close union; पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहतिः Ku. 5. 8. –2 Union, combination; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका; संहतिःश्रेयसी पुंसाम् H. 1. 32-33; cf. 'Union is strength'. –3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. –4 Bulk, mass; गुरुतां नयन्ति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. –5 Agreement, harmony. –6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनान्यवाञ्चीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4; Mu. 3. 2. –7 Strength. –8 The body. –9 A seam. –10 Thickening, swelling.

संहत्य (Abs. of सं+हन् 2P.) Together, simultaneously, all at a time; प्रधानभूते आख्यातार्थे संहत्य विशेषणं भवति परार्थे पुनर्वियुज्येति ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 23.

संहननम् 1 Compactness, firmness; तत्कार्मुकं संहननोपपन्नम् Mb. 1. 187. 18; Bhāg. 5. 2. 21. –2 The body, person; न चाद्भुतमहावीर्यो वज्रसंहननो युवा Mb. 1. 68. 11; अमृताध्मातजीमूतास्निग्धसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46; घनसंहननो युवा Śiva B. 22. 48. –3 Strength; see संहति also. –4 Rubbing the limbs. –5 Killing. –6 Agreement. –7 Connection.

संहननीय *a.* Compact, solid; तथापरेणास्य जहार यन्तुः कायाच्छिरः संहननीयमध्यात् Mb. 9. 17. 27.

संहवनम् 1 The act of sacrificing together. –2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. –3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संशून *a.* Fatty; मांसोपभोगसंशूनान् Bk. 9. 16.

संहातः One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89 (v.l. for संघात).

संहित *p. p.* 1 Placed togther, joined, united; संहितप्रयाणम् Kau. A. 7; उक्ताः स्मो यद्भगवता तदात्वायतिसंहितम् Mb. 12. 328. 2. –2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. –3 Relating to, proceeding from; पश्य लक्ष्मण शीतेषु मानवं मनुसंहितम् Rām. 1. 30. 20. –4 Collected. –5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied, conformable to; अब्रवीत्त्रिदशान् सर्वान् समेतान् धर्मसंहितान् Rām. 1. 15. 27; Mb. 1. 1. 16. –6 Caused by. –7 Placed, fixed. –8 Compiled. –9 Coming close or near; तदभ्यासादुपावर्त संहितानां च सेवनात् Mb. 12. 90. 29. –10 Placed on (the bow); विचकर्ष च संहितेषुरुच्चैश्चरणास्कन्दननामिताचलेन्द्रः Ki. 13. 18. See संधा. **–Comp. –पुष्पिका** Dill (Mar. बाळंतशोपा).

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. –2 A collection, compilation, compendium. –3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. –4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंहिता. –5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir. –6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Saṁdhi or euphony; परः संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिता. –7 The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe. –Comp. –पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदपाठ q. v.).

संहूतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृ 1 P. (sometimes Ā. also) 1 To bring or draw together. –2 To draw out, suck; नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि Pt. 1. 221. –3 (*a*) To contract, abridge, compress; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संह्रियते वचः R. 10. 32. (*b*) To drop; संह्रियतामियम् K. –4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. –5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्); अमुं युगान्तोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषोऽधिशेते R. 13. 6. –6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back; यदा संहरते चायं कूर्मोऽङ्गानीव सर्वशः Bg. 2. 58; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितम् Ś. 2. 11; 6. 3; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चन्द्रश्चाण्डालवेश्मनि H. 1. 58; R. 4. 16; 12. 103. –7 To curb, restrain, suppress; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति यावद्गिरः खे मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72. –8 To wind up, close; अभिषेकविधानं तु तस्मात् संहृत्य लक्ष्मण Rām. 2. 22. 11. –9 To seize, take. –10 To unite, bind by obligations. –11 To lead astray, corrupt; शूरान् भक्तानसंहार्यान् कुले जातानरोगिणः Mb. 12. 57. 23 (com. असंहार्यान् परैरप्रतार्यान्).

संहरणम् 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. –2 Taking, seizing. –3 Contracting. –4 Restraining. –5 Destroying, ruining. –6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting: अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवम् Ve. 6; कृत्स्नं च धनसंहारं कुर्वन्ति विधिकारणात् Mb. 12. 20. 8. –2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. –3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप); समर्थो धारणे मोक्षे संहारे चासि पाण्डव Mb. 3. 40. 15; Bhāg. 1. 7. 27; प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमन्त्रम् R. 5. 57, 45. –4 Restraining, holding back. –5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction; संहारे समनुप्राप्ते व्यादितास्य इवान्तकः Rām. 7. 62. 5. –6 Close, end, conclusion. –7 An assemblage, a group. –8 A fault in pronunciation. –9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. –10 Practice, skill. –11 A division of hell. –Comp. –भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. –मुद्रा N. of a particular posture in the *Tantra* worship; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वास्यं दक्षहस्तकम् । क्षिप्ताङ्गुलीरङ्गुलीभिः संगृह्य परिवर्तयेत् ॥

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. –2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. –2 Contracted, abridged. –3 Withdrawn, drawn back. –4 Collected, assembled. –5 Seized, laid hold of. –6 Curbed, restrained. –7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः *f.* 1 Contractoin, compression. –2 Destruction, loss. –3 Taking, seizure. –4 Restraint. –5 Collection.

संहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. –2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. –2 Pleasure, joy, delight. –3 Emulation, rivalry. –4 Wind. –5 Rubbing together. –6 Sexual excitement: Suśr.

संहर्षणम् Emulation, rivalry.

संहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. –2 Bristling, shuddering. –3 Fired with emulation.

संहृष्टिन् *a.* Erect (as the male organ): Charaka.

संह्रादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. –2 Noise in general; संह्रादिकण्ठाभरणाः पतन्तः Ki. 18. 19.

संह्रीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. –2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile; सकटान्नं च नाश्नीयात् Y. 3. 15. –टः Trophis Aspera (शाखोट).

सकण्टक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. –2 Troublesome, dangerous. –कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकम्प, सकम्पन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकर *a.* 1 Having hands. –2 Bearing taxes. –3 Having tusks or a trunk. –4 Full of rays; L. D. B.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* (–र्णा or –र्णी *f.*) 1 Having ears. –2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act; तद्वर्षपुरुषा भगवन्तं ब्रह्मरूपिणं सकर्मकेण कर्मणाराधयन्तीदं चोदाहरन्ति Bhāg. 5. 20. 32. –2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. –2 All, whole, entire, complete. –3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलेन्दुमुखी. –4 Having a soft or low sound. –लम् 1 Everything. –2 The whole. –Comp. –वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल; (+ह=quarrel-

ling); सहकारवृते समये सहका रहणस्य के न सस्मार पदम्। सहकारसुपारि कान्तैः सह का रमणी पुरः सकलवर्णमपि ॥ Nalod. 2. 14. -Comp. -जनः, लोकः everybody.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेद्द्विजः। सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते॥ Ms. 2. 140. -ल्पः N. of Siva.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु Ś. 4; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुण्डला Māl. 9. -मम् *ind.* 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकार *a.* Active, energetic; Śi. 19. 27.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -लम् *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near. -2 from near, from, from the presence of.)

सकीलः One who from sexual weakness causes his wife to have intercourse with another man before cohabiting with her himself.

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree; अत ऊर्ध्वं सकुल्यः स्यादाचार्यः शिष्य एव वा Ms. 9. 187. -3 A distant relation in general. -*a.* Akin, similar; अथ पथि पथि लाजैराम्नो बाहुवल्लीमुकुलकुलसकुल्यैः पूजयन्त्यो जयेति N. 16. 126.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत् कन्या प्रदीयते। सकृदाह ददानीति त्रीण्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत् कृतप्रणयोऽयं जनः Ś. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. -*m., f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q. v.) -Comp. -आहृत (सकृदाहृत) *a.* (interest) paid at one time (not by instalments); कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहृता Ms. 8. 151. -गतिः (सकृद्गतिः) only a possibility. -गर्भा 1 a mule. -2 a woman who is pregnant only once. -प्रजः a crow. -प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1 a woman who has borne only one child. -2 a cow that has calved once. -फला the plantain tree. -विभात (सकृद्विभात) appeared at once. -स्नायिन् bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -वः A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. -पम् *ind.* Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* [सञ्ज्-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Addicted, devoted or attached to; fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगेन्द्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिम् R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered; सदा सक्तं च तद्वेश्म सुमन्त्रः प्रविवेश ह Rām. 2. 15. 19. -Comp. -मूत्र *a.* making water with difficulty. -वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; Ś. 2. 15.

सक्तता, -त्वम् Attachment, addiction.

सक्तिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादपनयत्यनिले लतानाम् Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु *m.* pl. [सञ्ज्-तुन् किच्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 3. 64. -Comp. -फला, -ली the Śamī tree.

सक्तुकः 1 = सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सक्तुल *a.* Containing barley flour.

सक्थन् A substitute for सक्थि after acc. dual.

सक्थि *n.* [सञ्ज्-क्थिन् Uṇ. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp. to सक्थ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मृग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98); असौ चासौ च सक्थ्यौ Bṛi. Up. 1. 2. 3; सुग्रीवेशः कटी पातु सक्थिनी हनुमत्प्रभुः Rāma-rakṣā 8. -2 A thigh bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a.* Active, moveable.

सक्षण *a.* Being at leisure.

सखि *m.* [सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Uṇ. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; acc. सखायम्, सखायौ; सख्युः gen sing.; सख्यौ loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात् सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्तवैव U. 5. 10; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; वनितासखानाम् Ku. 1. 10; सचिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 48; 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1.)

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरन्ते Gīt. 1.

सखीयति Den. P. To wish for a friend.

सख्यम् [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; तस्यैव मे सौहृदसख्यमैत्री Bhāg. 10. 81. 36; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ. -2 Equality. -सख्यः A friend.

सग्‌ 1 P. (सगति) To cover.

सगण *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. **-णः** An epithet of Śiva.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition &c.

सगन्ध *a.* 1 Fragrant. -2 Related. -3 Proud, arrogant. **-न्धः** A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः सगन्धेषु विश्वसिति Ś. 5; Me. 9.

सगर *a.* [गरेण विषेण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. **-रः** N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bāhu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Pātāla. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Pātāla, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sāgara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagīratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the Pātāla the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven.]

सगर्भः, -र्भ्यः 1 A brother of whole blood; सह तनुज-सगर्भैरेप्यरक्षःसहस्रैः Mv. 6. 27. -2 Similar to; रत्नावलीश्चौषधिभिः सगर्भाः Bu. Ch. 2. 21.

सगुण *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. **-त्रः** 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कण्वस्यापराद्धोऽस्मि Ś. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. **-त्रम्** Family, race, lineage.

सगोष्ठी Fellowship with; अथेन्द्रियारामसगोष्ठ्यतृष्णया Bhag. 4. 22. 23.

सग्धिः *f.* Eating together.

सघ्‌ 5 P. (सघ्नोति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait; संकटद्वारकाणि स्युरुच्छ्वासार्थं पुरस्य च Mb. 12. 69. 44. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहितामीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिलासंकटस्खलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U. 1. 8. -4 Pressed, made thin (कृशीकृत); कृतप्रतिकृतैश्चित्रैर्बाहुभिश्च सुसंकटैः Mb. 4. 13. 27. -5 Dangerous, critical. **-टम्** 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेष्वविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यन्ते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31. 93. **-Comp.** **-चतुर्थी** N. of the fourth day in the dark half of श्रावण. **-मुख** *a.* narrow-mouthed.

संकथ्‌ 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संकथनम्‌ Narration.

संकथा 1 Conversation, talk. -2 Accordance, agreement.

संकरी See संकारी.

संकर्षम्‌ N. given to Adhyāyas 13-16 of जैमिनि's पूर्वमीमांसासूत्र. It is also called the संकर्षकाण्ड; स्विष्टकृद्विकारश्च वनस्पतिरिति संकर्षे वक्ष्यते ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 32.

संकल्‌ 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोतान् बिसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout. -6 To perform the funeral honours to a dead person.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलनम्‌, -ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Seized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained; Māl. 3. **-ता** (In arith.) The first sum. **-तम्** Addition. **-Comp.** **-ऐक्यम्** the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकलितिन्‌ *a.* One who has made an addition.

संकालनम्‌ Burning a corpse, funeral ceremony; न तु संकालनं राज्ञो विना पुत्रेण मन्त्रिणः Rām. 2. 66. 15.

संकषम्‌ Distress, trouble (used in comp.); see संकट.

संकसुक *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.); अग्नि°, हिरण्य°; विपत्तिं घोरसंकाशां क्रुद्धादग्निशिखामिव

Rām. 7. 81. 4. -2 Near, close, at hand. -शः 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकुच् 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. -*Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लङ्कापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; गात्रं संकुचितं गतिर्विगलिता दन्ताश्च नाशं गताः Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 Crouching down, humbling one's self; त्वयेयं पृथिवी लब्धा न संकोचेन चाप्युत Mb. 12. 14. 18. -7 A kind of skate-fish. **-चम्** Saffron. **-Comp.** **-पिशुनम्** saffron.

संकोचनम् Contraction. **-नी** The sensitive plant (Mar. लाजाळू).

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चन्द्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disordered, perplexed; अन्योन्यप्रतिघातसंकुलचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. -5 Thick, dense (as smoke). -6 Violent, intense. **-लम्** 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee; तस्मिंस्तथा संकुले वर्तमाने Mb. 3. 134. 22. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वन्ध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः ॥. -4 Distress, destruction (नाश); प्राविशत् संकुलं तत्र शलभा इव पावकम् Rām. 7. 19. 16.

संकूजितम् The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकृ 8 U. (संकरोति-संकुरुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोपसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकृष् 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणम् 1 The act of drawing together, contracting; (सात्वती) या द्रष्टृदृश्ययोः संकर्षणम् Bhāg. 5. 25. 1. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. **-णः** 1 N. of Balarāma; असियुद्धे गदायुद्धे रथयुद्धे च पाण्डवः । संकर्षणादशिक्षद्वै शश्वच्छिक्षां वृकोदरः ॥ Mb. 1. 139. 4; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv. -2 N. of the great serpent Śeṣa; पातालतलमारभ्य संकर्षणमुखानलः Bhāg. 11. 3. 10. -3 The destructor of the world; क्षये संकर्षणं प्रोक्तं तमुपास्यमुपास्महे Mb. 12. 47. 32. -4 Egotism (अहंकार); सोऽयजं सर्वभूतानां संकर्षणमकल्पयत् Mb. 12. 207. 10.

संकॄ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together; न संकिरेत्तदन्नं च ततः पूयेत ब्राह्मणः Mb. 13. 136. 13. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर Ś. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. -4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more *dependent* figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संसृष्टि where the figures are *independent*); अविश्रान्तिजुषामात्मन्यङ्गाङ्गित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or. अङ्गाङ्गित्वेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वदेकाश्रयस्थितौ । संदिग्धत्वे च भवति संकरस्त्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames; जागर्त्येव हि दुष्टात्मा संकरेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः Mb. 12. 103. 12. -6 Dust, sweepings. -7 Dung. **-Comp.** **-ज, -जात** *a.* born from a mixed caste; वृथासंकरजातानां ...... निवर्तेतोदकक्रिया Ms. 5. 89. **-स्वेदः** a particular sudorific treatment.

संकरीकरणम् Illegality, sin; खराश्वोष्ट्रमृगेभानामजाविकवधस्तथा । संकरीकरणं ज्ञेयं मीनाहिमहिषस्य च ॥ Ms. 11. 68.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; मदोद्धतस्य नृपतेः संकीर्णस्येव दन्तिनः... नेतारः खलु वाच्यताम् H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated; तस्मात् संकीर्णवृत्तेषु वासो मम न रोचते Mb. 1. 79. 9. -8 Narrow, contracted. **-र्णः** 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant; name of the fourth caste of elephants; Mātaṅga L. 1. 26, 30. **-र्णम्** A difficulty. **-र्णा** A kind of riddle; सा भवेदुभयच्छन्ना यस्यामुभयगोपनम् । संकीर्णा नाम सा यस्यां नानालक्षणसंकरः ॥ Kāv. 3. 105. **-Comp.** **-जाति, योनि** *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule); impure through illegal intermarriage; संकीर्णयोनयो ये तु प्रतिलोमानुलोमजाः Ms. 10. 25. **-युद्धम्** a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनम्, -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संक्लृप् 1 Ā. To wish or long for. -*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; संकल्पितार्थे विवृतात्मशक्तिमाखण्डलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect; देवेभ्य आगायद्यत् कल्याणं संकल्पयति तदात्मने Bri. Up. 1. 3. 6. -8 To perform obsequies.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कामः संकल्पो विचिकित्सा... Bri. Up. 1. 5. 3; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. –2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. –3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. –4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रम् Mal. 1. 35; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रमनङ्ग नीतोऽसि मया विवृद्धिम् Ś. 3. 5 (v. l.); प्रियासंनिहितैवेयं संकल्पस्थापिता पुरः Nag. 2. 9. –5 The mind, heart; शान्तसंकल्पः सुमना यथा स्यात् Kath. 1. 10; संकल्पनिर्वृतिषु संस्तुत एष दासः Mal. 7. 2. –6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. –7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. –8 Consideration, reflection. –9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. –Comp. –आत्मक *a.* 1 willing, resolving. –2 consisting of thought only, imaginary. –ज *a.* produced from self-will, desire or idea of advantage; व्रतानि यमधर्माश्च सर्वे संकल्पजाः स्मृताः Ms. 2. 3. –जः, –जन्मन् *m.*, –योनिः 1 wish, desire. –2 epithets of the god of love; भगवन् संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. –प्रभव *a.* born from desire (an epithet of Madana); कामिनां बहुमन्तव्यं संकल्पप्रभवोदयम् Bhāg 8. 12. 16. –मूल, –संभव *a.* based on some idea or desire; संकल्पमूलः कामो वै यज्ञाः संकल्पसंभवाः Ms. 2. 3. –रूप *a.* –1 volitional. –2 conformable to will.

संकल्पनम् Purpose, wish, desire.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. –2 Determined, resolved upon; संकल्पितं प्रथममेव मया तवार्थे भर्तारमात्मसदृशं सुकृतैर्गता त्वम् Ś. 4. 13. –3 Imagined, fancied.

संक्लृप्त *p. p.* 1 Contrived, prepared. –2 Desired, wished.

संक्लृप्तिः 1 Will, volition. –2 Thought, fancy.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. –2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. –3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. –4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D 12. –5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुम् Gīt. 5. –6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; सा स्वैरिण्येकदा कान्तं संकेतं उपनेष्यति Bhāg. 11. 8. 23; कान्तार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. –7 Condition, provision. –8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). –Comp. –गृहम्, –निकेतनम्, –स्थानम् a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous. –वाक्यम् watchword.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. –2 Appointment, assignation. –3 Rendezvous. –4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनम् 1 Appointment, agreement. –2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. –2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. –3 To invite, call. –4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात् संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. –2 Invited, called.

संक्रन्दः 1 War, battle; एते कौरव संक्रन्दे शैनेयं पर्यवाकिरन् Mb. 7. 172. 13. –2 Sounding together (कोलाहल); तस्मिन् महति संक्रन्दे राजा दुर्योधनस्तदा। गाङ्गेयमुपसङ्गम्य Mb. 6. 95. 1. –3 Wailing, lamentation. –4 Means of extracting Soma (अभिषवण); तस्मिञ्जातः सोमसंक्रन्दमध्ये Mb. 7. 23. 29.

संक्रन्दनः 1 N. of Indra; अपि संक्रन्दनस्य स्यात् क्रुद्धः किमुत वालिनः Bk. 6. 109; Mv. 5. 39; संक्रन्दनप्रतिमबाहुपराक्रमाभ्याम् Rām. ch. 2. 67. –नम् War, battle.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. –2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. –3 To approach, go. –4 To go over or be transferred (to another). –5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. –6 To be present at, attend. –7 To surmount. –*Caus.* 1 To transfer. –2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. –3 To deliver, hand over. –4 To convey, lead towards. –5 To take possession of. –6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. –2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. –3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs; दिनक्षये व्यतीपाते संक्रमेऽर्कदिनेऽपि वा Bhāg. 4. 12. 49. –4 Moving, travelling. –5 The falling or shooting of stars. –6 The meeting of two words in Krama text. –मः, –मम् 1 A difficult or narrow passage. –2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. –3 A medium or means of attaining any object; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2; वैदूर्यसंक्रम इवाम्बरसागरस्य Madhyamavyāyoya 1. 1. –4 A stair-case, ladder (सोपान); भवनानि तुङ्गतपनीयसंक्रमक्रमणक्वणत्कनकनूपुराः स्त्रियः (व्यचलन्) Śi. 13. 34.

संक्रमणम् 1 Concurrence. –2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. –3 Passage. –4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. –5 The day on which the summer solstice begins. –6 Decease, death; यदि दुःखमकृत्वा तु मम संक्रमणं भवेत् Rām. 2. 13. 12. –का A gallery; Buddh.

संक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Passed through or into, entered into; संक्रान्तचन्दनरसाहितवर्णभेदम् Ki. 8. 57. –2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; पुत्रसंक्रान्तलक्ष्मीकैर्यद्वृद्धेक्ष्वाकुभिर्धृतम् U. 1. 22. –3 Seized, affected. –4 Reflected, imaged; संक्रान्तमूर्तिर्मणिमेदिनीषु Śi. 3. 23. –5 Depicted. –6 Having Saṁkrānti (in astr.) –तम् Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going together, union. –2 Passage from one point to another, transition. –3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal

sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातिताः ... पयसो गण्डूषसंक्रान्तयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another); विवादे दर्शयिष्यन्तं क्रियासंक्रान्तिमात्मनः M. 1. 19; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रान्तिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress; see संक्रम.

संक्रीड् 1 Ā. 1 To play or sport together; संक्रीडन्ते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 69. -2 To creak, rattle (as wheels); संक्रीडन्ति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्रीडनम् Sporting together.

संक्रीडितम् Rattle of chariots.

संक्रोशः Lamentation; Kau. A. 1. 17.

संक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bruised, contused. -2 Tarnished (as a mirror). -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* one who does everything with difficulty.

संक्लेदः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षालनम् Washing, ablution.

संक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world. -6 Shelter, home; अहो निश्चेतनो राजा जीवलोकस्य संक्षयम् । धर्म्यं सत्यव्रतं रामं वनवासे प्रवत्स्यति ॥ Rām. 2. 41. 6. -7 Death; शृणु राजन् यथाकाले प्राप्तो बालस्य संक्षयः Rām. 7. 74. 8.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवाराषु निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail; abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 110; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted; एकप्रकारसंक्षिप्तं कोसलराज्यम् Pratima 1; एकशरीरसंक्षिप्ता पृथिवी रक्षितव्या. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः *f.* 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. -8 Destruction (संहार); प्रजासंक्षेपसमये दण्डहस्तमिवान्तकम् Mb. 3. 155. 27. -9 Total, aggregate. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस् are used adverbially in the sense of briefly, concisely, shortly; Kull. on Ms. 1. 68.)

संक्षेपणम् 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुभ् 1 Ā., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. -*Caus.* To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संक्षोभणम् Violent shock; Suśr.

संख्यम् War, battle, fight; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47; संख्ये द्विषां वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70; Ve. 3. 25; Śi. 18. 70; Māl. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तावन्त्येव च तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायन्ते Ś. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to; शतसंख्यका नराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect; उदारसंख्यैः सचिवैरसंख्यैः Bu. Ch. 1. 14. -6 Deliberation, reflection, exposition; धर्मसंख्या महाराज व्यवहार इतीष्यते Mb. 12. 121. 9. -7 Manner. -8 War, battle; संख्यासमयविस्तीर्णमभिजातोद्भवं बहु Mb. 12. 98. 21. -9 Appellation, name; ततो द्वापरसंख्या सा युगस्य समजायत Rām. 7. 74. 22 (com. द्वापरसंख्या द्वापर इति नाम। पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः।). -10 (In geom). A gnomon. -Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत *a.* beyond number, innumerable, countless. -पदम् a numeral. -परित्यक्त *a.* innumerable. -मात्रम् mere numeration. -वाचक *a.* expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. -विधानम् the making of a calculation. -शब्दः a numeral. -समापनः an epithet of Śiva.

संख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तम् A number. -ता A kind of riddle; संख्याता नाम संख्यानं यत्र व्यामोहकारणम् Kāv. 3. 101.

संख्यातृ *a.* Examiner; गोसंख्याता भविष्यामि विराटस्य महीपतेः Mb. 4. 3. 8.

संख्यानम् Numbering, calculation; प्रतिषेद्धा च दोग्धा च संख्याने कुशलो गवाम् Mb. 4. 3. 8; मिथ्यावादी च संख्याने Ms. 8. 400. -2 Becoming seen, appearance; ओं नमो भगवते महापुरुषाय सर्वगुणसंख्यानाय Bhāg. 5. 17. 17.

संख्यावत् *a.* 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. -*m.* A learned man; संख्यावन्तोऽपि भूम्ना परकृतिषु मुदं संप्रधार्य प्रयान्तु Mv. 7. 42.

संगः [सञ्ज् भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers); बिभाति संगत

स्फटिकोपलो यथा A. Rām. 7. 5. 31. -3 Touch, contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सतां सद्भिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगमनुव्रज् 'to keep company with, herd with'; मृगाः मृगैः संगमनुव्रजन्ति Subhāṣ. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 (a) Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः संगात् Bh. 2. 42: विमुक्त° Ku. 1. 53; Pt. 1. 169. (b) The subject or cause (हेतु) of attachment; अजितं जेतुकामेन भाव्यं संगेष्वसंगिना Mb. 12. 189. 14. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction; नाप्सु वा गतिसंगं ते पश्यामि हरिपुंगव Rām. 4. 44. 3; तत्पूर्वसंगे वितथप्रयत्नः R. 2. 42; 3. 63.

संगिन् *a.* 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11; R. 19. 16; M. 4. 2; बुद्धिभेदं न जनयेदज्ञानां कर्मसंगिनाम् Bg. 3. 26; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted; विधूनितं भ्रान्तिमियाय संगिनीम् Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 Ā. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षधूर्तैः समगंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिन्दकन्यामन्दाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7.-2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain (with acc.). -*Caus.* 1 To bring together, join, unite; वधूवरौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to; प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To kill.

संगत *p. p.* 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with; तदा गन्तव्यमनिशं भवद्भिरिह संगतैः Rām. 7. 36. 58. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious; शृणुतमिदानीं संगतार्थो न वेति Ś. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted; see गम् with सम्. -तम् Union, meeting, alliance; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सताम् V. 5. 24; Ś. 5. 24; Ki. 14. 22. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. -Comp. -गात्र *a.* having shrivelled limbs. -सन्धिः a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction; भवत्याः संगत्याः फलमिति च कल्याणि कलये A. L. 17. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse; मनो हि जन्मान्तरसंगतिज्ञम् R. 7. 15; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequenting. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge. -9 (In पूर्वमीमांसा) One of the five members of an अधिकरण.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union; आवहति धार्यमाणः संगममचिरात् प्रियजनेन V. 4. 65; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in सद्भिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः Ś. 3. 13; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers); गंगायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमक *a.* Leading to, showing the way.

संगमनम् Meeting, union; see संगम; यामिनोऽपि तस्य नवसंगमने Ki. 6. 35. -नः N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise, an agreement; नथेति तस्या वितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत् संगरमग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26; 11. 48; पालितसंगराय 13. 65. -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; छलबहुलमरीणां संगरं हा हतोऽस्मि Ve. 5. 21; अतरत् स्वभुजौजसा मुहुर्महतः संगरसागरानसौ Śi. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -रम् The fruit of the Śamī tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day; अथ यत् संगववेलायां स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 9. 4; मां केशवो गदया प्रातरव्याद्गोविन्द आसंगवमात्तवेणुः Bhāg. 6. 8. 20.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुप्त *p. p.* 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संगुप्तिः 1 Guarding, protection. -2 Concealment.

संगूढ *p. p.* 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगृभित *p.p.* Concentrated; भवद्भिर्येष्वतितरां मयि संगृभितात्मनाम् Bhāg. 3. 21. 24.

संगॄ 9 U., 6 Ā. 1 To promise, make a vow (Ātm.); राज्ञे समगिरेताम् Dk.; वसूनि देशांश्च निवर्तयिष्यन् रामं नृपः संगिरमाण एव Bk. 3. 8. -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour. -5 To praise unanimously.

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. -तम् 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकण्ठयो गन्धर्व्यः संगीतं सहभर्तृकाः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing,

especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् Ś. 1; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1 the subject of a musical performance. -2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; संगीतार्थो ननु पशुपतेस्तत्र भावी समस्तः Me. 58. -शाला a concert-hall; Mal. 2. -शास्त्रम् the science of music.

संगीतकम् 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः *f.* 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

संग्रह् 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संगृह्य धनम्, पाशान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force; तैस्तैरुपायैः संगृह्य दापयेदधमर्णिकम् Ms. 8. 48. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत *a.* 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह् above. -Comp. -राष्ट्र *a.* (a king) who has a well-governed kingdom; सुसंगृहीतराष्ट्रो हि पार्थिवः सुखमेधते Ms. 7. 113.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping; taking; प्रज्वाल्य तत्र चैवाग्निमकरोत् पाणिसंग्रहम् Rām. 7. 12. 20. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्राष्ट्रस्य संग्रहम् Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; धनैः कार्योऽस्य संग्रहः Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वथासंग्रहतत्परः R. 1. 66; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहैः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling; एष वै परमो योगो मनसः संग्रहः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 20. 21. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a kind of संयोग). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः; मय्यावेशितया युक्त एतावान् योगसंग्रहः Bhāg. 11. 23. 61. -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Śiva. -22 A guardian, ruler, manager; ततो निक्षिप्य काकुत्स्थो लक्ष्मणं द्वारि संग्रहम् Rām. 7. 103. 15. -23 The fetching back of discharged weapons by magical means; Mb. -24 Taking to wife, marriage. -25 Perception, notion. -Comp. -श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणम् 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Incasing, setting; कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; सर्वसाक्षी संग्रहणे चौर्यपारुष्यसाहसे Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting, receiving. -णी Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ *m.* A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield. -6 A particular jumping of the horse; Mb. 5. 155. 20 (com. संग्राहः बृहद्द्रुगः हेषणपूर्वकमग्रपादाभ्यामुत्प्लवनमिति; 'संग्राहो बृहद्द्रुगे' इति विश्वः).

संग्राहकः 1 A collector, compiler. -2 A charioteer (संगृह्णाति नियच्छति रथ्यान्); उवाच संग्राहकमागतास्थस्तत्रैव निष्कम्पनिविष्टदृष्टिः Bu. Ch. 3. 27.

संग्राहिन् *m.* The Kuṭaja tree.

संग्राम् 10 Ā. (P. according to some) To fight.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामाङ्गणमागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* the turmoil of battle. -जित् *a.* conquering in battle. -तुला the ordeal of battle. -तूर्यम्, -पटहः a large military drum. -भूमिः a field of battle. -मूर्धन् *m.* the front of battle.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as महर्षिसंघ, मनुष्यसंघ &c.; सिद्धचारणसंघानां बभूव प्रियदर्शनः Mb. 1. 120. 1. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -Comp. -आरामः a Buddhist convent, monastery (विहार). -चारिन् *a.* wandering or moving in numbers; सत्यः खलु लोकप्रवादः सङ्घचारिणोऽनर्था इति Avimāraka 2; सङ्घचारिणोऽनर्था इतीदशमेव Pratijña. 3. -*m.* a fish. -जीविन् *m.* a hired labourer, *coolie*. -तलः the two hands with the open palms brought together. -वृत्तम् the conduct of corporations; Kau. A. 11. -वृत्तिः *f.* close combination, league.

संघट् 1 Ā. To meet, assemble together. -*Caus.* 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना 1 Joining together, union, combination; देवस्यान्यकलत्रसंघटनया दुःखं परं स्थापिता Ratn. 4. 19. -2 Combination of words or sounds.

संघट्ट् 1 Ā. 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कन्धसंघट्टजन्मा (दवाग्निः) Me. 55; Mal. 5. 3; 9. 1; संघट्टैर्वल्गुभिः स्तनैः Bu. Ch. 4. 29; Ve. 1. 22. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; फलसंघट्टविकीर्णविस्फुलिङ्गः Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं वसन्ती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. -ट्टा A large creeper.

संघट्टनम्, -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघट्टिन् *m.* An adherent, follower; कृष्णसंघट्टिनः केचिद्दासन्नामस्य चापरे Bhag. 10. 18. 20; 5. 10. 6.

संघाटः Fitting and joining of timbers, joinery, carpentry; तौ काष्ठसंघाटमथो चक्रतुः सुमहाप्लवम् Ram. 2. 55. 14.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell. 4 The nose.

संघाणकः, -कम् The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association; त्वक् च मांसं तथाऽस्थीनि मज्जा स्नायुश्च पञ्चमम्। इत्येतदिह संघातम् Mb. 12. 184. 20. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6; Bg. 13. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas). -8 Flow; यस्य शोणितसंघाता भेरी मण्डूककच्छपा Mb. 12. 98. 31 (com. शोणितसंघाता शोणितौघमयी). -9 A hard part (कठिनांश); आकाशात् खलु यो घोषः संघातस्तु महीगुणः Mb. 12. 285. 7. -10 Combat, war. -11 A caravan. -12 A bone. -13 Intensity. -Comp. -कठिन *a.* hard like a solid, solid; द्रवः संघातकठिनः Ku. 2. 11. -चारिन् *a.* gregarious. -ज *a.* produced by a complicated derangement of the three humours (साक्षिपातिक). -मृत्युः wholesale death; कष्टं किंनिमित्तममी संघातमृत्यवो जाताः Nag. 4. -शिला a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone; Ku. 1. 56; 5. 55.

संघातकः, संघात्यः A kind of dramatic performance.

संघुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संघुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resonant, resounding; नानाविहगसंघुष्टम् Mb. 1. 18. 2. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale; उदक्यास्पृष्टसंघुष्टं पर्यायान्नं च वर्जयेत् Y. 1. 168. -ष्टः A sound, noise.

संघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with; स प्रयोगनिपुणैः प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction; तयोर्भुजविनिष्पेषात् संघर्षेणोरसोस्तथा Mb. 3. 3). 60. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash; कृष्णमायाविमूढानां संघर्षः सुमहानभूत् Bhag. 11. 30. 13. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority; पुष्पमासे हि तरवः संघर्षादिव पुष्पिताः Ram. 4. 1. 91; तस्याश्च मम च कस्मिंश्चित् संघर्षे Dk.; नाट्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing. -7 Enmity, hostility; क्षत्रं स्वर्गं कथं गच्छेच्छस्त्रपूतमिति प्रभो। संघर्षजननस्तस्मात् कन्यागर्भो विनिर्मितः॥ Mb. 12. 2. 4. -8 Sexual excitement; Mb. 15. 30. 22. -र्षा Liquid lac.

संघर्षणम् Ointment, unguent.

सच् 1 Ā., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचनम् 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित *a.* Startled, timid. -तम् *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner; सचकितमिव विस्मयाकुलाभिः Ki. 10. 7.

सचराचर *a.* Comprehending everything; ततो दुर्गं च राष्ट्रं च लोकं च सचराचरम् Ms. 7. 29. -रम् The universe.

सचिः 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra; see शची.

सचित्र *a.* Painted, variegated (with pictures); विद्युत्वन्तं ललितवनिताः सेन्द्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 66.

सचिल्लक *a.* Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion; छायेव कर्मसचिवाः साधवो दीनवत्सलाः Bhag. 11. 2. 6; Ki. 6. 43. -2 A minister, counsellor; सचिवान् सप्त चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54; R. 1. 34; 4. 87; 8. 67; कार्यान्तरसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple. -Comp. -आमयः a kind of disease (Mar. धांवरें).

सची See शची.

सचेतन *a.* 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् *a.* 1 Intelligent; व्रीडितव्यमपि ते सचेतसः Ki. 13. 46. -2 Possessed of feeling; सचेतसः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous. -4 Conscious; इदानीमस्मि संवृत्तः सचेताः प्रकृतिं गतः Bg. 11. 51.

सचेल *a.* Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree. -*a.* Making efforts, active.

सच्छाय *a.* 1 Shady. -2 Glittering. -3 Having the same colour as.

सच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सजन *a.* Having men or living beings. **-नः** 1 A man of the same family, a kinsman. -2 Public, people; एतस्य वेदिष्यावो न नावेतत् सजन इति Bri. Up. 3. 2. 13.

सजम्बाल *a.* Muddy.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सजात *a.* Born together. **-तः** A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, -सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. *-m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजात्यम् Brotherhood, relationship.

सजानि *a.* Together with wife.

सजुष् (स्) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. -2 Associated together. *-m.* (Nom. सजूः सजुषौ सजुषः; instr. dual सजूर्भ्याम्) A friend, companion; खेलायन्ननिशं नापि सजूःकृत्य रतिं वसेत् Bk. 5. 72. *-ind.* With, together with; सजूरिन्द्रेण पञ्चाशद्देवास्ते मरुतोऽभवन् Bhāg. 6. 18. 67.

सज्ज् 1 P. To go, move. *-Caus.* 1 To cling, adhere. -2 To fix (the mind) upon. -3 To cause one's self to be embraced; सज्जयन्ति हि ते नारीर्निगूढाश्चारयन्ति च Ms. 8. 362.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared; सज्जं क्रतुवरं राजन् कालप्राप्तं च भारत Mb. 3. 256. 2; सज्जो रथः U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred, trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified. -6 Strung, placed on a bow-string.

सज्जनम् 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, *ghat*. *-a.* Hanging round; निवीती कण्ठसज्जने Ms. 2. 63. **-नः** A good man; see under सत्. **-ना** 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing, ornamenting. -3 Decorating an elephant before riding; L. D. B.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped; सामादिसज्जितैः पाशैः प्रतीक्षन्ते दिवानिशम् Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed. -5 Fastened, attached to; परिधाय स्ववासांसि प्रेष्ठसंगमसज्जिताः Bhāg. 10. 22. 23.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate. -3 To string (a bow).

सज्जीभू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bowstring; शरासनानां सज्यानां टङ्कारेण महीयसा Śiva B. 4. 39. -2 Strung (as a bow); न तेन सज्यं क्वचिदुद्यतं धनुः Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योतिस् *ind.* According to the light; सज्योतिः स्यादनध्यायः शेषे रात्रौ यथा दिवा Ms. 4. 106; 5. 82.

सज्योत्स्ना A moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचकः A mould; an impression in which the outlines of the thing to be reproduced are inscribed in an inverted fashion (Marāthī ठसा); विधिर्विधत्ते विधुना वधूनां किमाननं काञ्चनसंचकेन N. 22. 47, 48.

सञ्चत् *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर् 1 P. (but Ātm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरन्तान्ये Bk. 8. 32; क्वचित् पथा संचरते सुराणाम् R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57. -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave; भो राजानश्चरमवयसामाज्ञया संचरध्वम् Māl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct; यूथानि संचार्य Ś. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.) to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path; यत्रौषधिप्रकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development. *-a.* Going about, moving everywhere; अनिरुक्तस्त्रयोदशः स्तोभः संचरो हुंकारः Ch. Up. 1. 13. 3.

संचरणम् 1 Going, motion, travelling. -2 Setting in motion, use. **-णी** Passage, way; संचरणी यैषा हृदयादूर्ध्वा नाड्युच्चरति Br. Up. 4. 2. 3.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10; सुलभपुरुषसंचारेऽस्मिन् प्रदेशे Mk. 7; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass. -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -6 Inciting. -7 Leading, guiding. -8 Transmission, contagion. -9 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -10 The entrance of the sun into a new sign. -11 Infatuating; तथाख्यातविधानं च योगः संचारं एव च Mb. 12. 59. 48 (com. संचारः श्रवणदर्शनाभ्यां परमोहनम्). -12 Track (of wild animals). **-Comp. -जीविन्** *a.* seeking a living by roaming; L. D. B.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. **-कः** 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणम् Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित *p. p.* 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed; see संचर्.

संचारिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) 1 Moving, moveable; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; संचारिणी दीपशिखेव रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. -5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. -*m.* 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment; see व्यभिचारिन्.

संचल् 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up. -4 To depart, go away. -*Caus.* 1 To shake, agitate. -2 To expel, remove.

संचल *a.* Trembling, quivering. -**Comp.** -**नाडिः** an artery, vein.

संचलनम् Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Guñjā shrub.

संचस्कारयिषु *a.* Wishing anyone to perform a purificatory rite; धर्मराजश्च तत्रैव संचस्कारयिषुस्तदा Mb. 15. 26. 31.

संचानः A falcon; a kind of bird.

संचाय्यः N. of a particular sacrifice; P. III. 1. 130.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति Ś. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place; संचित्य पात्राणि यथाविधानम् Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhāṣ. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint; दोर्निष्पेषविशीर्णसंचयदलत्कङ्कालमुन्मथ्नतः Māl. 8. 9.

संचयनम् 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् *a.* 1 Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c. -2 Possessed of riches.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

संचिन्त् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; इति संचिन्त्य नृपतिः क्रतुतुल्यफलं पृथक् Y. 1. 360; अद्यापि तामवहितां मनसाचलेन संचिन्तयामि युवतीं मम जीविताशाम् Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचिन्तनम् Consideration, reflection.

संचिन्तित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 Settled.

संचूर्ण् 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनम् Crushing to pieces.

संचोदना 1 Urging, exciting. -2 A stimulant.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelop, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछर्दनम् Spitting out, ejecting.

संछादनम् Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछिदा Destruction.

संच्छेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

सञ्ज् 1 P. (सजति, सक्त; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगन्धिषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलरेणवः (ससञ्जुः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. -*Pass.* (सज्यते) 1 To be attached to, cling or adhere to. -2 To linger, hesitate.

सञ्जनम् 1 The act of attaching, fastening. -2 Joining, folding (the hands).

संजन् 4 Ā. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). -*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

सञ्जः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Śiva.

संजनन *a.* Producing, causing, effecting; प्रीतिसंजननैः पितुः गुणैर्विरुरुचे रामः Rām. 2. 1. 33. -**नम्** 1 Production, creation. -2 Growth, development.

संजात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft. in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'); so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c. -2 Passed (as time.) -**Comp.** -**निर्वेद** *a.* grown despondent. -**विश्रम्भ** *a.* becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजयः 1 Conquest, victory. -2 A kind of military array. -3 N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāṣṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhāratī war to the blind king Dhritarāṣṭra; cf. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः । मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय ॥ Bg. 1.1.

संजल्प् 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation; असतां दर्शनात् स्पर्शात् संजल्पाच्च सहासनात् Mb. 3. 1. 29. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनम् 1 A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court. -2 A way-mark, sign-post.

सज्ञा A she-goat.

संजावनम् Pouring a little butter-milk into warm milk (Mar. दूध विरजणें).

संजिहान *a.* Giving up, leaving (the bed); संजिहानस्तु द्वापरः Ait. Br. 7. 15. 15; स ह प्रातः संजिहान उवाच Ch. Up. 1. 10. 6.

संजीव् 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by any profession). -3 To be restored to life. -*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, reanimate; (इदं सर्वं चराचरम्) संजीवयति चाजस्रं प्रमापयति चाव्ययः Ms. 1. 57. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनम् 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. **-नी** 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life -3 Food. -4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku., R. and Me. **-Comp. -ओषधिः** *f.* a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसो नु हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 Ā. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; संजानानान् परिहरन् रावणानुचरान् बहून् Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. -*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (*a*) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (*b*) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. **-ज्ञम्** A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञक *a.* Killing, destroying (नाशक); कदा वयं करिष्यामः संन्यासं दुःखसंज्ञकम् Mb. 12. 279. 3.

संज्ञपनम् 1 Killing; दृष्ट्वा संज्ञपनं योगं पशूनां स पतिर्मखे Bhāg. 4. 5. 24. -2 Deception, defrauding.

संज्ञपित, संज्ञप्त *p. p.* Sacrificed, killed; तं यज्ञपशवोऽनेन संज्ञप्ता ये दयालुना Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

संज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; अकरुण पुनः संज्ञाव्याधिं विधाय किमीहसे Māl. 9. 42; रतिखेदसमुत्पन्ना निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44. संज्ञां लभ्, आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses'. -2 Knowledge, understanding; नायका मम सैन्यस्य संज्ञार्थं तान् ब्रवीमि ते Bg. 1. 7; Mb. 12. 153. 63. -3 Intellect, mind; लोकतन्त्रं हि संज्ञाश्च सर्वमस्मिन् प्रतिष्ठितम् Mb. 13. 63. 5. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; मुखार्पितैकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनैषीत् Ku. 3. 41; उपलभ्य ततश्च धर्मसंज्ञाम् Bu. Ch. 5. 21; Bhāg. 6. 7. 17. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वन्द्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gāyatrī Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 A track, footstep. -10 Direction. -11 A technical term. -12 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī, and the two Aśvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself —who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhāyā),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhāyā bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Saṁjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him, two sons—the Aśvinīkumāras or Aśvins q. v.] **-Comp. -अधिकारः** a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. **-विपर्ययः** loss of consciousness; रतिखेदसमुत्पन्ना निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44. **-विषयः** an epithet, an attribute. **-सुतः** an epithet of Saturn. **-सूत्रम्** any Sūtra which teaches the meaning of a technical term.

संज्ञानम् Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनम् 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञिका A name, appellation.

संज्ञिन् *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-*m.* also in this sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; यत्स्नेहसंज्वरवता हृदयेन नित्यम् Mal. 9. 36; Ms. 4. 185. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

संज्वलनम् Fuel.

सट् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सटम्, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); केनानेकपदानवासितसटः सिंहोऽर्पितः पञ्जरे Mu. 7. 6; Śi. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विध्यन्तमुद्धृतसटाः प्रतिहन्तुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -6 (Fig.) Lustre, light; जटां तडिद्वह्निसटोग्ररोचिषम् Bhāg. 4. 5. 2. -7 A multitude, number. -Comp. -अङ्कः a lion.

सटाल *a.* Full of; Inscr.

सटिः, -टी *f.*, **सटिका** Zedoary (Mar. कचोरा, आंबेहळद).

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट् 10 U. (सट्टयति-ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टम् Two pieces of timber at the side of a door.

सट्टकम् A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; *e. g.* कर्पूरमञ्जरी; see S D. 542.

सट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सठ् 10 U. (साठयति-ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सठिः *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रम् A hempen cord or thread.

सणिः The smell of the breath of a cow.

संटङ्कः Connection.

सण्ड See षण्ढ.

सण्डिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनम् One of the several modes of flight of birds; Mb. 8. 41. 26 (com. संडीनं ललितं गतम्); see डीन.

सण्ढिका A female camel.

सत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; सन्तः स्वतः प्रकाशन्ते गुणा न परतो नृणाम् Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने Ś. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true; Bri. Up. 2. 3. 1. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; Ś. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतम् Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence.-2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. -6 The primary cause (कारण); य ईक्षिताऽहं रहितोऽप्यसत्सतोः Bhāg. 10. 38. 11. -7 (In gram.) The termination of the present participle. (सत्कृ means 1 to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2 to honour, worship, adore. -3 to adorn.) -Comp. -अञ्जनम् (सदञ्जनम्) calx of brass. -अर्थः (सदर्थः) a matter in question. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2 real and unreal. -3 true and false. -4 good and bad, right and wrong. -5 virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1 entity and non-entity. -2 good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil, or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं सन्तः श्रोतुमर्हन्ति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2 approved usage, traditionary observances, immemorial custom; यस्मिन् देशे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः । वर्णानां सान्तरालानां स सदाचार उच्यते ॥ Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. -आनन (सदानन) *a.* fair-faced. -उत्तरम् (सदुत्तरम्) a proper or good reply. -करणम् funeral obsequies. -कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 a virtuous or pious act. -2 virtue, piety. -3 funeral obsequies. -4 expiation. -5 hospitality. -काण्डः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception; सत्कारमानपूजार्थं तपो दम्भेन चैव यत् । क्रियते तदिह प्रोक्तं राजसं चलमध्रुवम् ॥ Bg. 17. 18. -2 reverence, respect. -3 care, attention. -4 a meal. -5 a festival, religious observance. -कार्यम् (in Sāṁkhya phil.) the necessary existence of an effect. °वाद the doctrine of the actual existence of an effect (in its cause). -कुल a good or noble family. -कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत *a.* 1 done well or properly. -2 hospitably received or treated. -3 revered, respected, honoured. -4 worshipped, adored. -5 entertained. -6 welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Śiva. (-तम्) 1 hospitality. -2 respect. -3 virtue, piety. -कृतिः *f.* 1 treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; शकुन्तला मूर्तिमती च

सत्क्रिया Ś. 5. 15. -2 charity, good or virtuous action. -3 hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् Ś.7. -4 courtesy, salutation. -5 any purificatory ceremony. -6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -7 Celebration, decoration; यावदादिशति पार्थिवस्तयोर्निर्गमाय पुरमार्गसत्क्रियाम् R. 11. 3. -गतिः *f.* (सद्गतिः) 1 a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -2 The way of good men. -गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-णः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -घनः (सद्घनः) holy existence. -2 nothing but existence. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सूनुः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1 good or virtuous conduct. -2 history or account of the good; Ś. 1. -चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंशः a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °आनन्दः 1 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (-नः) a good or virtuous man. °गर्हित despised by the virtuous; पुक्कस्यां जायते पापः सदा सज्जनगर्हितः Ms. 10. 38. -धर्मः (सद्धर्मः) true justice. -पतिः Ved. 1 a lord of good persons or heroes. -2 N. of Indra. -पत्रम् the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. -2 the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पात्रम् a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. -2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -*a.* one who has a son; यद्यपि स्यात्तु सत्पुत्रोऽप्यसत्पुत्रोऽपि वा भवेत् Ms. 9. 154. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetvābhāsas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेत्वन्तरं स सत्प्रतिपक्षः; *e. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product'; नाप्रामाण्यं मतानां स्यात् केषां सत्प्रतिपक्षवत् N. 17. 19. -प्रमुदिता (in Sāṁkhya phil.) N. of one of the 8 perfections. -भाग्यम् (सद्भाग्यम्) 1 good fortune. -2 Felicity. -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भावः (सद्भावः) 1 existence, being, entity; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत् प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 actual existence, reality. -3 good disposition or nature, amiability. -4 quality of goodness. -5 obtainment (प्राप्ति); देहस्यान्यस्य सद्भावे प्रसादं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. 7. 56. 9. -मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रम् (सन्मित्रम्) a good or faithful friend. -युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. -वंश (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. -वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु *n.* (सद्वस्तु) 1 a good thing. -2 a good plot or story; प्रणयिषु वा दाक्षिण्यादथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात्। शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य॥ V. 1. 2. -वादिता (सद्वादिता) true counsel; सद्वादितेवाभिनिविष्टबुद्धौ Ki. 17. 11. -विद्य (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमण्डलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Gīt. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्तम्) 1 good or virtuous conduct. -2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -शील (सच्छील) *a.* 1 good-tempered. -2 benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). -संसर्गः, -संनिधानम्, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणताम् H. 1; सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि तारयन्ति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम् Bh. 2. 23. -संप्रदायः good tradition. -संप्रयोगः right application. -सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. -2 a poet. -3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्धेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21; Ki. 11. 50; esp. applied to one who burns herself with her husband's corpse. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī; पर्यस्तं नन्दयां सत्या स्नानपुण्यतरोदया। विलोक्य भूतेशगिरिम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -5 A wife or female (of an animal).

सतीत्वम् Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -तम् *ind.* Constantly, continuously, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. -Comp. -गः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनन्तःसंचारिणः संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; सततगासततगानागिरोऽलिभिः Śi. 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 71; Mb. 5. 167. 29. -Comp. -दुर्गत *a.* always miserable. -परिग्रहम् *ind.* continually. -यायिन् *a.* 1 always moving. -2 constantly tending to decay; घोरेऽस्मिन् भूतसंसारे नित्यं सततयायिनि Ms. 1. 50. -युक्त *a.* constantly devoted.

सततक *a.* Recurring twice a day (as fever).

सतनम् A variety of sandal, red and smelling like earth; सतनं रक्तं भूमिगन्धि Kau. A. 2. 11.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीकम्, -सतीनम् Water.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितेव ते जानीते योऽसौ यादृशश्चेति Mal. 2. According to Pāṇini (VI. 3. 87)

the latter word alone is correct. शब्दरत्नावली, however, says, "स्यात् सतीर्थः सतीर्थ्योऽपि तथैकगुरुरित्यपि." Bohtlingk and Wackernagel say that the word सतीर्थ is approved to be correct by Vopadeva. But this is wrong because मुग्धबोधव्याकरण accepts सतीर्थ्य alone to be correct.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. –2 Air, wind. –3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सतोद *a.* Attended with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Most beautiful, the best, excellent, the most respectable; L. D. B.

सत्तलिका A carpet; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. –2 Actual existence, reality. –3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्यादित्रिकवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. –4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तिः 1 Sitting down. –2 Beginning.

सत्त्रम् [सद्-ष्ट्रन्] (usually written सत्रम्) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. –2 A sacrifice in general; त्रेतामपि निबोध त्वं यस्मिन् सत्रं प्रवर्तते Mb. 3. 149. 23. –3 An oblation, offering, gift. –4 Liberality, munificence. –5 Virtue. –6 A house, residence. –7 Covering. –8 Wealth. –9 A wood, forest; अयमेव मृगव्यसत्रकामः Ki. 13. 9. –10 A tank, pond. –11 Fraud, cheating. –12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. –13 Gifts made at all times; L. D. B. –14 Haughtiness, pride; L. D. B. –15 An assumed form or disguise; छन्नं तथा तं सत्रेण पाण्डवं प्रेक्ष्य भारत Mb. 4. 38. 40. –Comp. –अपश्रयः a place of refuge, asylum. –अयनम् (णम्) a long sacrificial session. –परिवेषणम् distribution of food at a sacrifice. –शाला an alms-house.

सत्रायते Den. Ā. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; भूमिं वृत्तिकरीं दत्त्वा सत्री भवति मानवः Mb. 13. 62. 29; अत्यशेरत परस्परं धियः सत्त्रिणां नरपतेश्च संपदः Śi. 14. 32. –2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice; Bhāg. 4. 14. 7. –3 A class-mate, disciple; तदस्य गूढाः सत्त्रिणश्च संवादयेयुः Kau. A. 1. 11; स सत्त्रिभिः शपथपूर्वम् एकैकममात्यम् उपजापयेत् Kau. A. 1. 10. –4 An ambassador or agent in a foreign country.

सत्रा *ind.* With, together with; सत्रा पुत्रकलत्रमित्रनिवहैः Rām. ch. 2. 94. –Comp. –हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. –2 An elephant.

सत्त्वम् [सतो भावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. –2 Nature, essence. –3 Natural character, inborn disposition; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्नृपतिश्च्युताशः Bk. 3. 20. –4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; उद्गतानीव सत्त्वानि बभूवुरमनस्विनाम् Rām. 2. 48. 2; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10. –5 Consciousness, mind, sense; वाक्च सत्त्वं च गोविन्द बुद्धौ संवेशितानि ते Mb. 12. 46. 4; Bg. 16. 1; Bhāg. 7. 15. 41. –6 An embryo. –7 Substance, thing, wealth. –8 An elementary substance such as earth, air, fire &c. –9 (also *m.*) A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽपत्यनिर्विशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि Ś. 7; Māl. 9; यश्चासूनपि संत्यजेत् करुणया सत्त्वार्थमभ्युद्यतः Nāg. 2. 10. –10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost; अद्य नूनं दशरथः सत्त्वमाविश्य भाषते Rām. 2. 33. 10. –11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. –12 Truth, reality, certainty. –13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; निजमेव सत्त्वमुपकारि सताम् Ki. 18. 14; Mb. 12. 313. 17; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāṣ.; R. 5. 31; Ms. 3. 22. –14 Wisdom, good sense. –15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). –16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. –17 A noun, substantive. –18 Intellect (बुद्धि); अघ्राणमवितर्कं च सत्त्वं प्रविशते परम् Mb. 12. 204. 18. –19 The subtle body or individual soul (लिङ्गशरीर); गृहाणीव हि मर्त्यानामाहुर्देहानि पण्डिताः। कालेन विनियुज्यन्ते सत्त्वमेकं तु शाश्वतम् ॥ Mb. 11. 3. 8. –Comp. –अनुरूप *a.* 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; सर्वः कृच्छ्रगतोऽपि वाञ्छति जनः सत्त्वानुरूपं फलम् Bh. 2. 30. –2 according to one's means or wealth; सत्त्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32 (Malli.'s interpretation does not appear to suit the context). –आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul (लिङ्गदेह); वशे तिष्ठति सत्त्वात्मा सततं योगयोगिनाम् Mb. 12. 253. 6. –उत्साहः 1 natural energy. –2 energy and courage. –उद्रेकः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. –2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. –गुणः the quality of purity or goodness. –तनुः epithet of Viṣṇu; श्रेयांसि तत्र खलु सत्त्वतनोर्नृणां स्युः Bhāg. 1. 2. 23. –धातुः the animal sphere. –धामन् epithet of Viṣṇu. –योगः 1 dignity; Kau. A. 1. 9. –2 association with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10. –लक्षणम् signs of pregnancy; तत्कथमिमामभिव्यक्तसत्त्वलक्षणां ... प्रतिपत्स्ये Ś. 5. –लोकः a world of living beings. –विप्लवः loss of consciousness. –विहित 1 caused by nature. –2 caused by goodness. –3 virtuous, upright. –संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature; अभयं सत्त्वसंशुद्धिः Bg. 16. 1. –संपन्न *a.* 1 endowed with goodness, virtuous. –2 equable, even-minded. –संप्लवः 1 loss of strength or vigour. –2 universal destruction. –सारः 1 essence of strength. –2 a very powerful person. –स्थ *a.* 1 being in the nature of things. –2 inherent in animals. –3 animate. –4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent. –स्थः a Yogi; कर्मस्था विषयं ब्रूयुः सत्त्वस्थाः समदर्शिनः Mb. 12. 238. 6.

सत्त्वकः The spirit of a departed person.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Possessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववताम् Subhās. -*m.* 1 The body (देह); सत्त्ववत्तु तथा सत्त्वं प्रतिरूपं स पश्यति Mb.12 253. 3. -2 epithet of Viṣṇu. -**ती** *a.* pregnant.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, realized. -4 Virtuous, upright. -5 Unfailing; कच्चिच्छुश्रूषसे तात पितुः सत्यपराक्रम Rām. 2. 100. 7. -**त्यः** 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Aśvattha tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Viṣṇu; सत्यव्रतं सत्यपरं त्रिसत्यं सत्यस्य योनिं निहितं च सत्ये। सत्यस्य सत्यमृतसत्यनेत्रं सत्यात्मकं त्वां शरणं प्रपन्नाः॥ Bhāg. 10. 2. 26. -5 The deity presiding over नान्दीमुखश्राद्ध q. v. -6 N. of Brahman; अव्ययस्याप्रमेयस्य सत्यस्य च तथाग्रतः Mb. 1. 37. 5. -**त्यम्** 1 Truth; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth'. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit; हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यस्यापिहितं मुखम् Īśop. 15. -9 Final emancipation (मोक्ष); इह चेदवेदीदथ सत्यमस्ति न चेदिहावेदीन् महती विनष्टिः Ken. 2. 5. -**त्यम्** *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपङ्कजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** N. of the sage Agastya. -**अनुरक्त** *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -**अनृत** *a.* 1 true and false; सत्यानृता च परुषा H. 2. 183. -2 apparently true, but really false. (-**तम्**, -**ते**) 1 truth and falsehood. -2 practice of truth and falsehood; *i. e.* trade, commerce; सत्यानृताभ्यामपि वा न श्ववृत्त्या कदाचन Ms. 4. 4 and 6. -**अभिसंध** *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -**आत्मन्** true. (-*m.*) a virtuous or upright man. -**आश्रमः** renunciation of the world (संन्यास); दीक्षा बहुविधा राजन् सत्याश्रमपदं भवेत् Mb. 12. 66. 13. -**उत्कर्षः** 1 pre-eminence in truth. -2 true excellence. -**उद्य** *a.* speaking the truth. -**उपयाचन** *a.* fulfilling a request. -**कामः** a lover of truth. -**क्रिया** a promise, oath. -**जित्** N. of Indra in the third Manvantara; इन्द्रस्तु सत्याजित् Bhāg. 8. 1. 24. -**तपस्** *m.* N. of a sage. -**दर्शिन्** *a.* truth-seeing, fore-seeing truth. -**धन** *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -**धर्मः** the law of truth, eternal truth. °परायण *a.* devoted to truth and virtue. -**धृति** *a.* strictly truthful. -**नारायणः** 1 A form of Viṣṇu. -2 A form of divinity (called Satyapīr in Bengāli). -**पुरम्** 1 the world of Viṣṇu. -2 The city of Satya-nārāyaṇa; अन्ते सत्यपुरं ययौ (सत्यनारायणव्रतकथा). -**पुष्टिः** true or permanent prosperity. -**पूत** *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीम् Ms. 6. 46. -**प्रतिज्ञ** *a.* true to one's promise. -**प्रतिष्ठान**, -**मूल** *a.* grounded in truth. -**फलः** the *Bilva* tree. -**भामा** N. of the daughter of Satrājit and the favourite wife of Kriṣṇa; (it was for her that Kriṣṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -**भारतः** N. of Vyāsa. -**भेदिन्** *a.* promise-breaking. -**मानम्** a true measure. -**युगम्** the golden age; the first or कृतयुग; see सत्यम् (6) above. -**यौवनः** a Vidyādhara. -**रत** *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-**तः**) N. of Vyāsa. -**लौकिकम्** spiritual and worldly matters; मया प्रोक्तं हि लोकस्य प्रमाणं सत्यलौकिके Bhāg. 3. 24. 35. -**वचनम्** 1 the speaking of truth. -2 a promise, solemn assurance. -**वचस्** *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, Riṣi. -2 a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. -**वद्य** *a.* veracious; सत्यवद्यो रघूत्तमः Bk. 5. 10. (-**द्यम्**) truth, veracity. -**वाक्यम्** truth-speaking, veracity. -**वाच्** *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, seer. -2 a crow. -**वादिन्** *a.* 1 truth-speaking. -2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -**व्यवस्था** ascertainment of truth. -**व्रत**, -**संगर**, -**संध** *a.* 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious; Bhāg. 10. 2. 26; see सत्यः (4). -2 honest, sincere. -**श्रवसी** Ved. an epithet of Uṣas. -**श्रावणम्** taking a solemn oath. -**संश्रवः** a promise, vow. -**संकल्प** *a.* true in purpose or resolve. -**संकाश** *a.* specious, plausible. -**संगरः** N. of Kubera. -*a.* true to an agreement or promise. -**संधः** 1 an epithet of Rāma; राजेन्द्रं सत्यसंधं दशरथतनयम् Rāma-rakṣā 26. -2 of Bharata. -3 of king Janamejaya. (-**धा**) an epithet of Draupadī. -*a.* keeping one's promise, faithful. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* a trustworthy witness; यथोक्तेन नयन्तस्ते पूयन्ते सत्यसाक्षिणः Ms. 8. 257.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -**कम्** Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया गुरुसंनिधौ। भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यंकारमिवान्तकः॥ Ki. 11. 50. -3 A promise.

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. -*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -**ती** 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vāysa by the sage Parāśara; व्यासः सत्यवतीपुत्र इदं वचनमब्रवीत् Mb. 1. 106. 16. -2 N. of the wife of Nārada. -3 Of the wife of Richīka.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. -2 N. of Sītā. -3 Of Draupadī. -4 Of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa; ऋषिमावाहयत् सत्या यथापूर्वमरिन्दम Mb. 1. 106. 14. -5 Of Durgā. -6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kriṣṇa; Bhāg. 3. 1. 35. -7 Of the mother of Viṣṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः,

सत्याकृ 8 U. सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Earnest money, advance payment. -2 Ratification of an agreement.

सत्यापनम्, -ना 1 Speaking or observing the truth. -2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र् 10 Ā. To perform, to spread out; L. D. B.

सत्र See सत्र. -त्रम् *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्थे संप्रकीर्तिताः -Comp. -न्यायः the rule that at a सत्र, which is performed by several स्वामिन्s together, a प्रतिनिधि is admissible for a स्वामिन् if and when one of the स्वामिन्s commencing the सत्र is lost or dead before the completion of the सत्र. This is discussed and established by Jaimini and Śabara at MS. 6. 3. 22.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the Sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jāmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kriṣṇa, however, overtook Jāmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kriṣṇa; see जाम्बवत्. Kriṣṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrājit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Śatadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yādava named Akrūra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrājit and gave it to Akrūra. Śatadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kriṣṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akrūra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्रिन् *m.* A colleague, clan-mate.

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. -रम् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सथूत्कार *a.* Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्न; the स् of सद् is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितम्बे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 58. -2 To sink down, plunge into; सीदन्ति च तदा यक्षाः कूला इव जलेन ह Rām. 7. 14. 18; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पङ्के गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). -3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. -4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; दृष्ट्वैव सागरं वीक्ष्य सीदन्तीं कपिवाहिनीम् Rām. 7. 35. 4; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gīt. 6. -5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपन्नायां नीतौ सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सन्नशत्रुं ददृशुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2 130. -6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; सीदतामनुभवन्निवार्थिनां वेद यत्प्रणयभङ्गवेदनाम् Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. -7 To be impeded or hindered; धर्मे सीदति सत्वरः Ms. 9. 94. -8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयम् K.; सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 29. -9 To go. -*Caus.* (सादयति-ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. -2 To throw or cast down, place, put. -3 To weary, exhaust. -4 To cause to perish, destroy; बहुसमरनयज्ञः सादयिष्यन्नरातिम्. -*Desid.* (सिषत्सति) To wish to sit &c.

सद् *f.* An assembly; पृष्टः प्राह तमाभाष्य शृण्वत्यास्तत्सदः कथाः Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदनम् [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. -2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. -3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. -4 Water. -5 A sacrificial hall. -6 The abode of Yama. -7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees; धान्ये सदे लवे वाह्ये नातिक्रामति पञ्चताम् Ms. 8. 151.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदघन *a.* Mixed with sour milk.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. -यम् *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. -2 Gently, softly; अधरस्य पिपासता मया ते सदयं सुन्दरि गृह्यते रसोऽस्य Ś. 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *n.* [सीदत्यस्यां सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling; शापक्षयादिन्द्रसदो ययौ च Rām. 7. 56. 29. -2 An assembly; पङ्कैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. (the word is also feminine सदाः, सदसौ, सदसः L. D. B.). -3 The sky; रराज वै परमविमानमास्थितो निशाचरः सदसि गतो यथानलः Rām. 7. 15.41. (-du.) heaven and earth. -Comp. -अजिरम् a vestibule. -गत *a.* seated in an assembly; यथा च वृत्तान्तमिमं सदोगतस्त्रिलोचनैकांशतया दुरासदः R. 3. 66. -गृहम् an assembly-hall, council-room; नृपस्य नातिप्रमनाः सदोगृहं सुदक्षिणासूनुरपि न्यवर्तत R. 3. 67.

सदसस्पतिः The president of an assembly; सदसस्पतयोऽप्येके असन्तोषात् पतन्त्यधः Bhāg. 7. 15. 21; 10. 74. 17.

सदस्यः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.); सदस्याग्र्याईणार्हं वै विमृशन्तः सभासदः Bhāg. 10. 74. 18. -2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; ऋषीणामार्त्विज्यं शरणद सदस्याः सुरगणाः Śiva-mahimna 21; सदस्यैरनुज्ञातः Ś. 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. **–Comp. –आनन्द** *a.* ever happy. (**–न्दः**) an epithet of Śiva. **–उत्थायिन्** ever exerting; त्रिभिर्वर्षैः सदोत्थायी कृष्णद्वैपायनो मुनिः। महाभारतमाख्यानं कृतवानिदमद्भुतम्॥ Mb. 1. 62. 52. **–गतिः** 1 wind; पाशैः केन सदागतेरगतिता सद्यः समापादिता Mu. 7. 6. –2 the universal spirit. –3 the sun. –4 everlasting happiness, final beatitude. **–तोया, –नीरा** 1 N. of the *Karatoya* river. –2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. **–दान** *a.* always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (**–नः**) 1 a ruttish elephant. –2 a scent-elephant (= गन्धद्विप q. v.). –3 N. of the elephant of Indra. –4 N. of Gaṇeśa. **–नर्तः** a kind of bird, the wagtail. **–पुष्प** *a.* everflowering. (**–ष्पः**) the cocoa-nut tree. **–प्रसूनः** N. of various plants :— रोहित, अर्क and कुन्द. **–फल** *a.* always bearing fruit. (**–लः**) 1 the Bilva tree. –2 the jack tree. –3 the glomerous fig-tree. –4 the cocoa-nut tree. **–भव** *a.* perpetual, continual. **–भव्य** *a.* always present. **–भ्रम** *a.* always wandering. **–योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Kriṣṇa. **–शिवः** N. of Śiva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. **–नः** An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सदुर्दिन *a.* Enveloped in clouds.

सदृक्ष (–क्षी *f.*), सदृश्, –सदृश *a.* (**–शी** *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c.; कच्चिद्विदुरः सौम्य सुतः सदृक्षः (आस्ते) Bhāg. 3. 1. 30. –2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यम् H. 2. 51. –3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61; 1. 15. **–Comp. –विनिमय** *a.* mistaking similar objects. **–स्त्री** a wife of equal caste; सदृशस्त्रीषु जातानां पुत्राणामविशेषतः। न मातृतो ज्यैष्ठ्यमस्ति जन्मतो ज्यैष्ठ्यमुच्यते Ms. 9. 125. **–स्पन्दनम्** a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. –2 Belonging to the same place or country. –3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. –2 Wrong, improper. –3 Objectionable.

सद्मन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मनिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि (वसन्) Śi. 1. 1; चकितनतनताङ्गी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. –2 A place, station. –3 A temple. –4 An altar. –5 A seat. –6 Conflict. –7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि; पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāṣ. –2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतनताङ्गी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. –3 Quickly, promptly. –4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्योहुतामीन् Ś. 4. **–Comp. –कार** *a.* being performed on the same day; सद्यस्कारां निरूप्येष्टिं सर्ववेदसदक्षिणाम् Mb. 12. 244. 23. **–कालः** the present time. *–a.* that which is to be performed on the same day (or in one day); तस्मात् सद्यस्काला एवंजातीयका विकृतयः ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 20. **–कालीन** *a.* recent. **–कृतम्** name; L. D. B. **–जात** *a.* (**सद्योजात**) newly born. (**–तः**) 1 a calf. –2 an epithet of Śiva. **–पातिन्** *a.* quickly perishing, frail; सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. **–प्रक्षालक** *a.* providing for a day (or for a meal); सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोऽपि वा Ms. 6. 18. **–प्राणकर** *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम्। घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यःप्राणकराणि षट्॥ **–प्राणहर** *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं स्त्रियो वृद्धा बालार्कस्तरुणं दधि। प्रभाते मैथुनं निद्रा सद्यःप्राणहराणि षट्॥ **–फल** *a.* having immediate consequences. **–भाविन्** *a.* newly born. (*–m.*) a newly born calf. **–शुद्धिः, –शौचम्** immediate purification. **–स्नेहनम्** a quickly operating emollient.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. –2 Instantaneous.

सद्रु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. –2 Going.

सद्वन्द्व *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वसथः A village.

सद्वादित्वम् The state of making a positive statement, being a सद्वादिन्; सद्वादित्वाच्च पाणिनेर्वचनं प्रमाणम्। असद्वादित्वान्न कात्यायनस्य ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 4.

सधर्मः The same nature or qualities; गृहीतनरलोकसधर्मं भगवन्तम् Bhāg. 5. 4. 4.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. –2 Having similar duties. –3 Of the same sect or caste. –4 Like, resembling. **–Comp. –चारिणी** a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (**–णी** *f.*) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिस् *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्र्यञ्च् *a.* (**सध्रीची** *f.*) [सहाञ्चति; cf. P. VI. 3. 95] 1 Going along with, associated with, accompanying. –2 Right, correct; क्षेमस्य सध्र्यग्विमृशेषु हेतुः Bhāg. 4. 22. 21. *–m.* A companion (husband); सध्रीचा वलयितपद्मनालसूत्रः Śi. 8. 44.

सध्रीची A female companion, confidante, a wife; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीचीं त्रस्नुमोकिकाम् Bk. 6. 7; सध्रीचीवदनसरोजसारमाध्वीम् (गिरम् आस्वाद्य) Ram. ch. 7. 26.

सध्रीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with; सध्रीचीनेन वैराग्यं ज्ञानं च जनयिष्यति Bhāg. 4. 29. 38.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सनुते, सात; *pass.* सन्यते, सायते; *desid.* सिसनिषति; सिषासति) 1 To love, like. –2 To

worship, honour. –3 To acquire, obtain. –4 To receive graciously. –5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः 1 The flapping of an elephant's ears. –2 Presenting, offering; आदौ सनात् स्वतपसः च चतुःसनोऽभूत् Bhāg. 2. 7. 5. **–नम्** Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m*. An epithet of Brahman. *ind*. Always, perpetually. **–Comp. –कुमारः** N. of one of the four sons of Brahman. **–सुजातः** N. of one of the seven mind-born sons of Brahman.

सनन्दः, सनन्दनः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a*. Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सणसूत्र.

सना *ind*. Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind*. Always.

सनातन *a*. (**–नी** *f*.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; ज्वलन्मणिव्योमसदां सनातनम् Ki. 8. 1; एष धर्मः सनातनः. –2 Firm, fixed, settled; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. –3 Primeval, ancient. **–नः** 1 The primeval being, Viṣṇu; सनातनः पितरमुपागमत् स्वयम् Bk. 1. 1. –2 N. of Śiva. –3 Of Brahman. –4 A guest of the Manes. –5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. –6 An ancient sage; द्विजातिचरितो धर्मः शास्त्रे दृष्टः सनातनैः Rām. 2. 61. 23. **–नी** 1 N. of Lakṣmī. –2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. –3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ *a*. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Rām. –2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः Ś. 1; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. –3 Occupied by, possessed by. –4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of; usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति Ś. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2; Me. 100; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42; V. 4. 10. –5 Crowded (as an assembly). **–था** A woman whose husband is living.

सनाथीकृ Den. P. 1 To cause to possess a master; भुवनमिदं सनाथीकृतम् Dk. 2. 3. –2 To afford shelter, protect.

सनाभः A nearest kinsman, uterine brother; तस्माद्भक्तो हृदयेन जाताः सर्वे महीयांसमसुं सनाभम् Bhāg. 5. 5. 20.

सनाभि *a*. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. –2 Kindred, related. –3 Like, resembling; गड्गावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. –4 Affectionate. **–भिः** 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman; यो मे सनाभिवधतप्तहृदा ततेन लिप्ताभिशापमपमार्ष्टुमुपाजहार Bhāg. 10. 83. 9. –2 A relation, kinsman; अवलीढसनाभिरश्वसेनः Ki. 13. 11. –3 A relation as far as the seventh degree; यथोक्तेनैव कल्पेन शुद्ध्यन्ति तु सनाभयः Ms. 5. 72.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree; न च तत् कर्म कुर्वाणः सनाभ्योऽप्यशुचिर्भवेत् Ms. 5. 84.

सनामन्, –सनामक *a*. Having the same name; सनाम्नी या भवित्री मे दितिसुता चैव बन्धुभिः Mb. 1. 13. 29; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः सनाम्नो मौर्येन्दोर्द्विपदभियोग इत्यवैति Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः [सन्-इः Uṇ 4. 151] 1 Worship, service. –2 A gift, donation. –3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f*. also in this sense). –4 Obtaining; तद्वां नरा सनये दंस उग्रमाविष्कृणोमि Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 16. –5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f*. also). –Comp. **–वन्य** *a*. what is obtained by begging; सनिर्वनिप्राप्तं सनिवन्यं याच्ञाप्राप्तमित्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 27; सनिवन्येव श्रुतिवचनात् MS. 10. 2. 27.

सनिकार *a*. Degrading (as punishment).

सनिग्रह *a*. Furnished with a handle; Suśr.

सनिर्विशेष *a*. Indifferent.

सनिर्वेद *a*. Dull (as conversation). (**–दम्**) *ind*. Despairingly.

सनित *a*. 1 Granted. –2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवम्, –सनिष्ठेवम् Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. –2 A quarter or point of the compass. –3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. –4 Light, lustre. –5 An epithet of Gaurī.

सनीड (**ळ**) *a*. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. –2 Near, proximate; एतल्लताग्रहसनीडकृतस्वनीडाः (पारावताः) Rām. ch. 5. 67. **–नीडः, –डम्** Vicinity, neighbourhood.

सनेमि *a*. 1 Having a felly. –2 Complete, perfect.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together (संहतल).

संतक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. –2 To wound, hurt, strike; निस्त्रिंशाभ्यां सुतीक्ष्णाभ्यामन्योन्यं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi. S. 42. 29. –3 To hurt by words. –4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतक्षणम् Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. –2 To make continuous, connect together. –3 To effect, accomplish. –4 To show, display.

संतत *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. –2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. –3 Lasting, eternal. –4 Much, many. **–तम्** *ind*. Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः *f*. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. –2 Extent, expanse, extension; संतापसंततिमहाव्यमनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Mal. 1. 23; Bhāg. 1. 4. 19. –3

Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चिन्तासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mal. 5. 10; कुसुमसंततिसंततसंगिभिः Si. 6. 36. -5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -6 A race, lineage, family. -7 Offspring, progeny; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -8 A heap, mass; (अलं) सहसा संततिमंहसां विहन्तुम् Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः, -नम् 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; चरामो वसुधां कृत्स्नां धर्मसंतानमिच्छवः Ram. 4. 18. 9; संतानैस्तनुभावनष्टसलिला व्यक्तिं व्रजन्त्यापगाः S. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65; 18. 52; Ms. 3. 185. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise; सन्तानकुसुमशेखरकं च मम शीर्षे पिनद्धम् Nag. 3 (between verses 2-3); सन्तानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनम् Ak. -Comp. **-संधिः** a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः 1 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; दधतः सन्तानकानां स्रजः Nag. 3. 9. [It may be the tree Rhododendron Arborium. It is a tree which grows abundantly on the Himalaya. It gives good shade and bears beautiful flowers, having five united petals. The meaning of the word suggests a profuse growth both of the individual and its progeny.] -2 (pl.) N. of a particular world; लोकान् संतानकान्नाम यास्यन्तीमे समागताः Ram. 7. 110. 18; Ku. 6. 4; 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतप् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. -*Pass.* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणम् Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निष्क्रान्ते संतप्येते गुरू मम Mb.; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः पश्चात् संतप्यमानमनसोऽपि, V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. -*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.).

संतपनम् 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Pt. 1. 250; संतप्तचामीकरवल्गुवज्रम् Bk. 3. 3; चुक्रुशुर्दुःखसंतप्ता मृत्योरिव भयागमे Ram. 2. 48. 32. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -5 Dry, faded; संतप्तपद्मा पद्मिन्यो लीनमीनविहंगमाः Ram. 2. 59. 7. **-प्तम्** Pain, grief, sorrow. -Comp. **-अयस्** *n.* red-hot iron; Pt. 1. 250. **-वक्षस्** *a.* short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; नष्टज्वलनसंतापा प्रशान्ताध्यायसत्कथा Ram. 2. 48. 34; संतापदग्धस्य शिखण्डियूनो वृष्टेः पुरस्तादचिरप्रभेव Mal. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Mal. 1. 23; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा 1. 31; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse, repentance; कृत्यं न कुरुते वेगान्न स संतापमाप्नुयात् Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिम् Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Burning, inflaming. **-नः** N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. **-नम्** 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमस् *n.*, **संतमसम्** 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness; निमज्जयन् संतमसे पराशयम् N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; अकार्ष्ण्मायुधच्छायं रजःसंतमसे रणे Bk. 5. 2; प्रशान्ते च संतमसे Cholachampū p. 25. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनम् Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणम् 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish. -*a.* Refreshing, invigorating; संतर्पणानि सकलेन्द्रियमोहनानि (वचोमृतानि) Mal. 6. 8.

संतर्पयाण *a.* One who satisfies; योऽसौ त्वया खाण्डवे चित्रभानुं संतर्पयाणेन धनुर्धरेण Mb. 8. 90. 52.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुद् 6 U. 1 To goad, sting. -2 To recur (as a disease).

संतुष् 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्त्रा भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; तृष्णे जृम्भसि पापकर्मनिरते नाद्यापि संतुष्यसि Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. -*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented; आत्मन्येव च संतुष्टस्तस्य कार्यं न विद्यते Bg. 3. 17; असंतुष्टा द्विजा नष्टाः संतुष्टाश्च महीभुजः Chāṇakya-nītisāra 80.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोषमूलं हि सुखम् Ms. 4. 12; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानम् Subhāṣ. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणम् Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संतृण्ण *p. p.* 1 Joined, fastened together. -2 Covered; यथा शङ्कुना सर्वाणि पर्णानि संतृण्णानि Ch. Up. 2. 23. 3.

संतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणम् 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संतारः 1 Crossing, passing over; गङ्गागाश्चापि संतारं भरद्वाजस्य दर्शनम् Rām. 1. 3. 15. -2 A ford; नीयमानानि संतारे हतान्यासन् वितस्तया Mb. 5. 119. 8. -Comp. -**नौ** *f.* a boat to cross over; यन्मेदिनी प्रचलिता पतिताग्रहर्म्या संचारनौरिव विकीर्णमहोर्मिमाला Bālacharitam 2. 1.

संत्यज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34; यश्चासूनपि संत्यजेत् करुणया Nāg. 2. 10. -2 To avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; एतैर्विवादान् संत्यज्य सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र दुर्लभम् Rāj. T. 3. 343. -5 To withdraw from (an obligation); प्रक्रान्ते सप्तमं भागं चतुर्थं पथि संत्यजन् Y. 2. 198. -*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Robbed, deprived of.

संत्यजनम् Leaving, renouncing.

संत्रस् 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; विचकार ततो रामः शरान् संतत्रसुर्द्विषः Bk. 14. 39. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify; भवति हि पापं कृत्वा स्वकर्मसंत्रासितः पुरुषः Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंश् 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदष्टेऽधरपल्लवे सचकितं हस्ताग्रमाधुन्वती Amaru. 36. -2 (*a*) To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदष्टसर्पत्वचा Ś. 7. 11; संदष्टवस्त्रेष्वबलानितम्बेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (*b*) To press together, crush by pressure; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि Ś. 3. 17.

संदंशः 1 A pair of tongs; अयसमयैरमिपिण्डैः संदंशैस्त्वचि निष्कुषन्ति Bhāg. 5. 26. 19. -2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of those parts of the body used for grasping. -4 N. of a hell. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 The side of a village.

संदंशकः A pair of tongs.

संदंशिका 1 A pair of pincers. -2 An iron bill; L. D. B.

संदंशित *a.* Armed, mailed.

संदष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि (गात्राणि) Ś. 3. 17. -3 Nipped; pinched. -**ष्टम्** A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदह् 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदातृ *a.* One who ties up; असंदितानां संदाता Ms. 8. 342.

संदानम् 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter; 'संदानं पशूनां पादबन्धनम्' इति विश्वः. -3 Cutting, dividing. -4 That part of an elephant's temples whence the ichor (मद) exudes. -**नः** That part of an elephant under the knee where the fetter is fastened; संदानान्तादह्निभिः शिक्षिताश्वैः Śi. 18. 71.

संदानकम् A pigeon's nest; अपनीतकपोतसंदानकम् Pratimā 3.

संदानिका A kind of sweetmeat; L. D. B.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied; वक्षोजद्वन्द्वसंदानितमथ शिथिलीकृत्य गात्रं कथंचित् Rām. ch. 7. 92. -2 Fettered, chained; Śiva B. 4. 66.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

संदाथः A rein, leash.

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered; असंदितानां संदाता संदितानां च मोक्षकः Ms. 8. 342.

संदिश् 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; राज्यं संदिश्य भोगांश्च ममार ऋणपीडितः Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं नु खलु दुष्यन्तस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदेष्टव्यम् Ś. 4; Śi. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीम् Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. -**ष्टः** One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थ also). -**ष्टम्** Information, news, tidings.

संदेशः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7, 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अनुष्ठितो गुरोः संदेशः Ś. 5. -4 A kind of sweetmeat. -Comp. -**अर्थः** the subject of a message; संदेशार्थाः क्व पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः प्रापणीयाः Me. 5. -**पदानि** the words of a message. -**वाच्** *f.* a message. -**हरः, -हारकः** 1 a newsbearer, messenger. -2 an envoy, ambassador.

संदेशकम् News, tidings.

संदिह् 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. -2 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with (in *pass*); पान्तु त्वामकठोरकेतकशिखासंदिग्धमुग्धेन्दवः (जटाः) Mal. 1. 2; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. -*Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Ātm.).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubted, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. -ग्धम् 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-र्थः) 1 an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2 a disputed matter. -पुनरुक्तत्वम् (Rhet.) uncertainty and tautology. -फल *a.* having arrows with poisoned tips; Dk. -मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदिग्धीकृत *p. p.* Made to present a doubtful resemblance; संदिग्धीकृतबाष्पाबिन्दुरुदितं पौराङ्गनाभिस्तथा B. R. 6. 31.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपितः K.; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः ससंदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called ससंदेह by Mammaṭa and others); ससंदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तदनुक्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Māl. 1. 2 (1. 3); V. 3. 2. -4 Conglomeration of material elements (of the body). -Comp. -अलंकारः a particular figure of speech. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix. -पद *a.* doubtful; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तः-करणप्रवृत्तयः Ś. 1. 22.

संदेहिन् *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful; यस्यानुवित्तः प्रतिबुद्ध आत्माऽस्मिन् संदेह्ये गहने प्रविष्टः Bṛi. Up. 4. 4. 13. -ह्यः The body.

संदी (wrong for आसन्दी) A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीप् 4 Ā. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. -*Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. -नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. -नम् 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनङ्ग-संदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Ṛs. 1. 12. -नी (in music) A particular श्रुति.

संदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष् 4 P. To be defiled or stained. -*Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled; नारीसंदूषणानि Ms. 9. 13. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणम् Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संदुह् 1 P., 2 U. To assemble; संदोह्यान्यांश्च सैनिकान् Śiva B. 24. 17.

संदृभ् 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture; विस्मयानन्दसन्दर्भजर्जराः करुणो-र्मयः U. 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धिं गिराम् Gīt. 1. -4 Construction. -5 A composition, literary work; रसगङ्गाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. -विरुद्ध *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. -शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. -शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृब्ध *p. p.* Strung together, interwoven; वेत्थ नु त्वं काप्य तत् सूत्रं येनायं च लोकः परश्च लोकः सर्वाणि च भूतानि संदृब्धानि भवन्तीति Bṛi. Up. 3. 7. 1.

संदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold; भिक्षुमां त्रिशिरसा नाऽहं संदर्शिष्येऽद्य यन् पुनः Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. -*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. -*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं मृतवत् संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight; हीनाः पिशाचसंदर्शा भविष्यन्ति कलौ प्रजाः Bhāg. 12. 3. 40.

संदर्शनम् 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying. -7 Employment, use; अपाय-संदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिम् Pt. 1. 61.

संदृष्ट *p. p.* Seen, beheld. -2 Ordained, prescribed.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुन्दमाकन्द-मधुबिन्दुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतेनोत्ताम्यति Māl 3; Bv. 4. 9; Bhāg. 10. 14. 37; ननु सर्वाक्षौहिणीसंदोहेन छादयिष्ये जयद्रथम् Dūtavākyam 1; (शिलीमुखानां) संदोहं द्रुतमुदपादयन् परेषु Śiva B. 24. 62. -3 The whole milk (of a herd).

संद्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed, gait; जाम्बवं नीलसहितं चारुसंद्रावमब्रवीत् Bk. 7. 35.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि उदकेन संधीयन्ते तानि भक्षणीयानि Kull. -2 (*a*) To treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात् सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Chāṇ. 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile,

make a friend of; सकृद्दुष्टमपीष्टं यः पुनः संधातुमिच्छति Pt. 2. 33. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकाम् R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; स्वलीलया संदधतेऽव्ययात्मने Bhāg. 7. 8. 41; वाङ्मात्रेणापि साहाय्यं मित्रादन्यो न संदधे Pt. 2. 12. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; ततार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary; यत्रस्त्वं कर्मसंधानां साधूनां गृहमेधिनाम् Bhāg. 6. 5. 42. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधातृ *m.* N. of Śiva and Viṣṇu.

संधानम् 1 Joining, uniting; वायुः संधानम् T. Up. 1. 3. 2. -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् Ś. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत् साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकम् Ś. 1. 11; अथामियन्त्रसंधानविशेषोद्गविक्रमान् Śiva B. 30. 1; Śi. 20 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; मृद्घटवत् सुखभेद्यो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 88 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजङ्घयोः संधाने गुल्फः Suśr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Supporting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानिका A kind of pickle or sauce.

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Braziery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधालिका A kind of food; L. D. B.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāṣ.; Mc. 60. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात् सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 85. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगानुधावनकण्डितसंधेः Ś. 2. -5 A fold (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; संधिं छित्त्वा तु ये चौर्यं रात्रौ कुर्वन्ति तस्कराः Ms. 9. 276; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकम् Mk. 3. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.) -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age; त्रेताद्वापरयोः संधौ Mb. 1. 2. 3. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five; see S. D. 330-332); तौ संधिषु व्यञ्जितवृत्तिभेदम् Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. -17 Land etc. donated for the worship of temple-deities etc. (cf. Dr. Raghavan's note on वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Cholachampū p. 1 " संधिः देवपूजार्थमतिसृष्टं तादृशं भूम्यादिकं संधिपदस्य द्रविडदेवालयशिलाशासनेषु, तादृशेऽर्थे व्यवहारदर्शनात् । "). -18 Contrivance, management; तस्य सावरणदृष्टसंधयः काम्यवस्तुषु नवेषु संगिनः R. 19. 16. -19 Twilight. -20 A seam. -21 The connecting link of a perpendicular (in mensuration). -22 The common side of double triangle. -Comp. -अक्षरम् a diphthong. -काष्ठम् the wood below the top of a gable. -गृहः a bee-hive. -चोरः a housebreaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -छेदनम् burglary. -जम् spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणम् violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -नालः, -लम् Unguis Odoratus (नख, क्षुर). -पालत्वम् maintenance of treaties. -प्रबन्धनम् the ligament of a joint. -बन्ध 1 the tissues of joints; Ś. 2. -2 the cement or lime. -बन्धनम् a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भङ्गः, -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -मोक्षः the breaking of peace; Kau. A. 7. -रन्ध्रका a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. °अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विग्रहकः a minister presiding over the above. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating treaties. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -विपर्ययौ peace and war; दूते संधिविपर्ययौ Ms. 7. 65. -वेला 1 the time of twilight. -2 any connecting period. -शूलम् a kind of painful indigestion (आमवात). -संभवः a diphthong. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; शपथैः संधितस्यापि न विश्वासं व्रजेद्रिपोः Pt. 2. 39. –2 Bound, tied. –3 Reconciled, allied. –4 Fixed, fitted. –5 Mixed together. –6 Pickled, preserved (wrong for संदित; cf. Ms. 8. 342). –7 Concluded (as an alliance). –**तम्** 1 Pickles. –2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). –2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. –2 A river. –3 Spirituous liquor. –4 Loud orchestral sound of a band of musicians; L. D. B.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. –2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकघटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चाशुसंधेयः H. 1. 88. –3 To be made peace with. –4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष् 1 Ā. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. –*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयन्तीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपान्तसंधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणम् 1 Kindling, inflaming; इतश्चेतश्च गच्छन्ती वैरसंधुक्षणे रता Mb. 3. 276. 16. –2 Exciting, stimulating; रागिणस्त्यागशक्तिसंधुक्षणम् Dk. 2. 2.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. –2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain; अरैः संधार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. –3 To curb, restrain, check. –4 To keep in mind, retain in memory; यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति संधारयत्यनिशम् Pt. 5. 92. –5 To hold, have, possess; retain, keep; भृत्यः न स संधार्यो भूभुजा भूतिमिच्छता Pt. 1. 112. –6 To observe, follow. –7 To bear, suffer, endure. –8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणम्, –णा 1 Restraining, checking. –2 Observing, following. –3 Suffering, enduring. –4 Refusal (of a request).

संध्य *a.* 1 Being on the point of junction; संध्यं तृतीयं स्वप्नस्थानं तस्मिन् संध्ये स्थाने तिष्ठन् Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 9. –2 Based on संधि, euphonic combination.

संध्या 1 Union. –2 Joint, division. –3 Morning or evening twilight; अनुरागवती संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरस्सरः । अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः ॥ K. P. 7. –4 Early morning. –5 Evening, dusk; संध्यामङ्गलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धान्तवृद्धाजनः V. 3. 2; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. –6 The period which precedes a *Yuga*, the time intervening between the expiration of one *Yuga* and the commencement of another; चत्वार्याहुः सहस्राणि वर्षाणां तत्कृतं युगम् । तस्य तावच्छती संध्या संध्यांशश्च तथाविधः ॥ Ms. 1. 69; अथासौ युगसंध्यायां दस्युप्रायेषु राजसु Bhāg. 1. 3. 25. –7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa; उत्थायावश्यकं कृत्वा कृतशौचः समाहितः । पूर्वां संध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत् स्वकाले चापरां चिरम् ॥ Ms. 4. 93; 2. 69. –8 A promise, an agreement. –9 A boundary, limit. –10 Thinking, meditation. –11 A kind of flower. –12 N. of a river. –13 N. of the wife of Brahman. –14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्न, मध्याह्न, अपराह्न). –**Comp.** –**अंशः** the period at the end of each Yuga; Ms. 1. 69. –**अंशुः** twilight. –**अभ्रम्** 1 an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. –2 a kind of red-chalk. –**उपासनम्, उपासना** Saṁdhyā adoration; Ms. 2. 67. –**कालः** 1 the period of twilight. –2 evening. –**त्रयम्** the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon and afternoon). –**नाटिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –**पयोदः** a twilight rain-cloud. –**पुष्पी** 1 a kind of jasmine. –2 a nutmeg. –**बलः** a demon (राक्षस). –**बलिः** 1 an image of bull in a temple of Śiva. –2 the evening oblation. –**मङ्गलम्** an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp; V. 3. 2. –**रागः** red-lead. –**रामः** (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. –**वन्दनम्** the morning and evening prayers. –**समयः** 1 evening-time. –2 a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न *p. p.* [सद्-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. –2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. –3 Drooping, relaxed; नाल्क्षयत् साध्वससन्नहस्तः Ku. 3. 51. –4 Weak, low, feeble. –5 Wasted away, decayed. –6 Perished, destroyed. –7 Still, motionless. –8 Shrunk. –9 Adjacent, near. –10 Gone, departed. –11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). –**न्नः** The tree called पियाल. –**न्नम्** 1 A little, a small quantity. –2 Destruction, loss. –**Comp.** –**कण्ठ** *a.* choked. –**जिह्व** *a.* one whose tongue is silent; तत्तेजसा हतरुचः सन्नजिह्वाः ससाध्वसाः Bhāg. 4. 7. 23. –**धी** *a.* dispirited; यादोगणाः सन्नधियः ससाध्वसाः Bhāg. 3. 17. 25. –**भाव** *a.* despondent. –**मुसलम्** a motionless pestle; विधूमे सन्नमुसले Ms. 6. 56. –**वाच्** *a.* speaking with low tone. –**हर्ष** *a.* desponding, cheerless.

सन्नक *a.* Low, dwarfish. –**कः** The Piyāla tree. –**Comp.** –**द्रुः**, –**द्रुमः** the Piyāla tree.

सन्नतर *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone); P. I. 2. 40.

संनादः Uproar, din, clamour.

संनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline; संनताङ्गी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्वसु संनता V. 4. 26. –2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey; संनमतामरीणाम् R. 18. 34. –3 To bend down, bow down to. –4 To make ready, prepare. –5 To be accomplished. –*Caus.* 1 To contract, bend together. –2 To cause to bend or stoop. –3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping. –2 Downcast. –3 Contracted. –4 Filled with; परमानन्दसंनतो मन्त्री ममानेकविधां संभावनामकार्षीत् Dk. 1. 3. –**Comp.** –**अङ्ग** *a.* having

rounded limbs; सा राजहंसैरिव संनताङ्गी Ku. 1. 34. –भ्रू *a.* frowning.

संनतिः *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence; ये च दिग्विजये तस्य संनतिं न ययुर्नृपाः Bhāg. 10. 70. 24. –2 Stooping posture, crouching. –3 Humility. –4 A kind of sacrifice. –5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number; अस्मिन् राजसमावाये देवानामिव संनये Mb. 1. 189. 6. –2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनह् 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. –2 To wear, put on, dress. –3 To put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनात्सीत्ततो सैन्यम् Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 16. 4. –4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Ātm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनह्यते Mbh.; छेत्तुं वज्रमणीन् शिरीषकुसुमप्रान्तेन संनह्यते Bh. 2. 6.

संनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on; सर्वं पर्वतसंनद्धं सौवर्णमभवद्वनम् Rām. 1. 37. 21. –2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. –3 Arranged, ready, or prepared, for battle; armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृप्तनिशाचरः V. 4. 1; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायाम् Me. 8; संनद्धः कवची खड्गी चापबाणधरो युवा Rāma-rakṣā 21. –4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. –5 Pervading; कुसुममिव लोभनीयं यौवनमङ्गेषु संनद्धम् Ś. 1. 21. –6 Well-provided with anything. –7 Murderous. –8 Closely attached, bordering, near. –9 Ready to burst or blossom. –10 Provided with charms. –**Comp.** –कवच *a.* clad in mail, accoutred. –योध *a.* with a force fully equipped; मानी मानपालः संनद्धयोधो युद्धकामो भूत्वा Dk. 1. 3.

संनहनम् 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. –2 Preparation. –3 Fastening tightly. –4 Industry, effort. –5 Tightness; यज्ञाङ्गानि च चत्वारि तस्य संनहनेऽभवन् Mb. 10. 18. 7. –6 A band, rope.

संनाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. –2 Warlike preparation, equipment; संनाहगुणाः Kau. A. 9; संनाहोऽयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 2. 4. –3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन् कलौ खलोत्सृष्टदुष्टवाग्बाणदारुणे कथं जीवेज्जगन्न स्युः संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Kir. K. 1. 36; Ki. 16. 12. –4 Materials, accoutrements; सदश्वै रुक्मसन्नाहैर्भटैः पुरटवर्मभिः Bhāg. 9. 10. 38.

संनाह्यः A war-elephant; Mātaṅga L. 8. 17.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. –2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कण्ठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6; Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8; 6. 20. –3 Connection, relation. –4 (In Nyāya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इन्द्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds; स भूतसूक्ष्मेन्द्रियसंनिकर्षम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 30. –5 A modern object or idea; वेदांश्चैके संनिकर्षं पुरुषाख्या MS. 1. 1. 27 (Śabara explains संनिकर्षम् as संनिकृष्टकालाः कृतका वेदा इदानींतनाः).

संनिकर्षणम् 1 Bringing near. –2 Approaching, approximating. –3 Proximity, vicinity. –4 Relation, connection. –5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष (4) above.

संनिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. –2 Proximate, adjacent, near. –ष्टम् Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिचित *a.* Constipated, stagnated; Suśr.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; दूरादाहृत्य समिधः संनिदध्याद्विहायसि Ms. 2. 186. –2 To place near; इदमनन्यपरायणमन्यथा हृदयसंनिहिते हृदयं मम Ś. 3. 19. –3 To fix upon, direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. –4 To draw near, approach; ध्यातैर्ध्यातैः संनिधेयं भवाद्भिः Mv. 1. 50. –5 To collect, pile up. –6 To observe, inspect. –*Pass.* To be near, be present. –*Caus.* To collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संनिधम् Vicinity.

संनिधातृ *m.* 1 One who brings near. –2 One who deposits. –3 A receiver of stolen goods; संनिधातृंश्च मोषस्य हन्याच्चौरमिवेश्वरः Ms. 9. 278. –4 An officer who introduces people at court; संनिधातृनिचयकर्म Kau. A. 1 also 2. 5. –5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानम्, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxtaposition. –2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां संनिधानमकारणम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 23; N. 2. 53. –3 Perceptibility, appearance. –4 A receptacle. –5 Receiving, taking charge of. –6 Combination, aggregate; दोषाणां संनिधानम् (स्त्रीयन्त्रम्) Pt. 1. 191. –7 Depositing. –8 The object of an organ of sense (इन्द्रियविषय).

संनिपत् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend. –2 To come together, assemble, meet together. –3 To fall upon, attack; उद्दामेन द्विरदपतिना संनिपत्याभियुक्तः U. 3. 6. –4 To arrive, appear. –5 To perish, be destroyed. –*Caus.* 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. –2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together. –3 To stretch out (a cord).

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately, directly.

संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1 That अङ्ग which serves the purpose of its प्रधान directly. See सामवायिक *a.*; संनिपत्योपकारिण एते मन्त्रा उपस्थितं कर्माभिदधति ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19. –2 Acting immediately.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. –2 Falling together, meeting; confluence; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. –3 Collision, contact; संनिपातावधूतैश्च Mb. 4. 13. 27 (com. संनिपातोऽङ्गसंघट्टनम्); प्रतिपदमविहस्ताः संनिपाते रिपूणाम् Śiva B. 30. 47. –4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; तथा तयोः संनिपातः शरयोरभवत्तदा Mb. 3. 39. 15; Bhāg. 11. 25. 6; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः Me. 5. –5 An assem-

blage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -9 Sexual intercourse; Mb. 5. -10 Battle, war. -11 (In astr.) A particular conjunction of planets. -Comp. -ज्वरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body. -निद्रा swoon, trance. -नुद् m. a species of Nimba tree (Mar. नेपाळनिंब).

संनिपातकः = संनिपातः (7) above.

संनिपातित *p. p.* 1 Discharged. -2 Assembled.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the प्रधानकर्म by being closely connected with it or directly related (see सामवायिक *a.*); मन्त्राश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिपात्य *a.* To be hurled upon; न खलु न खलु बाणः संनिपात्योऽयमस्मिन् Ś. 1. 10.

संनिबद्ध *a.* 1 Connected; attached. -2 Arranged, prepared for; संसिद्धावितिकरणीयसंनिबद्धैः (आलापैः) Ki. 7. 17.

संनिबन्धः 1 Binding firmly. -2 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिबर्हणम् The act of subduing, restraint; एकस्यैव हि योऽशक्तो मनसः संनिबर्हणे Śukra. 1. 99.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); वनान्तरे तोयमिति प्रधाविता निरीक्ष्य भिन्नाञ्जनसंनिभं नभः Ṛs. 1. 11.

संनिभृत *a.* 1 Hidden. -2 Discreet, modest; Bhāg.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment. -3 Precept.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Restrained, suppressed. -2 Raked together (as fire). -3 Covered, filled; महार्थौघेन न संनिरुद्धा Ki. 16. 3.

संनिरोधः 1 Obstruction, hindrance; संसाद्य गत्या सह तेन याति विज्ञानतत्त्वं गुणसंनिरोधम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 30. -2 Confinement. -3 Narrowness; a narrow pass.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude; अष्टाधिपत्यं गुणसंनिवाये सहैव गच्छेन्मनसेन्द्रियैश्च Bhāg. 2. 2. 22.

संनिविश् 6 Ā. 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. -*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found (a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into. -2 Collected, met together, assembled. -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped; see संनिविश् above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage; अहं तु मन्ये तव नास्ति कश्चिदेतादृशे क्षत्रियसंनिवेशे Mb. 3. 268. 4. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; बिभ्रद्वपुः सकलसुन्दरसंनिवेशम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 10; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; स्थानान्तरे कल्पितसंनिवेशाम् Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place; अशून्यतीरा मुनिसंनिवेशैः R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9 Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism. -12 Encampment; संनिवेशं ततश्चक्रुर्हरिवीरा महाबलाः Rām. 4. 64. 4.

संनिवेशनम् 1 Settlement, abode. -2 Erection (of a statue).

संनिवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव Ś. 6. 9; परलोकमसंनिवृत्तये यदनापृच्छय गतासि मामितः R. 8. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिसर्गः Good-naturedness, gentleness.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; Ś. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand; न पपात संनिहितपक्तिसुरभिषु फलेषु मानसम् Ki. 12. 4. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः Ś. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. -6 Staying or being in. -तम् Proximity, vicinity. -Comp. -अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure. -9 To fulfill; यं यं वाञ्छति सा राजन्... तं तं समनयत् कामम् Bhāg. 11. 7. 56; 4. 7. 48.

संनयनम् 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस् 4 P. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यम् V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रम् Me. 95; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; मयि सर्वाणि कर्माणि संन्यस्याध्यात्मचेतसा Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; वेदान्तं विधिवच्छ्रुत्वा संन्यसेदनृणो द्विजः Ms. 7. 94; संदृश्य क्षणभङ्गुरं तदखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनम् 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced; न ह्यसंन्यस्तसंकल्पो योगी भवति कश्चन Bg. 6. 2. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः Bg. 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust; एतद्राज्यं मम भ्रात्रा दत्तं संन्याससुत्तमम् Rām. 2. 115. 14. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard. -7 Compact, agreement.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who abandons, gives up; सर्वसंकल्पसंन्यासी योगारूढस्तदोच्यते Bg. 6. 4. -3 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 3. -4 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); उवाच मारुतिर्वृद्धे संन्यासिन्यत्र वानरान् Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey, conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party; भूभृत् पराध्योंऽपि सपक्ष एव Bu. Ch. 1. 10. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्द्राक्षानिर्यद्रसभरसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 (In logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत् सपक्षे स्थितिम् Mu. 5. 10.

सपक्षपातम् *ind.* Devotedly.

सपत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. -त्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; अवाप्य भूमावसपत्नमृद्धम् Bg. 2. 8; मा वा सपत्नेष्वपि नाम तद् भूत् पापं यदस्यां त्वयि वा विशङ्क्यम् Mal. 4. 5; R. 9. 8. -Comp. -अरिः Bambusa Spinosa (Mar. एक प्रकारचा वांबू).

सपत्नी [समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने Ś. 4. 17.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; सपत्राकरोति मृगम् Sk.; सपत्राकृतशत्रूणां संपराये Kir. K. 2. 4; निष्पत्राकृतासुरानपि सुरान् मारः सपत्राकरोत् Śaṁkaradigvijaya 5. 84. See below.

सपत्राकरणम् 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृत *a.* Severely wounded (as described in सपत्राकरण); धनुष्पाणेर्यातं दिवमपि सपत्राकृतमसुं त्रसन्तं तेऽद्यापि त्यजति न मृगव्याधरभसः Śiva-mahimna 22.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसम् Gīt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपरिच्छद *a.* Provided with necessaries.

सपरिबृंहण *a.* Together with supplements (the Vedas); वेदः सपरिबृंहणः Ms. 12. 109.

सपरिवाह *a.* Brimful.

सपरिव्यय *a.* With condiments (as food); Ms. 7. 127.

सपरिहारम् *ind.* With reserve or shyness.

सपर्या Worship, honouring; सोऽहं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22; 2. 22; 11. 35; 13. 46; Śi. 1. 14; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रतिविहितसपर्यासुस्थयोस्तान्यहानि (स्मरसि) U. 1. 26.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपाल *a.* 1 Attended by a herdsman; सपालः शतदण्डार्हो विपालान् वारयेत् पशून् Ms. 8. 240. -2 Together with a king.

सपिण्डः 'Having the same पिण्ड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; गुरुदारे सपिण्डे वा गुरुवद्वृत्तिमाचरेत् Ms. 2. 247; 5. 59; Y. 1. 52.

सपिण्डनम्, सपिण्डीकरणम् 1 The performance of a particular Sráddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिण्ड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapiṇḍa or kinsman.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सपोत *a.* Having a boat.

सपौष्णमैत्र *a.* Together with रेवती and अनुराधा Nakṣatras.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. **-Comp. -अंशुः** N. of Agni. **-अंशुपुङ्गवः** the planet Saturn. **-अङ्ग** *a.* see सप्तप्रकृति below. **-आर्चिस्** *a.* 1 having seven tongues or flames. -2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (*-m.*) 1 N. of fire. -2 of Saturn. -3 the Chitraka plant. **-अशीतिः** *f.* eighty-seven. **-अश्रम्** a heptagon. **-अश्वः** the sun; नप्ता सप्ताश्वसंनिभः Śiva B. 25. 45. °वाहनः the sun. **-अस्र** *a.* septangular. **-अहः** seven days, *i. e.* a week. **-आत्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Brahman. **-ऋषि (सप्तर्षि)** *m.* pl. 1 the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अङ्गिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु, and वसिष्ठ. -2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). **-कोण** *a.* septangular. **-गङ्गम्** *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. **-गुण** *a.* seven-fold. **-चत्वारिंशत्** *f.* forty-seven. **-च्छदः** N. of a tree (Mar सातवीण); गजाश्च सप्तच्छद-दानगन्धिनः Karṇabhāra 1. 11. **-जिह्वः, -ज्वालः** fire. (the seven tongues are काली, कराली, मनोजवा, सुलोहिता, सुधूम्रवर्णा, उग्रा and प्रदीप्ता). **-तन्तुः** a sacrifice; सप्ततन्तु-मधिगन्तुमिच्छतः Śi. 14. 6; पुनः प्रवर्तयिष्यामि सप्ततन्त्वादिकाः क्रियाः Śiva B. 5. 56; विधये सप्ततन्तूनाम् ibid. 18. 23. cf. note on N. 11. 100. **-त्रिंशत्** *f.* thirty-seven. **-दशन्** *a.* seventeen. °अरत्निन्यायः A rule of interpretation according to which an expression, if it is found to be inapplicable to the matter or thing with reference to which it is used, should be taken as being connected with or applying to a part or subsidiary thereof. This mode of construing an expression (in its literal sense) is preferable to लक्षणा. This rule is discussed and established by जैमिनि and शबर in the सूत्र 'आनर्थक्यात् तदङ्गेषु' MS. 3. 1. 18 and भाष्य thereon. **-दीधितिः** N. of fire. **-द्वारावकीर्ण** *a.* dominated or affected by the seven gates (5 organs, mind and intellect); सप्तद्वारावकीर्णां च न वाचमनृतां वदेत् Ms. 6. 48 (see Kull.). **-द्वीपा** an epithet of the earth; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः Ś. 7. 33. **-धातु** *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; (रसासृङ्मांस-मेदोऽस्थिमज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः). **-नली** birdlime. **-नवतिः** *f.* ninetyseven. **-नाडीचक्रम्** a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. **-पदी** the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). **-पर्णः** (so सप्तच्छदः, सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. (**-र्णी**) the sensitive plant. **-पातालम्** the seven regions of the earth (*i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, महातल, रसातल, तलातल and पाताल). **-प्रकृतिः** *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्र-दुर्गबलानि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. **-भद्रः** the Sirīsa tree. **-भूमिक, -भौम** *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). **-मन्त्रः** fire. **-मातृ** *f.* collective N. of seven mothers (i.e. ब्राह्मी, माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही, इन्द्राणी, and चामुण्डा). **-मुष्टिकः** a particular mixture used as a remedy for fever. **-रक्तः** one who has got the seven parts of the body red; (पाणिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रान्तरनखानि च। तालुकाधर-जिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तरक्तता ॥). **-रात्रम्** a period of seven nights. **-रुचिः** fire; सप्तरुचेरिव स्फुलिङ्गाः Śi. 20. 53. **-लोकाः** the seven worlds (*i. e.* भूर्, भुवर्, स्वर्, महर्, जनस्, तपस्, and सत्यम्). **-विंशतिः** *f.* twentyseven. **विध** *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. **-शतम्** 1 700. -2 107. (**-ती**) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. **-शलाकः** a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. **-शिरा** betel. **-सप्तिः** an epithet of the sun; सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 12; Ś. 6. 29; Ki. 5. 34. **-स्वराः** the seven musical notes (*i. e.* सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी).

सप्तक *a.* (**-का** or **-की** *f.*) 1 Containing seven. -2 Seven. -3 Seventh. **-कम्** A collection of seven things (verses &c.). **-की** A woman's girdle.

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. -2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (**-मी** *f.*) The seventh. **-मी** *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram.). -2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight. °समासः a तत्पुरुष compound of which the first member is supposed to be in the locative case.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. -2 A horse; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणम् Subhāṣ.; see सप्तसप्ति also. -3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रज्ञातम् A specific type of Samādhi; Pātañjala Yogadarśana.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रतिभ *a.* Possessed of quick discernment.

सप्रतिभय Uncertain.

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रतीवाप *a.* With an admixture; Suśr.

सप्रतीश *a.* Respectful; Buddh.

सप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. -2 Certain, sure.

सप्रत्याशम् *ind.* Hopefully, expectantly.

सप्रपञ्च *a.* With all belonging thereto or connected therewith.

सप्रभ *a.* Having the same appearance; इतस्ततः परिचरन् दीप्तपावकसप्रभः Mb. 1. 13. 14.

सप्रमाण 1 Authentic. -2 Entitled.

सप्रमाद *a.* Heedless, inattentive.

सप्रवाद *a.* Together with the derivative case-forms.

सप्रश्रयम् *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source; गुणा गुणानुबन्धित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22.

सप्रेष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सफरः, -री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). -2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful. -3 Not emasculated; Rām. -Comp. -उदर्क *a.* promising success.

सफलक *a.* Furnished with a shield.

सबन्ध *a.* Secured by a pledge.

सबन्धु *a.* 1 Closely connected. -2 Having a friend, befriended. -3 Of the same family. -न्धुः A relation, kinsman.

सबल *a.* Accompanied by a force or army.

सबलिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. -2 Oppressive.

सबीजयोगः A kind of yogic meditation or Samādhi. This is referred to as संप्रज्ञातसमाधिः in N. 21. 119; मैत्र्यादिचित्तपरिकर्मविदो विधाय क्लेशप्रहाणमिह लब्धसबीजयोगाः Śi. 4. 55.

सब्रह्मचर्यम् Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities; सब्रह्मचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतम् Ms. 5. 71. -2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क्व गता K.; हे व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6. -3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind; Vb. 1. 39.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा [सह भान्ति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv.] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पण्डितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धाः H. 1. -2 Company, society, meeting, large number. -3 Council-chamber or hall; ततः सभां करिष्यामि पाण्डवस्य यशस्विनीम् Mb. 2. 3.4; 12. 47. 7. -4 A court of justice. -5 A public audience (modern *levee*). -6 A gambling-house. -7 Any room or place much frequented. -8 A house for lodging travellers (धर्मशाला). -9 An eating house. -Comp. -आचारः 1 the customs of society. -2 court-manners. -आस्तारः 1 an assistant at an assembly. -2 a member of a society. -उचितः a learned Brāhmaṇa, an educated person. -उद्देशः the neighbourhood of any place of meeting. -कारः the builder of a hall. -गृहम् an assembly-hall. -पतिः, -नायकः 1 the president of a society, chairman. -2 the keeper of a gaming-house. -परिषद् the session of an assembly. -पालः the keeper of a public building or assembly. -पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. -मण्डपः an assembly hall. -मध्ये *ind.* in society. -योग्य *a.* suitable for society. -सद् *m.* 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. -2 a member of an assembly or meeting. -3 an assessor, a juror. -साहः a victor in a debating hall.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहात् सभाजयितुमेत्य U. 1. 7; Śi. 13. 14; Ś. 5. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To please, gratify. -4 To beautify, adorn, grace; अद्रुपरिषदं पुण्यश्रीकः श्रियेव सभाजयन् U. 4. 19. -5 To show.

सभाजनम् [सभाज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshiping; स यथोचितं जनसभाजनोचितः Śi. 13. 14. (*b*) Welcoming, congratulation; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः R. 13. 43; 14. 18. -2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. -3 Service.

सभाजित *a.* 1 Honoured, gratified. -2 Praised, celebrated.

सभावनः N. of Śiva.

सभि (भी) कः [सभा द्यूतं प्रयोजनमस्य ईक्] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माथुर इत एवागच्छति Mk. 3; ग्लहे शतिकवृद्धेस्तु सभिकः पञ्चकं शतम् Y. 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. -2 Fit for society. -3 Refined, polished, civilized. -4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; तस्मै सभ्याः सभार्याय गोप्त्रे गुप्ततमेन्द्रियाः R. 1. 55; Ku. 7. 29. -5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. -भ्यः 1 An assessor. -2 An assistant at an assembly. -3 A person of honourable parentage; प्रायेणाल्पायुषः सभ्य कलावस्मिन् युगे जनाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 10. -4 The keeper of a gaming-house. -5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. -6 N. of one of the five sacred fires; सभ्यावसथ्यं चितयोऽसवो हि ते Bhāg. 3. 13. 37.

सभ्यता, -त्वम् Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. -2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (*a*) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c.). (*b*) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्, संतोष, संन्यस्, संन्यास, संताप &c.; तस्यात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्सुकः R. 1. 33. (*c*) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. -2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar', as in समर्थ. -3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before', as in समक्ष. -4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समलोष्टकाञ्चनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2. 7; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; समः शत्रौ च मित्रे च तथा मानापमानयोः। शीतोष्णसुखदुःखेषु समः संगविवर्जितः॥ 12. 18. -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोऽपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः Subhāṣ.; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति Ś. 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair; शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. -16 Being a pair. -17 Regular, normal. -18 Middling. -19 Easy, convenient. -मः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. -3 The point of intersection of the horizon and the meridian line. -4 A kind of straight line placed over a numerical figure to mark the process of extracting the square root. -मम् 1 A level plain, flat country; संनिपत्य शनकैरिव निम्नादन्धकारमुदवाप समानि Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. -4 Equanimity. -5 Similarity. -6 Settlement; compensation; कर्मणापि समं कुर्याद्धनिकायाधमर्णिकः Ms. 8. 177. -7 Good circumstances; Mk. -मम् *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणाङ्गनाभिः Ś. 1. 26; R. 2. 25; 8. 63; 16. 72. -2 Equally; समं सर्वेषु भूतेषु Bg. 13. 27-28; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समम् Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; यत्र स्वामी निर्विशेषं समं भृत्येषु वर्तते Pt. 1. 78. -4 Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टम् R. 13. 26; 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -6 Honestly, fairly. -Comp. -अंशः an equal share. °हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. -अङ्घ्रिक *a.* standing evenly on feet. -अन्तः a borderer, neighbour. -अन्तर *a.* parallel. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1 desiring equality. -2 seeking peace with. -आकार *a.* similar, like. -आचारः 1 equal or similar conduct. -2 proper practice. -आत्मक *a.* possessing equanimity. -उदकम् a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -कक्ष *a.* having equal weight. (-क्षा) equilibrium. -कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लम्) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -कोटिक *a.* of regular size (said of diamonds); Kau. A. 2. 11. -क्षेत्रम् (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakṣatras. -खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. -गतिः wind; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन विच्छेदिना Mb. 12. 298. 45. -गन्धकः incense. -गन्धिकम् the fragrant root of the Uśīra. -चक्रवालम् a circle. -चतुरस्र *a.* square (-स्रम्) an equilateral tetragon. -चतुर्भुजः, -जम् a rhombus. -चित्त *a.* 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2 indifferent. -छेद, -छेदन *a.* having the same denominator. -जाति *a.* homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame; तिर्यक्षमप्यत्र मृषानभिज्ञरसज्ञतोपज्ञसमज्ञमज्ञम् N. 3. 64. -त्रिभुजः, -जम् an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, -दर्शिन् *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः॥ Bg. 5. 18. -दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; पृष्टा जनेन समदुःखसुखेन बाला Ś. 3. 10. -दृश्, -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. -द्वादशास्रः, -स्रम् an equilateral dodecagon. -द्विभुजः a rhomboid. -धर्म *a.* of equal nature, resembling. -धृत *a.* equal to. -पदम् 1 an attitude in shooting. -2 a particular posture in sexual union. -प्रभ *a.* having equal splendour; तदण्डमभवद्धैमं सहस्रांशुसमप्रभम् Ms. 1. 9. -बुद्धि *a.* 1 impartial. -2 indifferent, stoical. -भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. -मण्डलम् (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -मय *a.* of like origin. -मात्र *a.* of the same size or measure. -मितिः mean measure. -रञ्जित *a.* tinged. -रतः, -रम्भः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः Ś. 1. 9. -लम्बः, -म्बम् a trapezoid. -लेपनी a bricklayer's instrument for levelling a plane (Mar. करणी). -वर्ण *a.* being of equal caste; समवर्णे द्विजातीनां द्वादशैव व्यतिक्रमे Ms. 8. 269. -वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन् *a.* 1 equal-minded, impartial. -2 being equidistant. (-*m.*) Yama, the god of death; शासितारं च पापानां पितॄणां समवर्तिनम् Mb. 12 207. 35. -विभक्त *a.* divided equally; symmetrical. -विषमम् (pl.) level and uneven ground. -वृत्तम् 1 an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2 see सममण्डल. -वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. (-त्तिः) equanimity. -वेधः mean depth. -वैषम्यतः *ind.* owing to partial similarity and partial dissimilarity; अर्थे समवैषम्यतो द्रव्य-

कर्मणाम् MS. 4. 1. 21. –शोधनम् equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. –श्रुति *a.* (in music) having equal intervals. –श्रेणिः a straight line. –संधिः peace on equal terms. –सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). –सूत्र, –सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. –स्थ *a.* 1 equal, uniform. –2 level. –3 like. –4 being in flourishing circumstances; गतिः पतिः समस्थायां विषमे च पिता गतिः Mb. 5. 176. 8. –स्थलम् an even ground. –स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अन्तर्वेदि). –स्थानम् a particular posture in Yoga (in which the legs are closely contracted).

समता, त्वम् 1 Sameness, identity; समेत्य ते मन्त्रयितुं समतागतबुद्धयः Rām. 2. 2. 20. –2 Likeness, similarity. –3 Equality; स्वजातेः समतां गतम् Pt. 2. 87. –4 Impartiality, fairness. समतां नी 'to treat as equal'; पश्चाद्दृश्येत यत्किंचित्तत्सर्वं समतां नयेत् Ms. 9. 218. –5 Equanimity. –6 Perfectness. –7 Commonness. –8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. –क्षम् *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवम् Ku. 5. 1. –Comp. –दर्शनम् ocular evidence; समक्षदर्शनात् साक्ष्यं श्रवणाच्चैव सिध्यति Ms. 8. 74.

समग्र *a.* 1 All, whole, entire, complete; सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 12. –2 One who has everything; समग्रमिह संप्राप्तं मां द्रक्ष्यसि सुहृद्वृतम् Rām. 2. 39. 35.

समग्रणी *a.* The very first among.

समङ्गा Bengal madder (मञ्जिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. –2 To bring into conflict. –3 To subdue, overpower. –4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock; आविश्चकार समजोऽपि तदा पशूनां भावं मनोभवकृतं दयितानुवर्ती Rām. ch. 5. 12; (cf. पशूनां समजोऽन्येषां समाजोऽथ सधर्मिणाम्). –2 A number of fools. –जम् A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. –2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समञ्जस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit; सभा वा न प्रवेष्टव्या वक्तव्यं वा समञ्जसम् Śukra. 4. 549. –2 Correct, true, accurate; समञ्जसदर्शन उदास्त इति ह वाव न विदामः Bhāg. 6. 9. 35. –3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमञ्जस, q. v. –4 Virtuous, good, just; समञ्जस त्वा विरहय्य काङ्क्षे 6. 11. 25; मृगाधिरूढस्य समञ्जसं जनम् Ki. 14. 12. –5 Practised, experienced; स्खलदसमञ्जसमुग्धजल्पितं ते Māl. 10. 2. –6 Healthy. –सम् 1 Propriety, fitness. –2 Accuracy. –3 Correct evidence. –4 Equality; सताङ्गस्य च राज्यस्य ह्रासवृद्धिसमञ्जसम् Mb. 12. 59. 51.

समतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over. –2 To neglect, disregard, violate. –3 To surpass, excel. –4 To elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1 Gone through, fulfilled (as a promise). –2 Passed away, elapsed. –3 Transgressed, neglected. –न्तम् Omission, transgression.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. –2 To go through, cross over. –3 To surpass, excel. –4 To avoid. –5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time), समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. –2 Mad with rut. –3 Drunk with passion; इह समदशकुन्ताक्रान्तवानीरवीरुत् U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. –4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. –2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. –कम् *ind.* Very much, exceedingly;

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. –2 To study, यथा यथा हि पुरुषः शास्त्रं समधिगच्छति Ms. 4. 20. –3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छन्ति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनम् Ms. 8. 416. –4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमः Thorough understanding; कल्पितविषयो नाज्ञसाऽव्युत्पन्नलोकसमधिगमः Bhāg. 5. 13. 26.

समधिगमनम् Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling in company.

समनीकम् Battle, war; अमुं वीरं वव्रे बहुषु समनीकेषु मघवा Mv. 4. 18; B. R. 7. 60/61. –Comp. –मूर्धन् the front of battle.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. –2 To approve, permit, allow. –3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. –4 To forgive, pardon. –5 To favour.

समनुज्ञा, समनुज्ञानम् 1 Assent, consent. –2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient, devoted.

समनुव्रत *a.* Entirely devoted.

समन्त *a.* [सम्यक् अन्तः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. –2 Complete, entire. –न्तः Limit, boundary, term. (समन्तः, समन्तम्, समन्ततः, समन्तात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'; ततोऽस्मसहिता धाराः संसृजन्त्यः समन्ततः Mb. 3. 143. 19; लेलिह्यसे ग्रसमानः समन्तात् Bg. 11. 30). –Comp. –दुग्धा the plant called स्नुही q. v. (Mar. निवडुंग). –पञ्चकम् N. of the district called Kurukṣetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. –पर्यायिन् *a.* all-embracing. –प्रासादिक *a.* affording help on all sides. –भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. –भद्रकः a variety of a long blanket; Kau. A. 2. 11. –भुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. –2 Enraged, angry. **–न्युः** An epithet of Śiva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. –2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order; अग्निः सूर्यो दिवा प्राह्णः शुक्लो राकोत्तरं स्वराट्। विश्वश्च तैजसः प्राज्ञस्तुर्य आत्मा समन्वयात्॥ Bhag. 7. 15. 54. –2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयात् Br. Sūt. I. 1. 4; न च तद्गतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थान्तरकल्पना युक्ता Ś. B. –3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. –2 Followed. –3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. –4 Affected by.

समभिद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Rushing upon. –2 Attacked, infested. **–तम्** *ind.* Hurriedly, quickly.

समभिधा Name, appellation.

समभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. –2 Eclipsed. –3 (With रजसा) Covered with menstrual excretions; तां विवर्जयतस्तस्य रजसा समभिप्लुताम् Ms. 4. 42.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together; प्रतिग्रया ब्रह्मवर्चससत्तया च समभिव्याहार आसां प्रत्यक्षः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 18. –2 Association, company. –3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणम् 1 Approaching. –2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. –2 Repetition; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन्तं क्षमेत कः Śi. 2. 43. –3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनम् Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याशः Nearness, presence.

समभ्यासः Practice, exercise.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. –2 Occassion, opportunity; न तैः समयमन्विच्छेत् पुरुषो धर्ममाचरन् Ms. 10. 53. –3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलङ्घ्य Ku. 3. 35. –4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथःसमयात् Ś. 5. –5 A convention, conventional usage. –6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice, observance; निह्नवन्ति च ये तेषां समयं सुकृतं च यत् Mb. 12. 229. 8; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. –7 The convention of poets; (*e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds.). –8 An appointment, assignation. –9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. –10 A law, rule, regulation; वीराणां समयो हि दारुणरसः स्नेहक्रमं बाधते U. 5. 19. –11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. –12 Emergency, exigency. –13 An oath; कामं तथा तिष्ठ नरेन्द्र तस्मिन् यथा कृतस्ते समयः सभायाम् Mb. 3. 183. 35. –14 A sign, hint, indication; शौरिसमयनिगृहीतधियः Śi. 15. 41. –15 Limit, boundary. –16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध°, वैशेषिक° &c. –17 End, conclusion, termination. –18 Success, prosperity. –19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'.) **–Comp. –अध्युषितम्** a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible; उदितेऽनुदिते चैव समयाध्युषिते तथा Ms. 2. 15. **–अनुवर्तिन्** *a.* following established customs. **–अनुसारेण, –उचितम्** *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. **–आचारः** conventional practice, established usage; अतश्च प्रव्रज्यासुलभसमयाचारविमुखः Māl. 4. 6. **–क्रिया** 1 making an agreement; नारदस्याज्ञया चैव द्रौपद्याः समयक्रिया Mb. 1. 2. 119 'the time-arrangement of Draupadi's conjugal life'. –2 enjoining certain duties; स्थापयेत्तत्र तद्वंश्यं कुर्याच्च समयक्रियाम् Ms. 7. 202. –3 preparation of an ordeal. **–च्युतिः** neglect of the right time. **–ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the right time. **–धर्मः** covenant, stipulation. **–परिरक्षणम्** observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. **–बन्धन** *a.* bound by an agreement. **–भेदः** breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. **–विद्या** astrology; Dk. **–व्यभिचारः** breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. **–व्यभिचारिन्** *a.* breaking an agreement; निगृह्य दापयेच्चैनं समयव्यभिचारिणम् Ms. 8. 220-221.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. –2 At a fixed or appointed time. –3 In the midst, within, between. –4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्तिम् Dk.; Śi. 6. 73; 15. 9; सचिवसमेतं समया गिरोत्तरं नाजनिष्ट मेतं समया Nalod. 4. 8.

समरः, –रम् War, battle, fight; रजांसि समरोत्थानि तच्छोणितनदीष्विव R. 12. 82; कर्णादयोऽपि समरात् पराङ्मुखीभवन्ति Ve. 3. **–Comp. –आगमः** outbreak of war. **–उद्देशः, –भूमि** *f.* battle-field. **–मूर्धन्** *m.* **–शिरस्** *n.* the front or van of battle; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्पञ्चचूडश्चमूनाम् U. 5. 3. **–सीमन्** battlefield.

समर्चनम् Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. –2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ् 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत् प्रथमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितम् V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये Ś. 7; 3. 18; R. 11. 72. –2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. –3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. –4 To make ready, prepare. –5 To maintain, assert, enforce. –6 To imply, suggest. –7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. –2 Competent, capable of, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. –3 Fit, suitable, proper; किं समर्थं जनस्यास्य किं प्रियं किं

सुखावहम् Ram. 2. 57. 14; तद्दनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरम् R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence. -र्थम् 1 Ability, competence. -2 Intelligibility.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. -*a*. 1 Capable. -2 Proving, corroborating.

समर्थता, -त्वम् 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनम्, -ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेष्वेतत् समर्थनम् K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering; imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability; स तु ज्ञानगरीयस्त्वात्तपसश्च समर्थनात् Mb. 1. 130. 10. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection. -10 Compensation for an offence; नो तदागसि परं समर्थना N. 18. 136.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ् above.

समर्धक *a*. 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणम् Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a*. 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a*. 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous. -दः Contiguity, vicinity. -दम् *ind*. Decisively, exactly.

समर्हणम् Eulogy, eulogistic mention; द्यावापृथिव्योरन्तराले समर्हणात् MS. 5. 3. 4.

समल *a*. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लम् Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :— वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवासुराश्रयम्। संधयो निर्विमर्शास्तु त्रयोऽङ्काः &c. 515.).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river, or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानम् 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation. -3 meeting.

समवनम् Protection; प्रजा ब्राह्मणा देवताश्चावनितलसमवनायातितरां जगृहुः Bhāg. 5. 4. 1.

समवबोधनम् Thorough knowledge, perception.

समवसरणम् 1 Descent (of a deity from heaven). -2 Aim, goal.

समवस्कन्दः Bulwark, rampart.

समवस्था 1 Ā. 1 To remain fixed, stand immoveable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -*Caus*. 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; Ś. 4. -3 State or condition in general; कामयानसमवस्थया तुलाम् (ययौ) R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवहारः 1 Mixture; कुशलाकुशलसमवहारविनिर्मित Bhāg. 5. 14. 1. -2 Collection; प्रज्ञासमवहारोऽयं कविभिः संभृतं मधु Mb. 12. 142. 3.

समवाप्तिः *f*. Obtaining, acquisition.

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; तेषां समवाये एकदेशकालकर्तृत्वे ... एकतन्त्रत्वं भवति ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Pt. 1. 331; Bhāg. 6. 9. 34. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion; कर्तृदेशकालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् MS. 4. 2. 23. -4 (In Vaiś. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiśesikas; उक्तं समवाये पारदौर्बल्यम् MS. 8. 4. 17; नित्यसंबन्धः समवायः Tarka K. -5 Conjunction of heavenly bodies; समालोक्यैकतामिव शशिनो भास्करस्य च। समवायं तु तं रौद्रं दृष्ट्वा शक्रोऽन्वचिन्तयत्॥ Mb. 3. 224. 16. -Comp. -संबन्धः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a*. 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -*m*. (with पुरुष) the individual soul; अनादिरात्मा संभूतिर्विद्यते नान्तरात्मनः। समवायी तु पुरुषो मोहेच्छाद्वेषकर्मजः॥ Y. 3. 125. -Comp. -कारणम् inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiśeṣika phil.).

समवेक्षणम् Inspection; मृगया शोभना तात गवां हि समवेक्षणम् Mb. 3. 239. 6.

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number. -Comp. -अर्थ *a*. significant, instructive.

समश् I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to. -3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः *f.* 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.); समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदनात्। तदभावात्तदन्ये तु ज्ञायन्ते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Pañchadaśī 1. 25. -2 Totality.

समष्ठिलः A kind of cucumber (Mar. कडू कुरण).

समस् 4 P. 1 To throw or bring together, put together, unite, combine; अग्नेः सोमस्य चैवादौ तयोश्चैव समस्तयोः Ms. 3. 85; समस्तानां च कार्येषु विदध्याद्धितमात्मनः 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally'. -*Pass.* To be compounded, form or enter into a compound; अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk.

समसनम् 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined; समस्तं व्यस्तं त्वां शरणद गृणात्योमिति पदम् Śiva-mahima 27; विशन्त्यतो दुर्गममार्गनिर्गमं समस्तसंबाधमनर्थपञ्जरम् Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compounded. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhāṣ.; (thus the lines वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ; शतकोटिप्रविस्तरम्; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय are completed by नेमुः सर्वे सुराः शिवौ). -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गौरीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचित् कर्तेयमप्यर्धतनूसमस्याम् N. 7. 83 (समस्या = संघटनम्).

समह्वा Fame, reputation.

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समां समाम् P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन रामं प्राव्राजयत् समाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. -*ind.* With, together with. **-Comp. -अतीत** *a.* more than one year old. **-निचय** *a.* one who has provision sufficient for a year; Ms. 6. 18.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्णितकम् Any gesture which expresses the act of listening.

समाकरणम् Calling, summoning.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded; चमूं त्रिगाह्य शत्रूणां परशक्तिसमाकुलम् Mb. 3. 151. 16. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried; समाकुलेषु धर्मेषु किं नु शेषं भविष्यति Mb. 3. 190. 3.

समाकृष् 1 P. To draw out, extract. -2 To attract. -3 To censure; इति लोकसमाकृष्टः पादेष्वद्य प्रसादयन् Rām. 2. 99. 17.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill; सममेव समाक्रान्तं द्वयं द्विरदगामिना। तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमण्डलम् R. 4. 4. -2 To assail, conquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणम् 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाक्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Trod upon. -2 Attacked, assailed. -3 Kept (as a promise); Rām.

समाक्षिक *a.* Together with honey; Suśr.

समाक्षेपणम् Hinting at, suggestion of.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. -2 A name, appellation; दीक्षणीया इति च तादर्थ्यकरी समाख्या भवति। ŚB. on MS. 5. 3. 31. -3 Explanation, interpretation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up; अष्टौ चान्याः समाख्याताः Ms. 7. 156. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समाख्यानम् 1 A name; समाख्यानं च तद्वत् MS. 5. 3. 31. -2 Report, narrative.

समागम् 1 To come or meet together, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत *p.p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united; इदं वचनमक्लीबं त्वया धर्मसमागतम् Rām. 7. 83. 18. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. **-ता** A kind of riddle. **-तम्** meeting, company; समागतं द्विजेन्द्रस्य पन्नगेन्द्रस्य चाध्वनि Mb. 1. 50. 39.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92; 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjuction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनम् Accumulation.

समाचर् 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove; उच्छिष्टान्नं निषेकं च दूरादेव समाचरेत् Ms. 4. 151.

समाचरणम् 1 Practising, observing, behaving. -2 Performance.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour; यथाशक्ति समाचाराः संप्रतुष्यन्ति हि प्रभो Mb. 12. 168. 20. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाचेष्टितम् 1 Behaviour, conduct. -2 Procedure.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting; अयं समाजः सुमहान् रमणीयतमो भुवि Mb. 1. 143. 3; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपण्डितानाम् Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association;...समाजानुरतो जनः Bk. 8. 39. (cf. पशूनां समजोऽन्येषां समाजोऽथ सधर्मिणाम्); Ms. 9. 264. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant. -6 Meeting with, falling in with; तेषां विभो समुचितो भवतः समाजः Bhāg. 10. 60. 38.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -*Caus.* To order, command.

समाज्ञा 1 Fame, reputation. -2 Appellation, name; इति मानुषीः समाज्ञाः T. Up. 3. 10. 2 (some give its meaning as उपासना).

समातत *p. p.* 1 Extended, stretched. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted.

समातृ A step-mother.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflect on.

समादानम् 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect. -4 Resolve, determination.

समादापक *a.* Exciting, instigating.

समादिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादिष्ट *p. p.* Assigned, enjoined.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite; राक्षसाः सत्वसंपन्नाः पुनर्धैर्यं समादधुः Rām. 7. 7. 26; मूर्तीः सर्वाः समाधाय त्रैलोक्यस्य ततस्ततः Mb. 8. 34. 16. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदन्तिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne; तदात्मसंभवं राज्ये मन्त्रिवृद्धाः समादधुः R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितम् Bhāg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); समाधाय मतिं राम निशामय वदाम्यहम् Rām. 7. 35. 18; अथ चित्तं समाधातुं न शक्नोषि मयि स्थिरम् Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries); ततो दुहितरं वश्यां समाधायेतिकार्यताम् Mb. 3. 111. 5. -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुम् H. 3. 37; उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over; चिरं सुधीरभ्यधिकं समाधात् Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish. -15 To put on (a garment or dress). -16 To assume (a shape). -17 To show, exhibit. -18 To admit, grant; Kull. on Ms. 8. 54.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानम् 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit; विभ्रत्यात्मसमाधानतपःस्वाध्यायसंयमैः Bhāg. 12. 11. 24. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; चित्तस्य समाधानम्; समाधानं बुद्धेः G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In drama) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot. -9 Justification of a statement, proof. -10 Reconciliation. -11 Eagerness. -**Comp.** -**रूपकम्** a kind of metaphor (used for the justification of a bold assertion).

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, *i. e.* the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः समाधौ न विधीयते Bg. 2. 44; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54. R. 8. 79; Śi. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; यथा भानुगतं तेजो मणिः शुद्धः समाधिना। आदत्ते राजशार्दूल तथा योगः प्रवर्तते॥ Mb. 12. 298. 12; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसम्) Gīt. 3; अहःसु तस्या हृदि ये समाधयः Rām. ch. 2. 41. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येतदन्यसमाधिभीरुत्वं देवानाम् Ś. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अथोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना 5. 24; 5. 6; 1. 59; सर्वथा दृढसमाधिर्भव Nāg. 5. -5 Bringing together, concen-

tration, combination, collection; union, a set; सा तस्य धर्मार्थसमाधियुक्तं निशम्य वाक्यम् Rām. 4. 33. 50; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requital. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; अंसावबद्धच्चनतौ समाधिः Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणान्तरयोगतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style; अन्यधर्मस्ततोऽन्यत्र लोकसीमानुरोधिना। सम्यगाधीयते यत्र स समाधिः स्मृतो यथा॥ Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding. -Comp. -भङ्गः interruption of meditation. -भृत् *a.* absorbed in meditation. -योगः 1 employment of meditation. -2 the efficacy of contemplation. -विग्रहः embodiment of meditation. -स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधित *p. p.* Propitiated, reconciled.

समाधिन्, समाधिमत् *a.* 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; सा भूधराणामधिपेन तस्यां समाधिमत्यामुदपादि भव्या Ku. 1. 22.

समाधूत *p. p.* Scattered, dispersed.

समाध्मात *p. p.* 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, one, equal, like, similar; नोपगच्छेत् प्रमत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने। समानशयने चैव न शयीत तया सह॥ Ms. 4. 40; भुजे भुजंगेन्द्रसमानसारे R. 2. 74; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāṣ. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -6 Middling, moderate. -7 Whole (as a number). -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नम् *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधेरिण समानमुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरम् N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ऌ (opp. संध्यक्षर). -अधिकरण *a.* 1 having a common substratum. -2 being in the same category or predicament. -3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. °समास The कर्मधारय compound where the expressions are in apposition to one another; समानाधिकरणसमासस्तु बलीयान्। तत्र हि स्वार्थे शब्दौ वृत्तौ भवतः। ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 51. (-णम्) 1 same location or predicament. -2 agreement in case, apposition. -3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4 common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अभिहारः A mixture of objects of the same kind; व्यवधानात् समानाभिहाराच्च Śān. K. 7. -अर्थ *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निवर्तेताचतुर्दशात्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. -उदर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; सरूपशब्दवाच्यत्वात् सा समानोपमा यथा। बालेवोद्यानमालेयं सालकाननशोभिनी॥ Kāv. 2. 29. -करण *a.* having the same organ of utterance (said of a sound). -कर्तृक *a.* (in gram.) having the same subject in a sentence. -कर्मक *a.* (in gram.) having the same object; P. III 4. 48. -काल, -कालीन *a.* synchronous, simultaneous. -क्षेम *a.* balancing each other. -गति *a.* agreeing together. -गोत्र = सगोत्र q. v. -जन्मन् *a.* of equal age; Ms. 2. 208. -दुःख *a.* sympathiser. -धर्मन् *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोऽपि समानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6. -प्रतिपत्ति *a.* of equal intelligence, judicious. -मान *a.* equally honoured with. -यमः the same pitch of voice. -योगित्वम् being on a par with, being connected in the same way as; एवं द्रव्यैः समानयोगित्वं व्रीणाम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 10. -रूपा a kind of riddle in which the same words are to be understood in a literal and figurative sense. -वयस् *a.* of the same age. -रुचि *a.* agreeing in tastes. -शब्दत्वम् the state of being expressed or referred to by the same term; ऐकशब्द्यात् समानशब्दत्वादित्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 18. -शील *a.* of a similar disposition; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् H. -सूत्रनिपाते *ind.* on the diametrically opposite side. -स्थानम् interposition.

समानयति Den. P. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; Ś. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; स मारुतिसमानीतमहौषधिहतव्यथः R. 12. 78. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनम् Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समानीत *p. p.* Assembled, brought together.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; यावत्तेषां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सान्ध्यं च विधिम् 2. 23. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to gain completely. -2 To finish, complete. -3 To put to death; तलैश्च पादैश्च समापयन्तः Rām. 5. 61. 24.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक *a.* (-पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापिका A verb completing a sentence.

समापनम् 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; आदिष्टी नोदकं कुर्यादा व्रतस्य समापनात् Ms. 5. 88. -2

Acquisition. –3 Killing, destroying. –4 A section, chapter. –5 Profound meditation.

समापना Highest degree, perfection; द्रव्यत्यागे तु कर्माणि भोगत्यागे व्रतान्यपि। सुखत्यागे तपोयोगं सर्वत्यागे समापना॥ Mb. 12. 219. 18.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. –2 Clever. –3 Ample, full; स्वयं यज्ञैर्यजमानाः] समाप्तवरदक्षिणैः Mb. 12. 340. 60.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. –2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. –3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. –4 Perfection, development; नीते समाप्तिं नवचूतबाणे Ku. 3. 27. –5 Dissolution (of the body); आ समाप्तेः शरीरस्य यस्तु शुश्रूषते गुरुम् Ms. 2. 244.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. –2 Finite. –3 One who has finished the whole of anything. –**कः** 1 A finisher. –2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies; Ms. 3. 145.

समापित *p. p.* Accomplished, finished.

समापद् 4 Ā. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. –2 To take place, happen, occur. –3 To fall upon, attack. –4 To undergo. –5 To begin. –6 To be finished or ended. –*Caus.* To complete, accomplish.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. –2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिदृष्टेन कौशिना दानवेन V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75. –3 Assuming an original form. –4 Completion, conclusion.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. –2 Occurred, happened. –3 Come, arrived. –4 Finished, completed, accomplished. –5 Proficient. –6 Endowed with. –7 Distressed, afflicted. –8 Killed. –**न्नम्** 1 End, completion. –2 Death.

समापादनम् Accomplishing, restoring.

समापाद्यम् The change of a Visarga to स् or ष्.

समापालः A lord, husband.

समाप्यायित *p. p.* Nourished, refreshed.

समाप्लु (प्लु) वः Bathing, bath; नदीशतानां पञ्चानां मध्ये चक्रे समाप्लवम् Mb. 3. 114. 2.

समाप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. –2 Filled with. –3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणम् Conversation, talking with; सुहृत्समाभाषणतत्परोऽभूत् R. 6. 16.

समाम्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. –2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकाराः समामनन्ति U. 4. –3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. –4 To enumerate.

समाम्नात *p. p.* 1 Repeated, mentioned together. –2 Handed down by tradition or memory.

समाम्नातृ *m.* 1 A repeater memoriter. –2 A collector or editor of texts.

समाम्नानम् 1 Repetition, mention. –2 Enumeration. –3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. –2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अश्व इति पशुसमाम्नाये पठ्यते U. 4. –3 Tradition, repetition (in general). –4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. –5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाम्नायम् Śik. 57 (*i. e.* the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini); वाचं वर्णसमाम्नाये तमोङ्कारे स्वरे न्यसेत् Bhāg. 7. 15. 53. –6 An epithet of Śiva. –7 The sacred text (like Veda) in general; मुख्याः समाम्नायविधौ प्रतीतः Bhāg. 3. 22. 16.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. –2 A visit.

समायत *p. p* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायस्त *p. p.* Distressed, oppressed.

समायात *p. p.* 1 Come together. –2 Returned.

समायुज 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. –2 To provide with, furnish, supply. –3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. –2 Intent on, devoted to. –3 Made ready, prepared; अथ नावं सुविस्तीर्णां ... आरुरोह समायुक्तां पूर्वमारोप्य मैथिलीम् Rām. 7. 47. 1. –4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. –5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः Union, connection, conjunction; क्षेत्रबीजसमायोगात् संभवः सर्वदेहिनाम् Ms. 9. 33; तामन्यया समायोगे बीटायां ग्रहणं मम Mb. 1. 31. 29. –2 Preparation. –3 Fitting (an arrow). –4 A collection, heap, multitude. –5 A cause, motive, object. –6 Association.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. –2 Collected, brought together. –3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारत *p. p.* Ceased from, desisted; ते ह समारतास्तूष्णीमासांचक्रिरे Ch. Up. 1. 10. 11.

समारभ् 1 Ā. 1 To begin, undertake. –2 To try to propitiate, win over; अहं त्विमं जलनिधिं समारप्स्याम्युपायतः Mb. 3. 283. 30.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. –2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; यस्य सर्वे समारम्भाः कामसंकल्पवर्जिताः Bg. 4. 19; Mb. 3. 125. 4; भव्यमुख्याः समारम्भाः......तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. –3 An unguent; see समालम्भ. –4 Spirit of enterprise; व्यूहानां च समारम्भान् दैवगान्धर्वमानुषान् Mb. 5. 165. 10.

समाराधनम् 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाव्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम् M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 18. 11. -3 Gratification, propitiation.

समारुह् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To ascend or mount on; ride. (*b*) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारूढ 1 Mounted. -2 Fallen upon. -3 One who has agreed upon; चक्रवृद्धिं समारूढो देशकालव्यवस्थितः Ms. 8. 156. -4 Grown, increased. -5 Healed.

समारोपः 1 Stringing (a bow). -2 Transference. -3 Attribution.

समारोपणम् 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning. -3 Stringing (a bow).

समारोपित *p. p.* 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow); भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over. -Comp. **-कार्मुक** *a.* one who has strung a bow. **-भार** *a.* one on whom a burden has been placed. **-विक्रम** *a.* one who has displayed valour.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समारोहणम् 1 Growing (of the hair). -2 Ascent.

समार्ष *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara; वर्जयेद्रुपङ्गिनीं नारीं तथा कन्यां नरोत्तम। समार्षां व्यङ्गितां चैव तथैव च पतिव्रताम् ॥ Mb. 13. 104. 131.

समालभ् 1 Â. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालब्ध *p. p.* Come into contact.

समालभनम् Unguent.

समालम्भः, समालम्भनम् 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; गोरोचनासमालम्भो बचाहस्तश्च यो भवेत् Mb. 13. 131. 8; मङ्गलसमालम्भनं विरचयावः Ś. 4.

समालम्ब् 1 Â. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; स्वरूपमास्थाय च तां कृतस्मितः समाललम्बे वृषराजकेतनः Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्बनम् Resting on, clinging to.

समालम्बिन् *a.* Clinging to. **-नी** A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; समालापेन यो युङ्क्ते स गच्छति पराभवम् Pt. 1. 388.

समाली *f.* A collection or bed of flowers, nosegay.

समाल्य *a.* Garlanded, crowned.

समालोकनम् 1 Contemplation. -2 Inspection.

समालोचः Colloquy, conversation.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावासित *p. p.* Encamped. -Comp. **-कटक** *a.* one who has encamped or pitched a camp.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap. -5 Conjunction (of heavenly bodies).

समाविद्ध *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

समाविश् 6 P. 1 To enter; लङ्कां समाविशद्रात्रौ वदमानोऽरिदुर्गमाम् Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on; तांस्तान् धर्मविधींस्तत्र भ्रातरस्ते समाविशन् Rām. 7. 10. 2. -4 To pervade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; यस्मिन् कृत्यं समावेश्य निर्विशङ्केन चेतसा Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed. -7 Filled with; कौतूहलसमाविष्टाः सर्व एव समागताः Rām. 7. 96. 6.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावेशनम् Consummation of marriage.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or complctly. -2 To surround, envelop. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder; ततः शर्यातिसैन्यस्य शकृन्मूत्रे समावृणोत् Mb. 3. 122. 14.

समावृत *p. p.* 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected; तस्मादद्यैव सहिताः सर्वेऽन्योन्यसमावृताः Rām. 7. 6. 44. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped; समावृतमतं तं तु विप्रष्टं गुरुणा तदा Mb. 1. 77. 1. -7 See समावृत्त.

समावृत् 1 Â. 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brāhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble.

-4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनम् 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished. -2 Returned, -3 See उपनीत; स उपाध्यायेनानुज्ञातः समावृत्तस्तस्माद्गुरुकुलवासाद् गृहाश्रमं प्रत्यपद्यत Mb. 1. 3. 81 (com. समावृत्तो मेखलाजिनादि ब्रह्मचर्याश्रमलिङ्गं त्यक्त्वा स्नातकत्वं प्राप्तः) -4 Assembled; ततस्तेषु हरीन्द्रेषु समावृत्तेषु सर्वशः Mb. 3. 283. 14.

समावृत्तः, -समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; लोकेऽथवा तनुभृतां निजकर्मपाकं नित्यं समाश्रितवतां सुहितक्रियाणाम् Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्रयणम् Choosing, selecting.

समाश्रित *p. p.* 1 Assembled. -2 Taking refuge. -3 Dependent on. -4 Relating to. -5 Furnished. -तः A servant.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself; समाश्वसिमि केनाहं कथं प्राणिमि दुर्गतः। लोकत्रयपतिर्भ्राता यस्य मे स्वपिति क्षितौ ।। Bk. 18. 10. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. *-Caus.* To console, encourage, cheer up.

समाश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Comforted, consoled. -2 Trusting, confiding; नित्यं तस्मिन् समाश्वस्तः सर्वकार्याणि निःक्षिपेत् Ms. 7. 59.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनम् Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:— द्वन्द्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage; यद्वविज्ञातमिवाभूदित्येतासामेव देवतानां समासः Ch. Up. 6. 4. 7. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity; एष समासः। सर्वथा प्रवेष्टव्यं कुन्तिभोजस्य कन्यापुरम् Avimārakam 2; एषु समासः, अद्यारम्भ महासेनः Pratijñā. 2. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). -8 Completion, end; L. D. B. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly'; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25; 3. 20; इति क्षेत्रं तथा ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं चोक्तं समासतः Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयताम् V. 2.) Comp. -अध्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. -अर्थो a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (=समस्या q. v.). -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:— परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासनम् Sitting together.

समास्या 1 Session. -2 Interview. -3 Sitting together; अनसूयासमास्यां च Rām. 1. 3. 18.

समासञ्ज् 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to; प्रसह्य चेतःसु समासजन्तम् Ki. 3. 2. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon; मयि सर्वं समासज्य कुटुम्बं भरतर्षभाः Mb. 2. 233. 51.

समासक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -4 Affected by. -5 Stopped (in its effect, as poison).

समासक्तिः *f.*, **-समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासञ्जनम् 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनम् 1 Abandoning complely. -2 Consigning.

समासद् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; वीराः समासदन् वीरान् कुर्वन्तो भैरवं रवम् Mb. 7. 31. 9; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासत्तिः Nearness, vicinity; P. III. 4. 50.

समासन्न *a.* Near, close.

समासादनम् 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्वं एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहौषधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृतराजलोकम् R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; लोकान् समाहर्तुमिह प्रवृत्तः Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; स दण्डं प्राप्नुयान्माषं तच्च तस्मिन् समाहरेत् Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहर *a.* Destroying; कालः सर्वसमाहरः Rām. 7. 104. 2.

समाहरणम् Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes); Kau. A. 1. 12; 2. 6.

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Mal. 9; ततः कपिसमाहारमेकनिश्चायमागतम् Bk. 7. 34. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Dvigu* compounds expressing an aggregate (as त्रिभुवनम्). -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed. -5 Drawn (as a bow-string).

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed; जापकानां विशिष्टं तु प्रत्युत्थानं समाहितम् Mb. 12. 200. 27. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished; कण्ठस्थितेन पठितेन समाहितेन (स्तोत्रेण) Śiva-mahimna 39. -10 Deposited, entrusted; समाहितं हि मे श्वश्वा हृदये यत् स्थिरं मम Rām. 2. 118. 7; see समाधा also. -11 Equable, temperate; मृदुसूर्याः सुनीहाराः पटुशीताः समाहिताः (दिवसाः) Rām. 3. 16. 11. -12 Like, resembling; देशान्तरगता ये च द्विजा धर्मसमाहिताः Rām. 7. 91. 13. -13 Despatched; तत्ते मनीषितं वाक्यं येन वासि समाहितः Rām. 7. 103. 16. -14 Harmonious. -तः A holy man. -तम् Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; एष एव विधिर्ज्ञेयः प्राणिद्यूते समाह्वये Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation; ब्रह्मात्तं वर्तयिष्यामि तयोरेव समाह्वयम् Mb. 14. 21. 13.

समाह्वा 1 A name, an appellation; रथचरणसमाह्वस्तावदौत्सुक्यनुन्ना Śi. 11. 26. -2 The गोजिह्वा plant.

समाह्वातृ *m.* One who summons or challenges.

समाह्वानम् 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge. -3 Betting on the battles of animals.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* 1 War, battle; समिति पतिनिपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75. -2 Association; L. D. B. -Comp. -सज्ज *a.* ready for war.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with; इदं हि वैदैः समितं पवित्रमपि चोत्तमम् Mb. 1. 62. 16; 14. 88. 27. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समितिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association; स्वधर्मे चातुतिष्ठन् गुणानां समितिर्हि सा Bhāg. 11. 25. 8. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; द्युतिं समग्रां समितिर्गवामसौ Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; आशंसन्ते समितिषु सुराः Ś. 2. 15 (v. l.); Ki. 3. 15; समितौ रभसादुपागतः Śi. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation. -7 (With Jainas) Rule of conduct. -Comp. -मर्दन *a.* harassing in battle. -शालिन् brave. -शोभन *a.* conspicuous in battle.

समितिंजय *a.* Victorious in battle; भवान् भीष्मश्च कर्णश्च कृपश्च समितिंजयः Bg. 1. 8.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Union; Uṇ. 2. 11.

समिकम् A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिन्ध् 7 Ā. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.) -3 To glorify. -4 To exhibit (skill). -*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited. -4 Full, complete.

समिद्वत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः (नहयः) Ś. 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* (समित् or समिद् in comp.) Wood, fuel; विलापपटुःखसमिधो रुदिताश्रुहुताहुतिः Rām. 2. 24. 6; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयम् Ś. 1; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धम् Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33. -Comp. -आधानम् the placing on of fuel (as oblation); (कुर्यात्) समिदाधानमेव च Ms. 2. 176.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिन्धनम् 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel; संधुक्ष्यतां नोऽरिसमिन्धनेषु Bk. 2. 28. -3 A means of swelling; Mb. 12.

समिरः Wind.

समिश्र *a.* Mingling, undergoing combination; गुणानामसमिश्राणां पुमान्येव यथा भवेत् Bhāg. 11. 25. 1.

समीकम् War, battle; निद्राप्रियो यः खलु कुम्भकर्णो हतः समीके स रघूत्तमेन Subhāṣ.; सुदृशः समीकगमनाय युवाभिरथ संबभाषिरे Śi. 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणम्, -क्रिया 1 Equalizing, levelling; Kull. on Ms. 7. 184. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -5 (समीकरणम्) A roller (to level a sown field).

समीकारः Equation.

समीकृत *p. p.* 1 Levelled. -2 Summed up, added.

समीयते Den. Ā. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; असमैः समीयमानः (अर्थपतिं त्यजति भृत्यः) Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. **-क्षम्** 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṁkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mīmāṁsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṁkhya system of philosophy; 'सांख्यं समीक्ष्यम्' इति त्रिकाण्डः; फलभाजि समीक्ष्योक्ते Śi. 2. 59; also समीक्ष्यम् -10 Complete or thorough investigation. -11 Desire to see; मनसा तानि गच्छेत सर्वतीर्थसमीक्षया Mb. 3. 85. 105. -12 Spiritual knowledge (आत्मविद्या); एवं समीक्षा निपुणा सती मे हन्यात्तमिस्रं पुरुषस्य बुद्धेः Bhāg. 11. 28. 34. -13 A glance; आशृण्वतो मामनुरागहाससमीक्षया विश्रमयन्नुवाच Bhāg. 3. 4. 10.

समीक्षणम् Search, close investigation.

समीक्षित *p. p.* Well looked, considered; एतदेव हि कार्पण्यं समग्रमसमीक्षितम् Mb. 12. 152. 6.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः 1 The ocean. -2 The moon; Uṇ. 4. 100.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. **-नम्** 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent at hand. **-पम्** Proximity, vicinity (समीपम्, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते Ś. 5. 17. -Comp. **-वर्तिन्, -स्थ** *a.* adjacent, neighbouring. **-सप्तमी** the locative case expressing nearness.

समीभावः The becoming in a normal state.

समीय *a.* Equally connected, having similar causes; L. D. B.

समीर् *caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (*a*) To send forth, emit. (*b*) To speak, utter; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता Ku. 2. 17. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. -2 The Śamī tree. -Comp. **-लक्ष्मन्** *n.* dust; हताचिरद्युतिनि समीरलक्ष्मणि Śi. 7. 63. **-सारः** Aegle Marmelos (Mar. बेल).

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुबक). -5 Wind of the body (of which there are five). -6 Number 'five.' **-णम्** Throwing, sending forth.

समीरित *p. p.* 1 Stirred, moved. -2 Uttered.

समीह् 1 Ā. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; क्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यसुभिः समीहितुम् Ki. 1. 18.

समीहन *a.* Zealous, eager (said of the god Viṣṇu).

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after; स्वार्थे कस्मिन् समीहा पुनरधिकतरे त्वामनार्थं करोति Mu. 5. 19.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken; स त्वं समीहितमदः स्थितिजन्मनाशम् Bhāg. 8. 12. 11. **-तम्** Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणम् 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling; घनराजिनूतनपयःसमुक्षण ... Māl. 3. 7.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुचित *a.* 1 Well-suited, proper. -2 Accustomed to.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10 (Kārikās 115 and 116); (it consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action). -Comp.

—अलंकारः the समुच्चय figure of speech. —उपमा a simile containing the above figure; समुच्चयोपमाप्यस्ति न कान्त्यैव मुखं तव। ह्लादनाख्येन चान्वेति कर्मणेन्दुमितीदृशी Kāv. 2. 21.

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छित्तिः Utter destruction.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छ्रि 1 U. To raise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation; height. —2 Opposition, enmity; तेषामपि श्रीनिमित्तं महानासीत् समुच्छ्रयः Mb. 12. 33. 26. —3 Accumulation; multitude; साक्षात् पुण्यसमुच्छ्रया इव मनोर्वैवस्वतस्यान्वये Mv. 4. 17. —4 War, battle; महान्त्यनीकानि महासमुच्छ्रये Mb. 6. 44. 6; 99. 29. —5 A hill, mountain. —6 Increase, growth. —7 (with Buddhists) Birth.

समुच्छ्रायः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Well raised. —2 Surging high. —3 Exalted.

समुच्छ्रितिः Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्वसितम्, —समुच्छ्वासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृम्भ् 1 Ā. 1 To yawn, gape. —2 To extend, spread out. —3 To appear, rise, become visible. —4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; व्यालं बालमृणालतन्तुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृम्भणम् 1 Yawning. —2 Rising. —3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. —2 Let go. —3 Free from. —तम् A remnant, leavings.

समुत्क *a.* Desirous of, longing for.

समुत्कट *a.* 1 High, elevated. —2 Excessive; Dk. 1. 1.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. —2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; अनृतं च समुत्कर्षे Ms. 11. 56. —3 Laying aside (a girdle).

समुत्क्रम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. —2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. —2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. —2 A loud uproar. —3 An osprey.

समुत्क्षेपः Allusion to, throwing in (a word); समुत्क्षेपेण चैकेन बनवासाय भारत। प्रतिजग्राह तं पार्थः Mb. 2. 76. 24.

समुत्क्षेपणम् The altitude above the horizon.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. —2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. —3 To rise together with. —4 To arise or spring from. —*Caus.* 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. —2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. —2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); इच्छाद्वेषसमुत्थेन Bg. 7. 27; अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75. —3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानम् 1 Rising, getting up. —2 Resurrection. —3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. —4 Healing (as of a wound); समुत्थानव्ययं दाप्यः Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. —5 A symptom of disease. —6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in संभूयसमुत्थानम् Ms. 8. 4. —7 Increase or growth. —8 Industry; यज्ञो विद्या समुत्थानम् Mb. 12. 23. 10. —9 Hoisting (of a flag). —10 Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, raised. —2 Recovered, cured. —3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पट् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. —2 To sever, detach. —3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पाटः 1 Eradication. —2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend; किरातसैन्यादुरुचापनोदिताः समं समुत्पेतुरुपात्तरंहसः Ki. 14. 45. —2 To arise, spring from. —3 To rush out of, gush out. —4 To rush or break forth. —5 To attack, assail. —6 To depart, disappear; समुत्पतिततेजाः (भवति हि पापं कृत्वा) Pt. 1. 197.

समुत्पतनम् 1 Flying, ascending. —2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 Ā. 1 To happen, take place, occur. —2 To arise, spring up. —3 To present oneself. —*Caus.* To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin. —2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनम् Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुत्पिञ्ज, —समुत्पिञ्जल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. —जः, —लः, —लकः 1 An army in great disorder; यथा सूर्योदये राजन् समुत्पिञ्जोऽभवन्महान् Mb. 7. 186. 58. —2 Great confusion; ततः सर्वस्य रङ्गस्य समुत्पिञ्जलकोऽभवत् Mb. 1. 135. 10 (com. gives another meaning as उत्फुल्लता).

समुत्पुंसनम् Removing, destroying.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. —2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. —3 Discharge of feces,

voiding of excrement; मूत्रोच्चारसमुत्सर्गं दिवा कुर्यादुदङ्मुखः Ms. 4. 50. -4 Emission (of semen).

समुत्सर्पणम् Proceeding, being accomplished.

समुत्सारणम् 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्साहः Energy, force of will.

समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुदक्त *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानाम् U. 6. 9. -3 Combination. -4 The whole. -5 Revenue; Ms. 7. 56 (com. समुदयन्त्युत्पद्यन्तेऽस्मादर्था इति समुदयः). -6 Effort, exertion. -7 War, battle; महासमुदयं चक्रे शरैः सन्नतपर्वभिः Mb. 6. 116. 45. -8 Day. -9 The rear of an army. -10 Finance, account; सर्वं राज्ञः समुदयमायं च व्ययमेव च। एकाऽहं वेद्मि कल्याणि पाण्डवानां यशस्विनि ॥ Mb. 2. 233. 53. -11 A producing cause; आश्रमेषु चतुर्ष्वाहुर्दममेवोत्तमं व्रतम्। तस्य लिङ्गं प्रवक्ष्यामि येषां समुदयो दमः ॥ Mb. 5. 63. 13. -यम् 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; etiquette; salutation; Buddh.; Ś. 5; चक्रिरे समुदाचारं पद्मकोशानिभैः करैः Bu. Ch. 4. 2. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदानयः Bringing together; महानयं कृष्ण कृतः क्षत्रस्य समुदानयः Mb. 5. 141. 28.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुदय. **-Comp. -अनुसमयः** doing a group of details as a composite whole with reference to one thing, then with another and so on, (see अनुसमय). **-प्रसिद्धिः** denotation of an expression or word as a whole; न चावयवप्रसिद्ध्या समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते इत्युक्तम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 41. **-शब्दः** a collective expression; नायमेकान्तः यत् समुदायशब्देन संयोज्योच्यते तत् समुदितानामेव भवतीति ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 2.

समुदाहरणम् 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुदाहारः Conversation.

समुदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुदित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated, prospered; काच्चित् समुदितां स्फीतामयोध्यां परिरक्षसे Rām. 2. 100. 42. -3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्धाग्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with; सर्वैः समुदितो गुणैः Rām. 1. 18. 13. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुदीर् *Caus.* 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुदीरणम् 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Greatly excited; (fig.) very luminous; शारदः समुदीर्णांशुश्चन्द्रस्तेज इवात्मजम् Rām. 2. 19. 37. -2 Increased; Mb. 4.

समुद्गम् 1 Ā. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्ग *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. -द्गः 1 A covered box or casket; शुक्लांश्चन्दनकल्कांश्च समुद्गेष्ववतिष्ठतः Rām. 2. 91. 75; चित्तादर्शे निधातुं महितामिव सतां ते समुद्गायमाने। वृत्ताकारे विधत्तां हृदि मुदमाजितस्यानिशं जानुनी नः॥ Viṣṇupāda. S. 19. -2 A round form of a temple. -3 A kind of artificial stanza; Kāv. 3. 54-56; see समुद्गक below. **-Comp. -यमकम्** (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

समुद्गकः 1 A covered box or casket; तेन च कुपितेन हृतं तच्चर्मरत्नमाभरणसमुद्गकश्च तस्याः Dk. 2. 2; 2. 3; Ś. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; *e. g.* स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः सुरेभा वाविपत्तयः। स्यन्दना नो च तुरगाः सुरेभावा विपत्तयः॥ Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्गमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुद्गिरणम् 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्गीतम् A loud song.

समुद्दण्ड *a.* Uplifted (as an arm); (fig.) fierce, terrible; रिपुगणकटकजलनिधिमथनमन्दरायमाणसमुद्दण्डभुजदण्डः Dk. 1. 1.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration; तस्यायं प्रकरणाधिकरणसमुद्देशः Kau. A. 1. -4 Doctrine; इति गुह्यसमुद्देशस्तव नारद कीर्तितः Mb. 12. 334. 45.

समुद्धत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant; ततस्तपोवीर्यसमुद्धतस्य पारं यियासोः समरार्णवस्य Ki. 17.35. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude. -6

Intense, violent; अशक्ता धारणे देव तेजस्तव समुद्धतम् Rām. 1. 37. 15.

समुद्ध् 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्धरणम् 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्धर्तृ *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः 1 Origin, production; अनुजीवी स्वजातिभ्यो गुणेभ्यश्च समुद्भवः Mb. 12. 59. 69. -2 Revival. -3 N. of Agni at the व्रतादेश.

समुद्भेदः 1 Appearance. -2 Development, growth.

समुद्यत *a.* 1 Raised, lifted up; सोऽहं कथमिमं भारं महाधुर्यसमुद्यतम् Rām. 2. 73. 16. -2 Offered, presented. -3 Ready, prepared; अक्षौहिण्यो हि तत्रासन् राघवार्थे समुद्यताः Rām. 7. 39. 2. -4 Accomplished; यस्य प्रसादसुमुखेन समुद्यतेयम् Māl. 7. 4.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्रणसमुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्योगः 1 Active exertion, energy. -2 Employment; use. -3 Concurrence (of many causes).

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः; समुद्रे नाप्नुयात् किंचिद्यदि तस्मान्न संहरेत् Ms. 8. 188. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Śiva. -3 The number 'four'. -4 N. of an immensely high number; शतं खर्वसहस्राणां समुद्रमभिधीयते। शतं समुद्रसाहस्रं महौघमिति विश्रुतम् ॥ Rām. 6. 28. 37. -5 A particular configuration of stars and planets. -द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Śamī tree. -Comp. -अन्तः, -न्तम् 1 the sea-shore. -2 nutmeg. -अन्ता 1 the cotton-plant. -2 the earth. -अम्बरा the earth. -अरुः, -आरुः 1 a crocodile. -2 a large fabulous fish. -3 Rāma's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -कफः, -फेनः the cuttle fish-bone. -काञ्ची the earth. -कान्ता, -पत्नी a river. -कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. -ग *a.* sea-faring. (-गः) 1 a sea-trader. -2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिन्-यायिन् &c. (-गा) a river. -गृहम् 1 a summer-house built in the midst of water; Pratimā 2. -2 a bath-room. -चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -दयिता a river. -नवनीतम् 1 the moon. -2 ambrosia, nectar. -नेमिः, -मी the earth. -पर्यन्त *a.* seabound. -महिषी the Ganges; नय मां भगवन् साध्वीं समुद्रमहिषीं प्रियाम् Mb. 3. 187. 19. -मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानम् 1 a sea-voyage. -2 a vessel, ship, boat; समुद्रयानकुशला देशकालार्थदर्शिनः। स्थापयन्ति तु यां वृद्धिम्... Ms. 8. 157. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. -योषित् *f.* a river; विभूषिताः कुञ्जसमुद्रयोषितः Ki. 8. 9; also समुद्रवल्लभा. -वह्निः submarine fire. -वेला 1 the ocean-tide. -2 an ocean-wave. -3 the sea-coast line. -सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि(द्री)य, समुद्र्य *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्वह् 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्वहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Moving up and down. -3 One who lifts up.

समुद्वाहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्वाहित *p. p.* Bearing up, lifted; नद्यः समुद्वाहितचक्रवाकाः Rām. 4. 28. 39.

समुद्वेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुन्द् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुन्दनम् 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुन्न *a.* 1 Wet, moist; यत्रोज्झिताभिर्मुहुरम्बुवाहैः समुन्नमद्भिर्न समुन्नमाद्रिः Śi. 4. 15. -2 Dirty, soiled; समुन्नानीव वस्त्राणि ययुर्दुर्दर्शतां पराम् Mb. 8. 21. 40.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. -*Caus.* To raise or lift up, erect.

समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just. -7 Arched, vaulted.

समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुन्नतिम्; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिम् Subhāṣ. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुन्नमनम् Raising, arching (as the brows).

समुन्नह् 4 P. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full, excessive; परोक्षेण समुन्नद्धप्रणयौत्कण्ठ्यकातरः Bhāg. 1. 15. 3. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned; अचिन्त्यं चापि तं ज्ञात्वा ... विचरेद्योऽसमुन्नद्धः Mb. 12. 351. 12. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुन्नाहः Height, elevation; द्वीपायामसमुन्नाहः कर्णिकाभूतः Bhāg. 5. 16. 7.

समुन्निद्र *a.* Wide awake.

समुन्नी 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.); 'ऋणमस्मिन् समुन्नयत्यमृतत्वं च गच्छति । पिता पुत्रस्य जातस्य पश्येच्चेज्जीवतो मुखम् ॥' इति श्रुतिः Kull. on Ms. 9. 107.

समुन्नयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुन्नीत *p. p.* Raised, increased; केन विज्ञानयोगेन मतिश्चित्तं समास्थिता । समुन्नीता ... Mb. 14. 21. 11.

समुन्मूलनम् Uprooting, eradication. -2 Utter destruction.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपचारः Attention, homage.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुपभोगः 1 Sexual union, coition. -2 Enjoying, eating.

समुपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुपवेशनम् 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुपष्टम्भः, समुपस्तम्भः Support; अन्योन्यसमुपष्टम्भादन्योन्यापाश्रयेण च Mb. 5. 37. 65.

समुपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to; Ś. 2. 10.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानम् 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपस्थितिः = समुपस्थानम् q. v.

समुपह्वरः A hidden or hiding place.

समुपागत *p. p.* Gone near, approahed; समुपागतवति दैवादवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

समुपादाय *ind.* By means of.

समुपार्जनम् Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition; परस्परविरुद्धानां तेषां च समुपार्जनम् Ms. 7. 152.

समुपे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुपेक्षक *a.* Disregarding, neglecting.

समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen; यथेन्दावानन्दं व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near; समुपोढेषु कामेषु निरपेक्षः परिव्रजेत् Ms. 6. 41. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुल्लस् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear; यावन्मिलदलिमालः कोऽपि रसालः समुल्लसति Bv. 1. 7. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुल्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समुल्लेखः Extermination.

समूढ *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected; नवानधोऽधो बृहतः पयोधरान् समूढकर्पूरपरागपाण्डुरम् Śi. 1. 4. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crooked, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, -समूरुः, -समूरकः A kind of deer.

समूल *a.* Along with the roots; as in समूलघातम् 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.

समूह् 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect; पूषन्नेकर्षे यम सूर्यप्राजापत्यव्यूह रश्मीन् समूह Īśop. 16.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number; जनसमूहः, विघ्नसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop. -**Comp.** -**क्षारकः**, -**गन्धः** civet.

समूहनम् 1 Bringing together; कर्णश्रवेऽनिले रात्रौ दिवा पांसुसमूहने Ms. 4. 102. -2 A collection, plenty. -3 Placing an arrow on the bow-string.

समूहनी A broom.

समूह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृ 1 P. To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. -*Caus.* (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समृध् 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. -*Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.).

समृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire; समृद्धं सौभाग्यं सकलवसुधायाः किमपि तत् G. L. 1. -8 Copious, abundant. -9 Increased (in speed); यथा प्रदीप्तं ज्वलनं पतङ्गा विशन्ति नाशाय समृद्धवेगाः Bg. 11. 29.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया Śi. 6. 20. –2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence; मैत्री चाप्रणयात् समृद्धिरनयाच्छीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति) Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. –3 Wealth, riches. –4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. –5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet; समेत्य च व्यपेयाताम् H. 4. 69. –2 To go through, march across.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. –2 United, combined. –3 Come near, approached. –4 Accompanied by; आराधनायास्य सखीसमेतां समादिदेश प्रयतां तनूजाम् Ku. 1. 58. –5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of; यज्जीव्यते क्षणमपि प्रथितं मनुष्यैर्विज्ञानशौर्यविभवार्यगुणैः समेतम् Pt. 1. 24. –6 Come into collision, encountered. –7 Agreed upon.

समेध् 1 Ā. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. –*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. –2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; सूर्यः समेधयत्यमिमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधनम् Prospering, growth.

समेधित *p. p.* 1 Greatly increased; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया Śi. 6. 20. –2 Strong. –3 United.

संपः Falling down. –पा Lightning.

संपठ् 1 P. To read or recite thoroughly or continuously; वेदाङ्गानि च सर्वाणि कृष्णपक्षेषु संपठेत् Ms. 4. 98.

संपाठः An arranged text.

संपत् 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. –2 To go or roam about. –3 To attack, fall upon, assail. –4 To come to pass, occur, happen. –5 To fall down, alight, fly down. –*Caus.* 1 To bring near. –2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. –3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence; crowd (संमर्द); समुच्चलन्तो नागरिकसंपाते Dk. 2. 2. –2 Meeting together, encountering. –3 Collision, butting against; निवारयामास च राजमार्गे संपातमार्तस्य पृथग्जनस्य Bu. Ch. 3. 4. –4 Falling down, descending; प्रवृत्ते शस्त्रसंपाते धनुरुद्यम्य पाण्डवः Bg. 1. 20; न चासौ संपातः पयसि पयसां पत्युरुचितः Bh. 2. 36. –5 Alighting (as of a bird). –6 Flight (of an arrow). –7 Going, moving; अपक्षिगणसंपातान् वानरेन्द्रो महाजवः Ram. 7. 34. 27. –8 Being removed, removal; वृत्ते शरावसंपाते भिक्षां नित्यं यतिश्चरेत् Ms. 6. 56. –9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; संपातं समुदीषं च ततोऽन्यद्व्यतिरिक्तकम्... Mb. 8. 41. 29 (com. क्षणात् संगत्य निष्क्रम्य पक्षसंपातमुच्यते।); संपातं विप्रपातं च महापातं निपातनम्। वक्रं तिर्यक् तथा चोर्ध्वमष्टमं लघुसंज्ञकम्॥ Pt. 2. 58; cf. डीन. –10 The residue (of an offering). –11 N. of the son of Garuḍa. –12 Sending; स दारकस्य कारणात् दूतसंपातं करोति Svapna. 1. –13 Equinox (वसन्त and शरद्); point of intersection; तस्मिन् यावत्संपातमुषित्वा Ch. Up. 5. 10. 5. –Comp. –पाटवम् skill in jumping.

संपातिः, –संपातिकः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭāyu.

संपातिन् *a.* 1 Flying together. –2 Falling down.

संपद् 4 Ā. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपत्स्यते वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चित् प्रतीक्ष्यताम् Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. –2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); व्याहृताः पञ्च पञ्चदश संपद्यन्ते. –3 To turn out to be, become; संपत्स्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषाम् Ki. 7. 5. –4 To arise, be born or produced. –5 To fall or come together, unite. –6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोक यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. –7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. –8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. –9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). –*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. –2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. –3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. –4 To furnish, provide, endow with. –5 To change or transform into. –6 To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. –2 Acquisition.

संपादक *a.* Accomplisher, fulfiller; रराज संपादकमिष्टसिद्धेः Śi. 3. 22.

संपादनम् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. –2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. –3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); अपराह्णस्तथा दर्भा वास्तुसंपादनं तिलाः Ms. 3. 255.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhās. –2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment; न च शौचत्यसंपत्तौ तद्विज्ञेयं तु राजसम् Ms. 12. 36. –3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति. –4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. –5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीतिविवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानाम् Me. 55. –2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. –3 Good fortune, happiness, luck; Bg. 16. 3. –4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः Ś. 7. 30. –5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद्; त्वष्टुः सदाभ्यासगृहीतशिल्पविज्ञानसंपत् प्रसरस्य सीमा Śi. 3. 35. –6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदाम् Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. –7 Treasure. –8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. –9 Advancement in good qualities. –10 Decoration. –11

Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls. -13 Attainment, acquisition; अथ संपदः Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6. -Comp. -वरः a king. -वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयम् R. 1. 26.

संपन्न *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. -2 Fortunate, successful; happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full-grown, mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become; ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. -12 The enquiry in वृद्धिश्राद्ध; (meaning 'satisfied?'); पित्र्ये स्वदितमित्येव वाच्यं गोष्ठे तु सुश्रुतम्। संपन्नमित्यभ्युदये दैवे रुचितमित्यपि ॥ Ms. 3. 254. -न्नः An epithet of Śiva. -न्नम् 1 Riches, wealth; संभाव्यं गोषु संपन्नम् Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा + इ) 2 Ā. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. -3 Future state, futurity. -4 A son. -5 Decease, death.

संपराय(यि)कम् Encounter, war, battle.

संपरेत *a.* Dead; अथ ते संपरेतानां स्वानामुदकमिच्छताम् Bhāg. 1. 8. 1.

संपरिग्रहः 1 Receiving with kindness. -2 Property.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little. -कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरग्वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection (as of a prolonged side of a triangle by a perpendicular). -2 A spindle.

संपिण्डित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संपिष् 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

संपेषणम् Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड् 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. -2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कण्ठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः Ś. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडक्षुभितजलेषु तोयदेषु Ki. 7. 12. -डा Torment; विविधाश्चैव संपीडाः Ms. 12. 76.

संपीडनम् 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, compotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं (पयः) सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. l.; Kāv. 2. 288; Mv. 1. 54; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 A hemispherical bowl. -4 The space between two bowls; Bhāva P. -5 A hemisphere. -6 A kind of coitus. -7 Credit, balance. -8 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, -संपुटिका 1 A box, casket; यस्य संपुटिका नास्ति कुतस्तस्य सुभाषितम् (a collection or collected verses); Pt. 2. 165. -2 A variety of blanket; Kau. A. 2. 11. -3 A wrapper, envelope.

संपुटीकरणम् the furnishing with a cover or lid.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजन *a.* Praising, honouring; (कथाः) आत्मसंपूजनीः शृण्वन् ययौ रामो महापथम् Rām. 2. 17. 12.

संपूजनम् 1 Honouring, reverence; मन्त्रसंपूजनार्थं तु सत्कारमितरोऽर्हति Ms. 3. 137. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. -2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -Comp. -काम *a.* filled with desire. -कालीन *a.* occurring at the right time. -फलभाज् *a.* obtaining a full reward; आचारेण तु संयुक्तः संपूर्णफलभाग्भवेत् Ms. 1. 109. -मूर्च्छा a particular mode of fighting. -र्णः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. -र्णम् Ether.

संपूर्तिः Fulfilment, completion.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 Ā. 1 To mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; स्यन्दनौ समपृच्येतामुभयोर्दीप्तवाजिनौ Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिञ्जितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेन्द्रभवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation. -5 Addition, sum.

संपृक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid. -5 Befriended; एवमेकान्तसंपृक्तौ ततस्तौ नरवानरौ। उभावन्योन्यसदृशौ सुखं दुःखमभाषताम् ॥ Rām. 4 7. 24.

संप्रक्षालनम् 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रज्ञातः A kind of yogic meditation or samādhi in which the object of meditation remains distinct, though the mind is absorbed in its contemplation; as opposed to the असंप्रज्ञात variety in which the distinction between knowledge and its object is completely obliterated; (ध्येयध्यातृभावयुक्तसाकारध्यानसमाधिः संप्रज्ञातः संवित्संवेद्यविलोपेन निराकारस्वप्रकाशपरमानन्दलक्षणात्मसाम्राज्यध्यानसमाधिरसंप्रज्ञातः इति

योगशास्त्रम्); इत्युदीर्य स हरिं प्रति संप्रज्ञातवासिततमः समपादि N. 21. 119.

संप्रणीत *a.* 1 Brought together. -2 Composed (as poetry).

संप्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A ruler, judge. -2 A leader, chief (of an army). -3 (With दण्डस्य) An inflicter of punishment; तस्याहुः संप्रणेतारं राजानं सत्यवादिनम् Ms. 7. 26. -4 A maintainer, sustainer.

संप्रतापनम् 1 Heating, burning. -2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting. -3 N. of a hell; Ms. 4. 89.

संप्रति *ind.* 1 Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनम् Ku. 4. 28. -2 Rightly, exactly. -3 Immediately, at once; संप्रत्ययगस्त्याश्रमस्य पन्थानं ब्रूहि U. 2. 5/6.

संप्रतिपद् 4 Ā. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. -*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession; तस्मात् संप्रतिपत्तिरेव हि वरं न ग्राम्यमत्रोत्तरम् Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing. -11 Presence of mind.

संप्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived. -2 Agreed, assented to. -3 Performed.

संप्रतिपादनम् 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः, -कम् 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रतिभासः Perception which tends to combine.

संप्रतिष्ठा 1 Perseverance. -2 Continuance. -3 High rank.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine; judge; किं तत् कथं वेत्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयन्तोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced, firmly believing; इदं श्रेयः परमं मन्यमाना व्यायच्छन्ते मुनयः संप्रतीताः Mb. 3. 186. 26. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षस्तन्वन्नभूतामिव संप्रतीतिम् Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement; त्रयाणामेकवाक्ये संप्रत्ययः Kau. A. 1. 12; एतस्मिन्नेव काले तु यथासंप्रत्ययं कविः Mb. 1. 149. 1. -3 Notion, idea.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation; hope.

संप्रदा 1 P., 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रत्तिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over; अथातः संप्रत्तिर्यदा प्रैष्यन् मन्यते Bri. Up. 1. 5. 17. -Comp. -कर्मन् the act of delivering over.

संप्रदानम् 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation; दीयतां संप्रदानं च परिष्वज्य च वानरान् Rām. 4. 11. 34. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानम् P. I. 4. 32. -5 The recipient of a gift; स्तुत्यस्तु कल्पविटपी फलसंप्रदानं कुर्वन् स एष विबुधान् N. 11. 125.

संप्रदानीयम् A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; चन्द्रकेतुरवाप्तदिव्यास्त्रसंप्रदायः U. 2. 7/8; अथ तत् संप्रदायेन रामभद्रे स्थिता अपि 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage. -4 Gift (संप्रदान); दिव्यास्त्रसंप्रदायोऽयं लक्ष्मणेन सहास्तु मे Mv. 1. 47. (Also cf. U. 2. 7/8.) -Comp. -प्रद्योतकः a revealer of the tradition of the Veda. -विगमः loss of tradition.

संप्रधानम् Ascertainment, consideration.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; इति संप्रधार्य रमणाय वधूः Śi. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; संप्रधार्याब्रवीद्धाता न समौ नासमाविति Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards. -4 To deliver over; द्रौपदीमार्ष्टिषेणाय संप्रधार्य महारथाः (शैलमारुरुहुः) Mb. 3. 161. 3.

संप्रधारणम्, -णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 Ā. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः, -दम् Roaming about; standing on tip-toe, (cf. Ms. 6. 22 com.); स्वप्याद्भूमौ शुची रात्रौ दिवा संप्रपदैर्नयेत् Y. 3. 51.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभवः Rising, appearance.

संप्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमापणम् Killing, slaughter.

संप्रमार्गः Purification.

संप्रमुग्धम् Perturbation, confusion.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction; यदोपरामो मनसो नामरूपरूपस्य दृष्टस्मृतिसंप्रमोषात् Bhāg. 6. 4. 26.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणम् Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. –2 To join, connect. –3 To apply, employ, make use of. –4 To perform, execute. –5 To instigate, induce. –*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. –2 To equip, prepare. –3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together; ततः कदाचिद्धरिसंप्रयुक्तम् Mb. 3. 165. 1. –2 Sexually united. –3 Intent upon. –4 Devoted or addicted to; see above. –5 Come into contact with; पतितैः संप्रयुक्तानामिमाः शृणुत निष्कृतीः Ms. 11. 179. –6 Urged, impelled.

संप्रयुक्तक *a.* Cooperative.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection; meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. –2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति भूषणसंप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16. –3 Relation, dependence. –4 Mutual relation or proportion. –5 Connected series or order. –6 Sexual union, coition; स्त्रीपुंसयोः संप्रयोगे स्पर्शः कस्याधिको भवेत् Mb. 13. 12. 1. –7 Application. –8 Magic. –9 Mutual intercourse; संप्रयोगो भवेन्नायं मम मोघस्त्वया द्विज Mb. 1. 47. 39. –10 Co-operation; लब्धा महीं ब्राह्मणसंप्रयोगात् Mb. 3. 26. 13. –11 (In astr.) Conjuction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. –2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. –*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. –2 A conjuror. –3 A libertine. –4 A catamite.

संप्रवद् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदन्ते ब्राह्मणाः Sk. –2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras.); (वरतनु) संप्रवदन्ति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. –3 To converse together (Ātm.); शृण्वन् संप्रवदमानाद् रावणस्य गुणान् जनात् Bk. 8. 28.

संप्रवदनम् Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter together. –2 To have sexual intercourse with. –*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. –2 Introduction. –3 Place of entrance.

संप्रवृत् 1 Ā. 1 To take place, happen. –2 To begin, set about, commence. –3 To proceed, go on. –4 To attack, assail. –5 To be present. –*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. –2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनम् Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टम् Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. –2 An inquiry. –3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रश्रयः Modesty, humbleness.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. –2 Favour, grace. –3 Serenity, sedateness. –4 Trust, confidence. –5 The soul (during deep sleep); अथ य एष संप्रसादोऽस्माच्छरीरात् समुत्थाय Ch. Up. 8. 3. 4. –6 Mental repose (during deep sleep); स वा एष एतस्मिन् संप्रसादे रत्वा Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 15; यः संप्रसादो जगतः शरीरं सर्वान् स लोकानधिगच्छतीह Mb. 12. 245. 33 (com. संप्रसादः सुषुप्तम्).

संप्रसाधनम् 1 An ornament, a decoration. –2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारः One through whom all goes on well.

संप्रसारणम् The change of य्, व्, र्, and ल् to इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ respectively; इग्यणः संप्रसारणम् P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रसिद्धिः Success, good luck.

संप्रस्था 1 Ā. 1 To set out, depart. –2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानम् Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. –2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; तद्घोरवात् समुपसंहृतसंप्रहारः U. 6. 7. –3 Going, motion.

संप्रहासः Mockery, derision.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. –2 To gain, obtain. –3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्राप्नुवन्त्यापदम्.

संप्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Well reached or attained. –2 Appeared, arrived (in time) –3 Sprung or descended from; स हरेतैव तद्रिक्थं संप्राप्तोऽप्यन्यगोत्रतः Ms. 9. 141.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 Ā. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रियम् Contentment, satisfaction; लोकानां संप्रियार्थं तु तं शापं गृह्यमुक्तवान् Rām. 7. 51. 17.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. –2 Friendly assent. –3 Delight, joy.

संप्रेक्ष् 1 Ā. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. –2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेक्षणम् 1 Observing, beholding. –2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् –*Caus.* 1 To send, despatch, dismiss. –2 To send a message to; ततः संप्रेषयामासुर्यादवं नागसाह्वयम् Mb. 9. 62. 43.

संप्रैषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. –2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणम् Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 Ā. 1 To fluctuate, float about; दृष्टे जने प्रेयसि दुःसहानि स्रोतःसहस्रैरिव संप्लवन्ते U. 4. 8. –2 To flow together, meet (as waters); यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके Bg. 2. 46. –*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. –2 Surge. –3 Flood; संपूर्णं योजनशतं क्षिप्तः सागरसंप्लवे Rām. 1. 30. 18; रूपं च जगृहे मात्स्यं चाक्षुषोदधिसंप्लवे Bhāg. 1. 3. 15. –4 Falling into ruin; नूनमेता न पश्यन्ति कस्यचिद्रोगसंप्लवम् Bu. Ch. 4. 57; विदधे निदाघ इव सत्त्वसंप्लवः Ki. 12. 51. –5 Subversion. –6 Misarrangement; Kau. A. 2. 10. –7 Heap, multitude; शारदाभ्रैरिवाकीर्णं गगनं हंससंप्लवैः Rām. 1. 43. 23. –8 Falling down, shower; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु महोल्कानां च संप्लवे Ms. 4. 103. –9 Tumult; चित्रकर्म इवाभाति सर्वेषां रणसंप्लवः Rām. 7. 28. 41. –10 End, close of.

संप्लुतिः *f.* Jumping up on an elephant from behind; Mātaṅga L. 12. 26.

संफालः A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफेटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माधव and अघोरघण्ट in Māl. 5.

संब् I. 1 P. (संबति) To go, move. –II. 10 U. (संबयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संबम् 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संबाकृ to plough twice); see शंब also. –2 Water.

संबन्ध् 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. –2 To make, construct, form. –*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. –2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. –2 Attached to. –3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. –4 Endowed with. –5 Connected in sense. –6 Closed, shut. **–द्धम्** *ind.* 1 Jointly; जगुश्चाप्सरसो राज्ञः यशः संबद्धमेव च Mb. 9. 61. 56. –2 Moreover. **–Comp. –दर्प** *a.* one who has feelings of pride.

संबन्ध *a.* Able, capable. –2 Fit, proper, right. **–न्धः** 1 Connection, union, association. –2 Relation, relationship. –3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. –4 Matrimonial alliance; त्रिक्रियार्थे न कल्पन्ते संबन्धाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29, 30; जनकानां रघूणां च संबन्धः कस्य न प्रियः U. 1. 17. –5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबन्धमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. –6 Fitness, propriety. –7 Prosperity, success. –8 A relation, kinsman. –9 A collection, volume, book.

संबन्धक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. –2 Fit, suitable. **–कः** 1 A friend. –2 A relation by birth or marriage; संबन्धकेन राजेन्द्र तौ तु वीर्यबलान्वयात् Mb. 5. 170. 10. **–कम्** 1 Relation, connection; सख्यं संबन्धकं चैव तदा तं प्रत्यपूजयत् Rām. 1. 11. 18. –2 A kind of peace.

संबन्धिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. –2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. –3 Possessing good qualities. –*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; एष वः श्लाघ्यसंबन्धी जनकानां कुलोद्वहः U. 4. 9. –2 A relation, kinsman (in general); संबन्धिनो वसिष्ठादीनेष तातस्तवार्चति U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38. **–शब्दः** an expression which gains its currency owing to the relationship existing between two persons or things; पत्नीति संबन्धिशब्दोऽयम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 7.

संबरः 1 A dam, bridge. –2 A kind of deer. –3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंबर and प्रद्युम्न. –4 N. of a mountain. **–रम्** 1 Restraint. –2 Water. –3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). **–Comp. –अरिः, –रिपुः** Cupid.

संबलः, –लम् Provision for a journey, viaticum. **–लम्** Water.

संबाध् 1 Ā. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. –2 To compress, contract. –3 To block up, throng, crowd. –4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; निगाढे युधि संबाधे वेत्स्यसे मां जनार्दन Mb. 5. 76. 14; संबाधं बृहदपि तद्बभूव वर्त्म Śi. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संबाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंबाधम् K. **–धः** 1 Being thronged with. –2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. –3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; मा गाश्चिरायैकचरः प्रमादं वसन्नसंबाधशिवेऽपि देशे Ki. 3. 53. –4 The road to hell. –5 Fear, dread. –6 The vulva.

संबाधक *a.* 1 Pressing together, contracting. –2 Thronging, crowding.

संबाधनम् 1 Blocking up, obstructing. –2 Compressing. –3 A barrier, gate. –4 The vulva. –5 The point of a stake. –6 A door-keeper (*m.?*). **–ना** Rubbing, chafing.

संबुध् 1 U., 4 Ā. 1 To know, understand, learn; become aware of; संबुत्सीष्ठाः सुनयनयनैर्विद्विषामीहितानि Bk. 19. 30. –2 To perceive, observe, notice. –3 To wake up, rise from sleep. –*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं समबोधयन् माम् R. 13. 25. –2 To address, call out to. –3 To instruct. –4 To admonish, advise. –5 To wake up, rouse. –6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. –2 Very wise or prudent. –3 Wide awake. **–द्धः** A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception; ततः पश्यन्त्यसंबुद्ध्या वातपित्तकफोत्तरान् Mb. 12. 216. 11. –2 Full consciousness. –3 Calling to, addressing. –4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एङ् ह्रस्वात् संबुद्धेः P. VI. 1 69. –5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. –2 Full or correct perception. –3 Sending, throwing. –4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनम् 1 Explaining. –2 Addressing. –3 The vocative case. –4 An epithet (used in calling a person); भूगौ स्थिता रमण नाथ मनोहरेति संबोधनैर्यमधिरोपितवत्यसि द्याम् Bv. 3. 13.

संबृंहणम् Strengthening, refreshing.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together, feeding upon (also *a.*). –2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. –2 To possess, enjoy. –3 To bestow, grant. –4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. –2 Possessing, enjoying. –3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. –2 Distributing. –3 Favouring, honouring.

संभग्न *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. –**ग्नः** An epithet of Śiva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्यः The wood-apple.

संभालयति Den. To hear; विज्ञप्तिमन्तःसभयः स भैम्या मध्येसभं वासवसम्भलीयां (संभालयामास) N. 6. 76.

संभाष् 1 Ā. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; असंभाष्ये साक्षिभिश्च देशे संभाषते मिथः Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. –2 To speak to, address. –3 To greet, salute. –4 To agree together, consent. –*Caus.* 1 To converse with. –2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation.

संभाषा, संभाषणम् 1 Discourse, conversation; प्रतिश्रवणसंभाषे शयानो न समाचरेत् Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354. –2 Greeting. –3 Criminal connection. –4 An agreement, a contract. –5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. –2 Said, spoken. –**तम्** Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. –2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योन्यसंभिन्नदृशां सखीनाम् Mal. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. –3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. –2 Shattered, shaken, agitated; संभिन्नैरिभतुरगावगाहनेन Ki. 7. 11. –3 Combined or united with; यस्तु संभिन्नवृत्तः स्याद्वीतशोकभयो नरः Mb. 12. 26. 21; संभिन्नामविरलपातिभिर्मयूखैः Ki. 7. 23. –4 Fully blown or opened; करैरिन्दोरन्तश्छुरित इव संभिन्नमुकुलः Ve. 1. 1. –5 Close, tight. –6 Solid, compact. –7 Revolted, treacherous; बलं यस्य तु संभिन्नं मनागपि जयः कुतः Śukra. 4. 1016. –**न्नः** An epithet of Śiva. –**Comp.** –**प्रलापः** idle talk. –**वृत्त** *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting; becoming loose, falling off; एष सेतुर्विधरण एषां लोकानामसंभेदाय Bri. Up. 4. 4. 22. –2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Mal. 10. 11; हर्षोद्वेगसंभेद उपनतः Mal. 8. –3 Meeting (as of glances). –4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); नूनं प्राप्ताः स्म संभेदं गङ्गायमुनयोर्वयम् Ram. 2. 54. 6; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Mal. 4; मधुमतीसिन्धुसंभेदपावनः 9; Ms. 8. 356. –5 Blossoming, opening. –6 Uniformity. –7 Clenching (the fist); मुष्टिसंभेद इवापवर्गे Ki. 16. 20. –8 Revolt, treachery; रिपोः प्रजानां संभेदपीडनं स्वजयाय वै Śukra. 4. 36.

संभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. –2 To enjoy. –3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. –2 Well enjoyed. –3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफलाः श्रियः Subhāṣ. –2 Possession, use, occupation; संभोगो दृश्यते यत्र न दृश्येतागमः क्वचित् Ms. 8. 200. –3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगान्ते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानाम् Me. 98. –4 A lecher, catamite. –5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृङ्गार. –**Comp.** –**वेश्मन्** the chamber of a concubine.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. –2 Employing, using. –*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजः Food.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनम् Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभोजनी 1 Eating together; संभोजनी साभिहिता पैशाची दक्षिणा द्विजैः Ms. 3. 141. –2 The gift (दक्षिणा) given at a dinner-party; संभोजनी नाम पिशाचदक्षिणा Mb. 13. 90. 46.

संभोजनीय *a.* One to be fed (a dependant, son etc.); संभोजनीयापदेशैर्जलानीव जलौकसः Bhag. 10. 49. 22.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Mal. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. –2 To be, become, exist. –3 To happen, occur, take place. –4 To be possible. –5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यन्त्रियन्तुं समभावि भानुना

Śi. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with; संभूयाम्भोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Śi. 2. 100; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Māl. 5. 9, 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with; तां समभवत्ततो मनुष्या अजायन्त Bri. Up. 1. 4. 3; महर्षिः संविदं कृत्वा संबभूव तया सह Mb. 1. 178. 44. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. -10 To attain to. -11 To partake of. -*Caus.* 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture; Ś. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to; प्राप्तोऽसि संभावयितुं वनान्माम् R. 5. 11; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with; अर्घोपभुक्तेन बिसेन जायां संभावयामास रथाङ्गनामा Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. -*Pass.* of *Caus.* To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते Ś. 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Māl. 9; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः Ś. 1. 26; अन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अप्सरःसंभवैषा Ś. 1. -2 Production and bringing up; यं मातापितरौ क्लेशं सहेते संभवे नृणाम् Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवम् Subhāṣ. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction. -13 (In rhet.) A possible case. -14 Cohabitation. -15 (pl.) Wealth, prosperity; स सर्वभयनिर्मुक्तः संभवानधितिष्ठति Mb. 13. 64. 11. -16 Knowledge (विद्या); अन्यदेवाहुः संभवादन्यदाहुरसंभवात् Īśop. 13. -17 Occurrence, appearance.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator; त्वं वै प्रजानां स्थिरजङ्गमानां प्रजापतीनामसि संभविष्णुः Bhāg. 8. 17. 28.

संभव्यः Feronia Elephantam (Mar. कवठ).

संभावनम्, -**ना** 1 Considering, reflecting; सामन्तसंभावनयैव धीरः कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10; सुखसंभावनं कृत्वा धारयित्वा सुखं स्वयम् Mb. 12. 153. 92; प्रमादुपेतान् वहदम्बुवाहान् संभावनां वा सफलीचकार Bu. Ch. 1. 3. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणाम् Ś. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequancy; संभावनां भूतिमिवोद्वहिष्यन् Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity. -11 Obtaining, getting; क्षीरसंभावनार्थाय कृत्तिकाः समयोजयन् Rām. 1. 37. 23.

संभावित *p. p.* 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; पित्राहं दोषेषु संभावितः K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; सन्त्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पञ्चषाः Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11; विस्तारिस्तनकुम्भकुड्मलभरोत्संगेन संभाविना Māl. 8. 6. -3 Respectable, honourable; संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got; Māl. 5. -7 Satisfied. -8 Expected; अवनीदनि यत्सुरैरपि त्वयि संभावितवृत्ति पौरुषम् Ki. 2. 7. -**तम्** Conjecture, supposition.

संभाव्य *a.* 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable; संभाव्यसप्तभुवनाभयदानपुण्यसंभारमस्य वपुरत्र हि विस्फुरन्ति Mv. 2. 40. -3 Capable, suitable. -**व्यम्** Adequacy, fitness.

संभूत *p.p.* 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal. -5 Provided with, possessed of; एकाङ्गेनापि संभूतः शत्रुर्दुर्गमुपाश्रितः Mb. 12. 58. 18.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Birth, origin, production; संभूतिं तस्य तां विद्याद्यद्योनावभिजायते Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination, union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power. -5 Knowledge; see संभव (16); संभूतिं च विनाशं च यस्तद्वेदोभयं सह। विनाशेन मृत्युं तीर्त्वा संभूत्यामृतमश्नुते॥ Īśop. 14, 12. -6 Manifestation of might, superhuman power (विभूति); गाविप्रदेवतावृद्धगुरून् भूतानि सर्वशः। नमस्कृत्यात्मसंभूतीर्मङ्गलानि समस्पृशन्॥ Bhāg. 10. 70. 10. -7 A part, incarnation; इयं च लक्ष्म्याः संभूतिः पुरुषस्यानपायिनी Bhāg. 4. 15. 3.

संभूय *ind.* 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. -**Comp.** -**कारिन्** *a.* a coadjutor or colleague; संभूयकारीण्येतानीत्युक्तम् ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 55; अङ्गानामपि हि संभूयकारित्वमुक्तम् ibid. 11. 1. 55. -**गमनम्,** -**यानम्** going in company. -**समुत्थानम्** partnership in trade; cooperative undertaking; Kau. A. 3.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, pl[illegible] or bring together; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानाम् R. 1. 7; 5. 5; 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदलवः) R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; संभृतश्रीः Me. 117. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare; तस्मिन् संभ्रियमाणे तु राघवस्याभिषेचने Rām. 5. 33. 19; संभृते शिखिनि गूढमादधुः R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present. -6 To lift up; दाक्षिणं दक्षिणः काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तदा Mb. 6. 97. 28.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य पुष्पसंभारतत्पराः Ku. 2. 36. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; बहूपकरणा यज्ञा नानासंभारविस्तराः Mb. 3. 82. 14; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. -3 An ingredient, a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support. -8 High degree, excess of.

संभृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped;

संभृतया सपर्यया किल परम परितुष्यसि Bhāg. 5. 3. 6. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused. -10 Honoured, respected. -11 Loud, shrill (as a sound). -Comp. -श्रुत *a.* learned, wise. -संभार *a.* quite ready, all prepared. -स्नेह *a.* full of love.

संभृतिः *f.* 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. *-Caus.* To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रम *a.* 1 Agitated, excited. -2 Rolling about (as the eyes) ... ते दशाश्रुकलिताञ्जनसंभ्रमाक्षम् Bhāg. 1. 8. 31.

संभ्रमः 1 ...rning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, flurry; दृष्टः सप्रेम देव्या किमिदमिति भय ... संभ्रमाच्चासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3; Mb. 7. 103. 48. -4 Fear, al...m, fright; Ś. 1; मुह्यत्येव हि कृच्छ्रेषु संभ्रमज्वलितं मन. Ki. 15. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence; गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिद्यद्यस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Uproar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. -10 Agitation, anxiety; त्यज शोकं च मोहं च संभ्रमं दुःखजं तथा Rām. 2. 60. 5; विश्रब्धं गच्छ शैनेय मा कार्षीर्मयि संभ्रमम् Mb. 7. 111. 51. -11 Delusion; 'संभ्रमो भ्रान्तिहावयोः' इति विश्वः; अथ दीर्घतमं तमः प्रवेक्ष्यन् सहसा रुग्णरयः स संभ्रमेण Ki. 13. 30. -Comp. -ज्वलित *a.* excited by agitation. -भृत् *a.* embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रान्त *p. p.* Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered; दृष्ट्वा हनूमतो वर्ष्म संभ्रान्तः पवनात्मजः Mb. 3. 150. 10. -Comp. -मनस् *a.* bewildered in mind.

संभ्रान्तिः Agitation, bewilderment.

संमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. *-Caus.* 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Ātm.).

संमत्त *p. p.* 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured; प्रमत्तमत्तसंमत्तक्ष्वेडितोत्कृष्टसंकुलः Mb. 14. 59. 10. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संमद *a.* Greatly delighted, happy. -दः Great joy, delight, happiness; रणसंमदोदयविकासिबल... Śi. 15. 77; Māl. 5. 11; बत मे संमदः सोऽभूदस्तु वा मास्तु वा तव Śiva B. 15. 30.

संमादः Intoxication, frenzy.

संमन् 4 Ā. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly; कच्चिदग्निमिवानाय्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिम् Bk. 6. 65; सममंस्त बन्धून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. *-Caus.* 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct, teach.

संमत *p. p.* 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of; बाह्लीकः सोमदत्तिश्च ये चान्ये वृद्धसंमताः Mb. 3. 249. 15. -2 Liked, dear, beloved; द्वेष्योऽपि संमतः शिष्टस्तस्यार्तस्य यथौषधम् R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembing. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; संमतोऽहं प्रभोर्नित्यमिति मत्वा Pt. 1. 56. -6 Full of (युक्त, सहित); वाक्यं शौटीर्यसंमतम् Mb. 9. 55. 44. -तम् 1 Agreement. -2 Consent, approval; see संमति. -3 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः *f.* 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भवित्री सममृतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order. -8 Honouring (संमानन); लोकानां स्वस्ति चैवं स्याद्‌वेदस्य च संमतिः Rām. 7. 10. 40. -Comp. -पत्रकम् the decree of an assembly of arbitration, (सभ्याधिकारिप्रकृति); तत्पत्रं बाह्यमान्यं चेत् ज्ञेयं संमतिपत्रकम् Śukra. 2. 304.

संमानः Honour, respect. -नम् 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

संमाननम् 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमन्त्र् 10 Ā. 1 To consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह समन्त्र्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet. -3 To advise, express an opinion.

संमन्त्रणम् Consultation.

संमर्षः Patience, endurance.

संमहस् Mutual joy.

संमातुर = सुन्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

संमा 3 Ā., 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare; न वै नृभिर्नरदेवं पराख्यं संमातुमर्हस्यविपक्वबुद्धे Bhāg. 1. 18. 42. -4 To be comprised or contained in; मृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तनान्तरे Subhāṣ. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; अथ खल्वात्मसंमितमतिमृत्यु सप्तविधं सामोपासीत Ch. Up. 2. 10. 1; कान्तासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate; जलाशयेऽसंमितं तं समुद्रे प्राक्षिपज्झषम् Bhāg. 8. 24. 23. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted. -7 Of equal importance; इदं भागवतं नाम पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. -8 Destined for; कामादन्यत्र संभूतौ सर्वभावाय संमितौ Mb. 5. 68. 1. -तम् Distance.

संमितिः Equalization, comparison.

संमिल् 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलनम् 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture, -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र् See मिश्र्.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रणम् The act of mixing together; Kull. on Ms. 7. 195.

संमिश्लः An epithet of Indra.

संमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes. –2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c); संमीलन्ति न तावद्बन्धनकोषास्तयावचितपुष्पाः Ś. 3. 6 (v. l.) –*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; उपान्तसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. –2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. –3 To make insensible.

संमीलनम् 1 Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping. –2 Cessation of activity. –3 A total eclipse.

संमुख *a.* (–खा or –खी *f.*), **संमुखीन** *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति गदाननसंमुखी सा Ś. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Śi. 10. 86. –2 Encountering, meeting. –3 Disposed to. –4 Looking or directed towards. –5 Propitious, favourable; त्रयोऽप्यन्यायतः सिद्धाः संमुखे कर्मणि स्थिते Pt. 5. 91. –6 Fit, suitable. **–खम्, –खे** *ind.* In front of, opposite to, before, in the presense of; न बभूव तदा कश्चिद्युयुत्सोरस्य संमुखे Rām. 7. 28. 5.

संमुखिन् *m.* A mirror, looking-glass.

संमुखीकृत *p. p.* Aimed at.

संमुर्च्छ् 1 Ā. 1 To faint, swoon. –2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; संमूर्च्छतां रजतभित्तिमयूखजालैः Ki. 5. 41. –3 To thicken; coagulate. –*Caus.* 1 To form, fashion. –2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमूर्च्छः Increase, expansion.

संमूर्च्छनम् 1 Fainting, insensibility. –2 Congealing, becoming dense. –3 Thickening, increasing. –4 Height. –5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation. –6 Mixing, union; जलौघसंमूर्च्छनमूर्च्छितस्वनः Ki. 16. 59. –**Comp.** –**उद्भवः** fish and similar creatures.

संमूर्च्छजः Grass, straw etc.; L. D. B.

संमुह् 4 P. 1 To be perplexed. –2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. –*Caus.* To infatuate, stupefy.

संमुग्ध *p. p.* 1 Stupefied. –2 Bewildered. –3 Beautiful. **–ग्धम्** *ind.* In a fascinating manner. –2 Furtively.

संमूढ *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. –2 Infatuated, foolish; स्थिरबुद्धिरसंमूढो ब्रह्मविद् ब्रह्मणि स्थितः Bg. 5. 20. –3 Bewildered; पृच्छामि त्वां धर्मसंमूढचेताः Bg. 2. 7. –4 Disordered. –5 Heaped, collected. –6 Produced rapidly. –7 Broken. **–ढा** A kind of riddle.

संमोह, संमोहक *a.* Infatuating, bewildering, fascinating; तपो हि परमं श्रेयः संमोहमितरत्सुखम् Rām. 7. 84. 9.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. –2 Insensibility, swoon. –3 Ignorance, folly; भ्रमं संमोहमावर्तमभ्यासाद्विनिवर्तयेत् Mb. 12. 274. 7. –4 Fascination. –5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनम् 1 Fascinating, fascination. –2 Wandering astray; Mātaṅga L. 1. 35. –3 A kind of weapon. **–नः** N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; संमोहनं नाम च पुष्पधन्वा धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणम् Ku. 3. 66. **–नी** = माया q. v.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. –2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. –3 To rub, stroke. –4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः 1 A sweeper. –2 A broom.

संमार्जनम् 1 Sweeping, cleaning. –2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. –3 Anointing (of images). –4 Remains of food wiped off from dishes &c.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. –2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत *a.* Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. –2 To pound, bruise, kill. –*Caus.* 1 To crush, pound &c. –2 To rub. –3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. –2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्दीप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत् संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जताम् R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. –3 Treading or trampling on. –4 War, battle; जवे प्रहारे संमर्दे सर्वे एवातिमानुषाः Mb. 5. 169. 10. –5 Impact (of waves). –6 Encounter, meeting (with enemies).

संमर्दनम् Rubbing, friction.

संमोदः 1 Great joy, delight. –2 Odour, fragrance.

संमोदिकः Comrade, companion.

सम्यच्, समञ्च् *a.* (**समीची** *f.*) 1 Going with, accompanying; यजन्ते याजकाः सम्यक्परिवारं शुभार्थिनः Mb. 3. 130. 16. –2 Right, fit, proper, due; अपि चेत् सुदुराचारो भजते मामनन्यभाक्। साधुरेव स मन्तव्यः सम्यग्व्यवसितो हि सः॥ Bg. 9. 30. –3 Correct, true, accurate. –4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यञ्चि रञ्जयतु R. G. –5 Same, uniform. –6 All, whole, entire. –*ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. –2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह Ś. 1; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकताम् Ms. 2. 5, 14. –3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. –4 Honourably. –5 Completely, thoroughly. –6 Distinctly. –**Comp.** –**ज्ञानम्** right knowledge. –**दर्शनम्**, –**दृष्टिः** insight. –**पाठः** a correct reading or recitation. –**प्रयोगः** proper use,

due application. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* the right direction (of the organ). -प्रहाणम् right effort or exertion; Buddh. -वृत्तिः *f.* steady practice, regular discharge of duties. -स्थितिः remaining together.

सम्राज् *m.* 1 A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasūya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मण्डलस्येश्वरश्च यः। शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5. -2 A ruler having a revenue to the extent of one to ten crores of Karṣa; ततस्तु कोटिपर्यन्तः स्वराट् सम्राट् ततः परम्। दशकोटिमितो यावद् विराट् तु तदनन्तरम्॥ Śukra 1. 185.

सय् 1 A. (सयते) To go, move.

सयावक *a.* Dyed with lac; Ki.

सयुज् *a.* A companion, comrade; द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते Muṇḍ. 3. 1. 1.

सयूथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोगः Junction, union; यस्मात् प्रियाप्रियवियोगसयोगजन्मशोकाग्निना सकलयोनिषु दह्यमानः। Bhāg 7. 9. 17.

सयोनि *a.* 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. -3 N. of Indra.

सयोषण *a.* 1 Attended by women. -2 Along with the women.

सर *a.* [सरति सृ-अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कण्ठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. -7 A short vowel (in prosody). -रम् 1 water. -2 A lake, pool. -रा 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. -री A water-fall. -Comp. -उत्सवः a crane. -उदकम् the water of a pond. -जम् fresh butter; cf. शरज. -पत्रिका 1 the new leaf of a lotus. -2 a lotus.

सरकः, -कम् [सृ-वुन्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor, spirits; 'सरकं शीधुपात्रे स्याच्छीधुपाने च शीधुनि' इति विश्वः. -3 Drinking spirits; चकुरथ सह पुरन्ध्रिजनैरयथार्थसिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः Śi. 15. 80; 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; प्रापि चेतसि सविप्रतिसारे सुभ्रुवामवसरः सरकेण Śi. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कम् 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरघाव्यातैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; Śi 15. 23.

सरङ्गः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird. -*a.* Having a nasal sound.

सरजस्, -सा *f.*, **सरजस्का** A woman during menstruation.

सरद् *m.* [सृ-अटिः Uṇ. 1. 126] 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee. -5 A thread.

सरटः [सृ-अटच् Uṇ. 4. 89] 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहिसरटानां च तिरश्चां चाम्बुचारिणाम् Ms. 12. 57; अहासि लोकैः सरटात् पटोज्झिनी N. 16. 52; 18. 148.

सरटिः 1 Wind -2 A cloud.

सरटुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* [सृ-ल्युट्] Going, moving; flowing. -णम् 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Running, quick motion; आजेः सरणम् Ch. Up. 1. 3. 5; आरोहे पर्यवस्कन्दे सरणे सान्तरप्लुते Mb. 6. 76. 8; 7. 114. 5. -3 Locomotion. -4 Iron rust.

सरणा, -णी Pæderia Fœtida (Mar. हरणवेल).

सरणिः, -णी *f.* [सृ-निः Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 A path, way, road, course; भग्ना सर्वैस्त्वज्ञासरणिमथ नीताः सुरगणाः G. L. 4. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरण्डः [सृ-अण्डन् Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः [सृ-अन्युच् Uṇ. 3. 83] 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N: of Yama

सरत् *m.* A thread.

सरत्निः *m., f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रत्नि or अरत्नि.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car. -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरद्वत् *m.* 1 N. of the sage Gautama. -2 N. of Gautama's son (also spelt with श); L. D. B.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. -सम् *ind.* Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा [सृ-अमः Uṇ. 4. 90] 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhīṣaṇa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

सरयुः Air, wind. -युः, -यूः *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyā, or Oudh; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोः R. 8. 95; 13. 61, 63; 14. 30.

सरल *a.* [सृ-अलच् Uṇ. 1. 105] 1 Straight, not crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple-minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Māl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवत्या शक्यम् 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणाम् Ku. 1. 9; Me. 55; R. 4. 75; also सरला. -2 Fire. -Comp. -अङ्गः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -द्रवः fragrant resin. -यायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरलित *a.* Straightened, straight.

संरव्य See शरव्य.

सरस् *n.* [सृ-असुन्] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसामस्मि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -3 Speech, cf. सरस्-वती. -Comp. -काकः (-की) A swan; L. D. B. -जम्, -जन्मन् *n.*, -रुहम् (सरोजम्, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहम्) also सरसिजम्, सरसिरुहम् a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यम् Ś. 1. 20; [Shri. Kṣitiśachandra Chatterji points out in Mañjūṣā (March, 1958) that the word सरसिजम् has been used in the sense of 'a lotus' probably for the first time by Kālidāsa. According to lexicographers the word सरसिज is met with first in the Suśruta Saṁhitā (1. 46. 124) as an adjective qualifying मत्स्याः. Bhāravi uses the word in the sense of 'a land lotus' in उत्फुल्लस्थलनलिनीवनादमुष्मादुद्धूतः सरसिजसंभवः परागः. Three stages of being यौगिक, योगरूढ and रूढ are thus clearly seen in the history of the word.]; सरोरुहद्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुम् Ratn. 1. 30. -जः (also सरसिजः) Sārasa bird. (सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman). -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1 a lotus-plant; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -3 a multitude of lotuses. -4 a lotus. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रुह् (सरोरुह्) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; सरसनखपदान्तर्दष्टकेशप्रमोकम् Śi. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसाङ्गयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसन्ते Gīt. 1; तन्मे मनः क्षिपति यत्सरसप्रहारम् Māl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; सरसकुसुमकक्षैमेरङ्गैरनङ्गमहाज्वरः Māl. 9. 10. -8 Thick, solid (सान्द्र); निहितसरसयावकैर्बभासे चरणतलैः कृतपद्धतिर्वधूनाम् Ki. 10. 3. -9 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस. -सम् A lake, pond.

सरसि (सी) कः The Sārasa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; आवर्तन्ते विवर्तन्ते सरसीषु मधुव्रताः Bv. 2. 154; Ki. 12. 51. -Comp. -जम्, -रुहम् a lotus. (-हः) the Sārasa bird.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery; सदैव सारस्य सरस्वतामुना Rām. ch. 2. 85. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean; कार्ष्णिः प्रत्यग्रहीदेकः सरस्वानिव निम्नगाः Śi. 19. 10. -2 A lake; आह्लादनामनि सरस्वति सारसाक्षि कैतादशस्तरुरशेषजनोपकारी Rām. ch. 5. 58. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभम्। संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सताम्॥ V. 5. 24. -2 Speech, voice, words; इति देहविमुक्तये स्थितां रतिमाकाशभवा सरस्वती ... अन्वकम्पयत् Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49; Vāj. 8. 43. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgā. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

सरसर, सरासर *a.* Moving hither and thither.

सरहस्य *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; तयोः किल सरहस्यानि जृम्भकास्त्राण्याजन्मसिद्धानि U. 2. -3 With Upaniṣads; सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140, 165.

सराग *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदम् Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; निक्षिप्तवत्यश्चरणान् सरागान् R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽङ्गना Subhāṣ.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*). -3 A quarter of the compass.

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिङ्गुपत्री). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितांपतिः), -भर्तृ *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितांवरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhīṣma.

सरिद्वत् *m.* The ocean.

सरि (री) मन् *m.* [सृ-ईमनिच् Uṇ. 4. 161] 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind. -3 Time.

सरिरम्, सरिलम् Water; cf. सलिल.

सरिषपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent; any creeping animal; वनं च दोषबहुलं बहुव्यालसरीसृपम् Mb. 3. 2. 3; यथा कश्चिद्वनं घोरं बहुसर्पसरीसृपम् Mb. 12. 300. 51. -*a.* 1 Crawling, creeping; भूतेषु वीरुद्भ्य उदुत्तमा ये सरीसृपास्तेषु सबोधनिष्ठाः Bhāg. 5. 5. 21. -2 Movable; सरीसृपं स्थाणु यदत्र दृश्यते 5. 18. 27.

सरु *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः 1 The handle of a sword. -2 An arrow.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59; प्रकृतिसरूपं विरूपं च Sāṅ. K. 8.

सरूपता, -त्वम् 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

सरोष *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind. -3 N. of Brahman,

सर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; आराध्य विप्रान् स्वरमादिसर्गे Bhāg. 3. 1. 28; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चन्द्रो नु कान्तिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; प्रलयस्थितिसर्गाणां कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27; सर्गो नवविधस्तस्य प्राकृतो वैकृतस्तु यः Bhāg. 3. 10. 13. -4 Nature, the universe; इहैव तैर्जितः सर्गो येषां साम्ये स्थितं मनः Bg. 5. 19. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Śi. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement; राजमार्गे गवां मध्ये धान्यमध्ये च धर्मिणः। नोपसेवन्ति राजेन्द्र सर्गं मूत्रपुरीषयोः॥ Mb. 13. 162. 35. -11 N. of Śiva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -14 Production (of the implement of war); सर्गाणां चान्ववेक्षणम् Mb. 12. 59. 44 (com. सर्गाणां रथादिनिर्माणानाम्). -15 Effort, exertion. -16 The aspiration at the end of a word (विसर्ग). **-Comp. -क्रमः** the order of creation. **-बन्धः** a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गबन्धो महाकाव्यम् S. D.

सर्ज् 1 Ā. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -3 A timber tree; उत्फुल्लार्जुनसर्जवासितवहत् (मरुत्) Māl. 9. 17. **-Comp. -निर्यासकः, -मणिः, -रसः** resin; वृकधूपं सर्जरसं शिलाजतु च सिक्थकम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

सर्जकः The Sāla tree. **-कम्** The first change in warm milk when mixed with तक्र.

सर्जनम् [सृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army. -6 Lifting up; पुनर्यत्नमकरोद्रथसर्जने Mb. 8. 91. 21. **-नी** One of the three folds of anus.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.*, **सर्जिकाक्षारः, सर्जिक्षारः** Natron; सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

सर्जुः, सर्जूः [सृज्-ऊः Uṇ. 1. 77] 1 A trader. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following. *-f.* Lightning.

सर्जूरः A day.

सर्जः The resin of the Sāla tree.

सर्णसिः *m.* [Uṇ. 4. 111] Water.

सर्णीकम् Water.

सर्पः [सृप्-घञ्] 1 Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The Āśleṣā constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. **-Comp. -अक्षी** a kind of plant (Mar. थोर मुंगुसवेल). **-अदनी** the ichneumon plant (Mar. मुंगुसवेल). **-अरातिः, -अरिः** 1 an ichneumon. -2 a peacock. -3 an epithet of Garuḍa. **-अशनः** a peacock. **-आवासः** an ant-hill. **-आवासम्, -इष्टम्** the sandal tree. **-ईश्वरः** N. of Vāsuki. **-गतिः** a snake's tortuous movement (in wrestling). **-गन्धा** the ichneumon plant (Mar. लघु मुंगूसवेल). **-छत्रम्** a mushroom. **-तृणः** an ichneumon. **-दंष्ट्रा** 1 a snake's fang. -2 Croton Polyandrum (दन्ती). **दण्डा** a kind of pepper. **-दमनी** N. of a plant (Mar. वांझ कर्टोली). **-द्विष्** a peacock. **-धारकः** a snake charmer. **-निर्मोचनम्** the cast-off skin of a snake. **-फणिजः** the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. **-बन्धः** an artifice, subtle device. **-भुज्** *m.* 1 a peacock. -2 a crane. -3 a large snake. **-भृता** the earth. **-मणिः** a snake-gem. **-राजः** N. of Vāsuki. **-लता** Piper Betel (नागवल्ली); also सर्पवल्ली. **-विद्** *m.* a conjuror, snake-charmer. **-विद्या, -वेदः** Snake-science; सर्पदेवजनविद्यामेतद्भगवोऽध्येमि Ch. Up. 7. 1. 2. **-सत्रम्** a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). **-सत्रिन्** *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. **-हन्** *m* 1 an ichneumon. -2 N. of Garuḍa.

सर्पणम् [सृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Creeping, gliding; इदं मे महदाश्चर्यं पर्वतस्येव सर्पणम् Mb. 5. 75. 21. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पितम् A real snake-bite.

सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मन्दविसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *n.* [सृप्-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] Clarified butter; (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य); यद्यप्यस्मिन् सर्पिर्वोदकं वा सिञ्चति वर्त्मनी एव गच्छति Ch. Up. 4. 15. 1. **-Comp. -आसुतिः** an epithet of Agni. **-कुण्डिका** a butter-jar. **-समुद्रः** the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिष्मत् *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्ब् 1 P. (सर्बति) To go, move.

सर्मः 1 Going, motion; अभिक्रम्याव जिघ्नतेऽपः सर्माय चोदयन् Rv 1. 80. 5. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven. **-सर्मन्** *n.* happiness; Uṇ. 1. 130.

सर्व् 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* [सरतमनेन विश्वमिति सर्वम् Uṇ. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि पश्यन्तः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20. -2 Whole, entire, complete. **-र्वः** 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 of Śiva. **-र्वम्** Water. **-Comp. -अङ्गम्** 1 the whole body. -2 all the Vedāṅgas. (**-ङ्गः** or **°रूपः**) N. of Śiva. **-अङ्गीण** *a.* pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वाङ्गीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. **-अधिकारिन्** **-m., अध्यक्षः** a general superintendent. **-अनुक्रमणिका,**

-क्रमणी a general index. -अनुदात्त a. entirely accentless. -अन्नीन a. eating every kind of food; so सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. -अपरत्वम् final emancipation. -अभावः non-existence or failure of all; इतरेषां तु वर्णानां सर्वाभावे हरेन्नृपः Ms. 9. 189. -अभिसन्धिक a. deceiving every one; Ms. 4. 195. -अभिसन्धिन् m. 1 a traducer, calumniator. -2 a religious hypocrite. -अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry). -अर्थचिन्तकः a general overseer, chief officer. -अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. -अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Śākyamuni. -अवसरः midnight. -अशिन् a. eating all sorts of food; Ms. 2. 118. -अस्तिवादः the doctrine that all things are real. -आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वाकारहृदयंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1.7; 1. 14. -आत्मन् m. 1 the whole soul; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.). -2 N. of Śiva. -आधारः a receptacle of everything. -आशयः, -आश्रयः N. of Śiva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being. -2 a paramount lord. -उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, supremely good. -ऋतुपरिवर्तः a year; L.D.B. -ओघः = सर्वाभिसार above. -करः, -कर्मन् m. N. of Śiva. -कर्तृ m. 1 N. of Brahman. -2 the Supreme Being. -कर्मीण a. performing everything. -कामः, कामदः, कामवरः N. of Śiva. -कामिक a. 1 fulfilling all wishes. -2 obtaining all one's desires. -काम्य a. 1 loved by all. -2 having everything one can desire. -कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. -केशिन् m. an actor. -क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. -क्षित् a. abiding in all things. -ग a. all-pervading, omnipresent. (-गः) 1 Śiva. -2 the Supreme Being. -3 Brahman. -4 the spirit, soul. (-गम्) water. -गा the plant called प्रियङ्गु. -गामिन्, -गति a. all-pervading, omnipresent. -गतिः the refuge of all. -ग्रन्थिः, -ग्रन्थिकम् the root of long pepper. -चारिन् m. N. of Śiva. -जनीन a. 1 world-wide, famous. -2 relating to every one. -3 salutary to every one. -जित् a. 1 excellent, incomparable. -2 all-conquering, invincible. -m. 1 death. -2 the 21st संवत्सर. -जीवः the soul of all. -ज्ञ, -विद् a. all-knowing, omniscient. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 of Buddha. -3 the Supreme Being. -ज्ञा N. of Durgā. -ज्ञात a. omniscient. -तन्त्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. °सिद्धान्तः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. -तापनः the god of love. -दः N. of Śiva. -दम, -दमन a. all-subduing, irresistible. (-m.) N. of Bharata, son of Duṣyanta; इहायं सत्त्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः Ś. 7. 33. -दर्शनसंग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādhavāchārya. -दर्शिन् a. all-seeing. -m. 1 a Buddha. -2 the Supreme Being. -दुःखक्षयः final emancipation from all existence. -दृश् a. all-seeing. -f. (pl.) all organs of senses. -देवमय a. comprising all the gods. (-यः) N. of Śiva. -देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. -द्रष्टृ a. all-seeing. -धनम् (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. -धन्विन् m. the god of love. -धारिन् m. N. of Śiva. -धुरीणः A beast carrying all burdens; a draught ox. -नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. °स्थानम् N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. सुट् also. -निक्षेपा a particular method of counting. -निराकृति a. causing to forget everything. -पारशव a. made entirely of iron. -पार्षदम् a text-book recieved by all grammatical schools. -पूर्णत्वम् complete preparation. -प्रथमम् ind. first of all. -प्रद a. all-bestowing. -प्रिय a. popular, liked by all. -बलम् a particular high number. -भक्षः fire. -भक्षा a female goat. -भवारणिः the cause of all welfare. -भावः all-being or nature; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). -भावकरः, -भावनः N. of Śiva. -भृत् a. all-supporting. -मङ्गला an epithet of Pārvatī. -मांसाद a. eating every kind of flesh; मत्स्यादः सर्वमांसादस्तस्मान्मत्स्यान् विवर्जयेत् Ms. 5. 15. -मुख a. facing in every direction. -मूल्यम् A cowrie. -मूषकः 'all-stealing', time. -मेधः a universal sacrifice; राजसूयाश्वमेधौ च सर्वमेधं च भारत Mb. 14. 3. 8. -योगिन् m. N. of Śiva. -योनिः the source of all. -रसः 1 the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. -2 salt, saltness. -3 a kind of musical instrument. -4 a learned man. °उत्तमः salt. -लालसः N. of Śiva. -लिङ्गिन् m. 1 an impostor. -2 a heretic. -लोकः the universe. -लोहः an iron arrow. -वर्णिन् a. of various kinds; खादिरान् बिल्वसमितांस्तावतः सर्ववर्णिनः Mb. 14. 88. 27 (com. वर्णिनः पलाशकाष्ठमयाः). -वल्लभा an unchaste woman. -वासः, -वासिन् m., -विख्यातः, -विग्रहः N. of Śiva. -विक्रयिन् a. selling all kinds of things; Ms. 2. 118. -वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. -वेदस् m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth; Ms. 11. 1. (-सम्) all one's property; उशन् ह वै वाजश्रवसः सर्ववेदसं ददौ Kath. 1. 1; चतुर्थे चायुषः शेषे वानप्रस्थाश्रमं त्यजेत्। सद्यस्कारां निरूप्येष्टिं सर्ववेदसदक्षिणाम्॥ Mb. 12. 244. 23. -वेशिन् m. an actor. -व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. -शक् a. omnipotent, all-powerful. -शान्तिकृत् m. N. of Śakuntalā's son, Bharata. -संस्थ a. 1 omnipresent. -2 all-destroying. -सखः a sage; शान्तो यथैक उत सर्वसखैश्चराम Bhāg. 10. 85. 45. -संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. -a. 1 appropriate in every respect. -2 met with universally. -संग्रहः a general or universal collection. -संनहनम्, -संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see -अभिसारः. -समता equality towards everything; स सर्वसमतामेत्य ब्रह्माभ्येति परं पदम् Ms. 12. 125. -समाहर a. all-destroying. -संपन्न a. provided with everything. -संपातः all that remains. -सरः a kind of ulcer in the mouth. -सह a. all-forbearing, very patient; स त्वं जगत्त्राणखलप्रहाणये निरूपितः सर्वसहो गदाभृता Bhāg. 9. 5. 9. (-हः) bdellium. (-हा, also सर्वंसहा) the earth. -साक्षिन् a. all-witnessing. (-m.) 1 N. of the Supreme Being. -2 N. of wind. -3 of Agni. -साधनः Śiva. -साधारण, -सामान्य a. common to

all. -सिद्धिः *f.* universal success. (*-m.*) the Bilva tree. -स्वम् 1 everything, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदण्डः, सर्वस्वहरणम् 'confiscation of the whole property'. -2 the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चाम्भोरुह Subhāṣ.; see Ś. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. -स्वारः Vedic sacrifice (एकाह) in which the sacrificer commits suicide (usually a man suffering from some incurable desease with little hope of life); आननन्द निरीक्ष्यायं पुरे तत्रात्मघातिनम्। सर्वस्वारस्य यज्वानमेनं दृष्ट्वाथ विव्यथे। N. 17. 202. -हर *a.* 1 appropriating everything. -2 inheriting a person's whole property. -3 all-destroying (as death); मृत्युः सर्वहरश्चाहम् Bg. 10. 34. -हरणम्, -हारः confiscating of one's entire property; सर्वहारं हरेन्नृपः Ms. 8. 399. -हितम् black pepper.

सर्वंक *a.* 1 All, every. -2 Whole, entire. -के *ind.* Everywhere, universally.

सर्वंकष *a.* 'All-destroying', all powerful; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -षः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् *ind.* 1 From every side or quarter. -2 On all sides, everywhere, all round; सर्वतः पाणिपादं तत् सर्वतोऽक्षिशिरोमुखम्। सर्वतः श्रुतिमल्लोके सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति॥ Bg. 13. 13. -3 Completely, entirely. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* 1 having access everywhere; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुण्ठं त्वं सर्वतोगामि च साधकं च Ku. 3. 12. -2 all-pervading. -दिशम् *ind.* from all sides; in all directions. -भद्रः 1 the car of Viṣṇu. -2 a bamboo. -3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; *e. g.* see देवाकानिनि कावादे वाहिकास्वस्वकाहि वा। काकारेभभरे काका निस्वभव्यव्यभस्वनि॥ Ki. 15. 25. -4 a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (*n.* also in this sense). -5 the *Nimba* tree. -6 a kind of military array. -7 a square mystical diagram (as a sort of altar); व्याघ्रचर्मोत्तरे शुक्ले सर्वतोभद्र आसने Mb. 12. 40. 13. (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. -मुख *a.* of every kind, complete, unlimited; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी Ś. 5. 26. (-खः) 1 an epithet of Śiva. -2 of Brahman; अथ सर्वस्य धातारं ते सर्वे सर्वतोमुखम् (उपतस्थिरे) Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). -3 the Supreme Being. -4 the soul. -5 a Brāhmaṇa -6 fire. -7 heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (-खम्) 1 water; पिपासतः काश्चन सर्वतोमुखं तवार्पयन्तामपि काममोदनम् N. 16. 49. -2 sky. -वृत्त *a.* omnipresent. -शुभा the Priyaṅgu plant.

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all places; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते R. 3. 62. -2 At all times. -Comp. -गः, -गामिन् *m.* air, wind; वायुः सर्वत्रगो महान् Bg. 9. 6. -*a.* all-pervading, ommipresent; सर्वत्रगमचिन्त्यं च कूटस्थमचलं ध्रुवम् Bg. 12. 3. -गत *a.* universal, perfect. -सत्त्वम् omnipresence.

सर्वथा *ind.* 1 In every way, by all means; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्यं कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5. -2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). -3 Completely, entirely, utterly. -4 At all times. -5 Exceedingly, very much. -6 In whatever way; सर्वथा वर्तमानोऽपि न स भूयोऽभिजायते Bg. 13. 23. -Comp. -विषय *a.* in whatever way appearing.

सर्वंदम = सर्वदमनः.

सर्वद्र्यञ्च् *a.* Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always, for ever; सर्वदा सर्वदोऽसीति मिथ्या त्वं कथ्यसे बुधैः Bhojaprabandha 310.

सर्वशस् *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. -2 Everywhere. -3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, -ली An iron club.

सर्वस्विन् N. of a mixed caste (the offspring of a Gopa female and a barber).

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्षपः [Uṇ. 3. 141] Mustard; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāṣ.; Māl. 10. 6. -2 A small measure of weight. -3 A sort of poison.

सर्षपी 1 A kind of wag-tail. -2 A kind of eruption of the body.

सल् 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलम् Water.

सलक्षण *a.* Homogeneous, similar.

सलग्नक *a.* (A loan) Secured by surety.

सलज्ज *a.* Bashful, modest. -ज्जः Artemisia Indica (सुरपर्ण).

सलिङ्ग *a.* Corresponding to (अनुरूप); तत्सालिङ्गाभिराशीर्भिरिष्टाभिरभितः स्थिताम् Mb. 7. 55. 8.

सलिलम् [सलति-गच्छति निम्नं सल्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] Water; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः Ś. 1. 3. -2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *a.* thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -इन्द्रः N. of Varuṇa; सलिलेन्द्रपुरान्वेषी भ्रमति स्म रसातलम् Rām. 7. 23. 16. -इन्धनः the submarine fire. -उद्भवः a shell, conch; ततस्तौ मृशसंक्रुद्धौ प्रध्माय सलिलोद्भवौ Mb. 9. 16. 55. -उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. -कर्मन् a libation of water (offered to a deceased person). -कुन्तलः moss. -क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. -2 = उदकक्रिया q. v. -चरः an aquatic animal (like मकर). °केतनः the god of love; सलिलचरकेतनशरासनानतां चिल्लिकालताम् Dk. 2. 7. -जम् a lotus. -धरः 1 a cloud. -2 a god; विनाश खं दिवमपि चैव सर्वशस्ततो गताः सलिलधरा यथागतम् Mb. 1. 19. 30 (com. सलिलधरा अमृतभृतो देवाः). -निधिः, -राशिः the ocean; कामं दामोदरीयोदरसलिलनिधौ चित्तमत्स्यश्चिरं नः Viṣṇupāda. S. 25. -प्रियः a hog. -रयः a current, stream.

सलील *a*. Sportive, wanton, amorous; सलीलयातानि न भर्तुरभ्रमोः Śi. 1. 52. **-लम्** *ind*. 1 Playfully. -2 Affectionately.

सलेशम् Entire; सलेशमुल्लिङ्गितशास्त्रवेष्टितः Ki. 14. 2.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of *Mukti*); सायुज्यं सलोकतां जयति य एवमेतत् साम वेद Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 22.

सल्लका, सल्लकि-की A kind of tree, Shorea Robusta; cf. शल्लकी.

सवः [सू-सु-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. -2 An offering, a libation. -3 A sacrifice; राजसूयाश्वमेधाद्यैः सोऽयजद्बहुभिः सवैः Mb. 1. 94. 26. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 Progeny. -7 A generator. -8 The *Arka* plant. **-वम्** 1 Water. -2 The honey of flowers. -3 Extracting the Soma juice. -4 Making libations. -5 Command, order; युक्तेन मनसा वयं देवस्य सवितुः सवे Śvet. Up. 2. 2. -6 Instigation.

सवनम् [सु-स् वा-ल्युट्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. -2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R.8 75; Ś. 3. 26. -3 A libation, sacrificial libation; सवनशस्तदुपधार्य सुरेशाः Bhāg. 10. 35. 15. -4 Bathing, purificatory ablution; 'सवनं सोमनिष्पेषे जननस्नानयोरपि' इति रत्नमाला; पित्र्यं तद्रक्तपूर्णह्रदसवनमहानन्दः... Mv. 2. 48. -5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children. **-Comp. -कर्मन्** the sacred rite of libation; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते Ś. 3. 26.

सवपुष *a*. Embodied; सवपुषमिव चित्तरागमूहुः Ki. 10. 43.

सवयस् *a*. Of the same age; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरान्वितः R. 3. 28. *-m*. 1 A contemporary, coeval. -2 A companion of the same age. *-f*. A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Water.

सवर्ण *a*. [समानो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सान्द्रसुधासवर्णा Śi. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe; उद्वहेत द्विजो भार्यां सवर्णां लक्षणान्विताम् Ms. 3. 4. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णम् P. I. 1. 9. -6 Having the same denominator. **-र्णः** the son of a Brāhmaṇa and a Kṣatriya woman, a Māhiṣya.

सवर्णनम् Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सवासस् *a*. 1 With clothes, clothed; सवासा जलमाप्लुत्य शुद्धो भवति मानवः Ms. 5. 77.

सविकल्प,-सविकल्पक *a*. 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q.v.).

सविकार *a*. 1 With its products. -2 Growing fond of. -3 Undergoing decomposition (as food).

सविकाश (स) *a*. 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive; युगान्तकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगन्ति यस्यां सविकासमासत Śi. 1. 23.

सविग्रह *a*. 1 Possessing a body, embodied; सविग्रहं ग्रहमिव विग्रहक्षानय दुर्ग्रहम् Śiva B. 17. 31. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सवितर्क, सविमर्श *a*. Thoughtful. **-र्कम्, -र्शम्** *ind*. Thoughtfully.

सवितृ *a*. (**-त्री** *f*.) [सू-तृच्] Generating, producing, yielding; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. *-m*. 1 The sun; अनन्यदृष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत Ku. 5. 20; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 Of Indra. -4 The *Arka* tree. -5 The creator of the world. **-Comp. -तनयः** the planet Saturn. **-दैवतम्** N. of the asterism Hasta.

सवितृल *a*. Solar.

सवित्रम् Cause of generation; P. III. 2. 184.

सवित्रिय *a*. Solar.

सवित्री 1 A mother; तया दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री (चकाशे) Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

सविध *a*. 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तम् Māl. 1. 15. **-धम्** Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेव्यं पुंसां सविधमनवद्यं द्युसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; Śi. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182; तस्य मत्तस्य सविधे ययौ साधुरसाधुताम् Śiva B. 8. 23. **-धम्** *ind*. According to rule or precept; सविधं जगृहे पाणीननुरूपः स्वमायया Bhāg. 3. 3. 8.

सविनय *a*. Modest, humble. **-यम्** *ind*. Modestly, respectfully.

सविभक्तिक *a*. Having a case termination.

सविभ्रम, -सविलास *a*. Sportive, coquettish, wanton; जलपन्ति सार्धमन्येन पश्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः Pt. 1. 135.

सविलक्षम् *ind*. With shame or embarrassment.

सविशेष *a*. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (सविशेषम् and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; द्विरेफमाला सविशेषसङ्गा Ku. 1. 27; R. 16. 53.)

सविशेषक *a*. 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. **-कम्** A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

सविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. **-रम्** *ind.* In detail, *in extenso*.

सविस्मय *a.* 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. **-यम्** *ind.* With surprise.

सवीमन् *m.* [सू-ईमनिच् Uṇ. 4. 161] Source, birth.

सवृत्त *a.* Well-conducted.

सवृद्धिक *a.* Bearing interest.

सवेघम् Proximity.

सवेश *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सवेष्टन *a.* Having a turban.

सवैलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Unnatural, forced; affected. -2 Embarrassed; सवैलक्ष्यस्मितम् 'with a forced smile.'

सव्य *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand; सव्ये प्राचीनआवीती निवीती कण्ठसजने Ms. 2. 63. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary, backward, reverse; प्रदक्षिणं च सव्यं च ग्राममध्ये च नाचरेत् Mb. 12. 278. 7. -4 Right. -5 Dry, not sprinkled with ghee (अनभिघृत); सव्यशब्दो रूक्षे भाष्यते। सव्या वपा इत्यनभिघृततां दर्शयति ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36. **-व्यः** An epithet of Viṣṇu. **-व्यम्** *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. **-Comp.** **-अपसव्य** *a.* 1 left and right. -2 Wrong and right. **-इतर** *a.* right; सव्येतरेण स्फुरता तदक्ष्णा R. 14. 49. **-जानु** *n.* a mode of fighting (by using the left knee). **-बाहु** *n.* a mode of fighting with the left arm. **-साचिन्** *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in Mb.:— उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गाण्डीवस्य विकर्षणे। तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Māl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचरण *a.* Liable to inaccuracy.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvābhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनैकान्तिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. **-जम्** *ind.* Artfully, under a pretext.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रण *a.* 1 Wounded, sore. -2 Having a fault or flaw.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ठ, -सव्येष्ठः, सव्येष्ट्ट, सव्येष्ठातृ *m.* A charioteer.

सशब्द *a.* 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. **-ब्दम्** *ind.* With a loud noise; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः Bh. 2. 90.

सशल्कः A kind of fish; Ms. 5, 16.

सशल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. **-स्या** A variety of sun-flower.

सश्रुकः A believer in the existence of God.

सश् 1 U. (सश्चति-ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve; worship, honour. -3 To pervade; see सच्.

सश्मश्रु *a.* Bearded. *-f.* A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

सश्व् To go; L. D. B.

सस् 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child; नृपः ससत्त्वां महिषीममन्यत R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. **-त्त्वा** A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. **-हः** N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनम् Immolation.

ससंवित्क *a.* Sensible, having consciousness; ससंवित्कस्य कामेषु तथापि न रतिः क्षमा Bu. Ch. 4. 87.

ससंहार *a.* Having the means of restraint.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम *a.* Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. **-मम्** *ind.* 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्ज् See सञ्ज्.

सस्पृह *a.* Desirous, longing, eager. **-हम्** *ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित *a.* Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यम् [सस्-यत् Uṇ. 4. 119] 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवन्ति Pt. 5. 97; see शस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. **-Comp.** **-अद्, भक्षक** *a.* granivorous. **-इष्टिः** *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain; Ms. 4. 27. **-पालः** *a.* field-guarder. **-प्रद** *a.* fertile; क्षेम्यां सस्यप्रदां नित्यं पशुवृद्धिकरीमपि Ms. 7. 212. **-मञ्जरी** an ear of corn. **-मारिन्** *a.* destructive of grain. (*-m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. **-मालिन्** *a.* abounding in corn. **-वेदः** the science of agriculture. **-शूकम्** an awn of grain. **-संवरः** the Sāla tree.

सस्यक *a*. Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. **-कः** 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 The inner part of a cocoanut; L. D. B.

सस्वेद *a*. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired; सस्वेदरोमाञ्चितकम्पिताङ्गी जाता प्रियस्पर्शसुखेन वत्सा U. 3. 42. **-दा** A girl recently deflowered.

सह् I. 4 P. (सह्यति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 Ā. (सहते, epic Paras. also; सोढ; the स् of सह् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed for ढ्) 1 (*a*) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः Ku. 5.4; so दुःखम्, संतापम्, क्लेशम् &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (*b*) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 107; R. 14. 63. -2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 3; प्रियः प्रियायार्हसि देव सोढुम् Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait, be patient; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25; 15. 45. -4 To bear, support, bear up; क इदानीं सहकारमन्तरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत Ś. 3. -5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To be able (with inf.). -*Caus*. (साहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबन्धः साहयति Ś. 4. 16. -*Desid*. (सिसहिषते) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a*. [सहते सह्-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see असह; चरतस्तपस्तव वनेषु सहा न वयं निरूपयितुमस्य गतिम् Ki. 6. 36. -4 Overpowering, vanquishing. -5 Defying, equal to. -6 Exerting. **-हः** 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Śiva. **-हः, -हम्** Power, strength. **-हम्** A kind of salt; L. D. B.

सहक *a*. Patient, enduring.

सहन *a*. Bearing, enduring. **-नम्** 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. **-Comp.** **-शील** *a*. patient, forgiving.

सहित्रम् Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a*. [सह्-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नम् Ś. 2. 4; उत्पातिष्णू सहिष्णू च चेरतुः खरदूषणौ Bk. 5. 1. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तरुवत्सहिष्णुना रिपुरुन्मूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता, -त्वम् 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind*. 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.); शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तडित् प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33 -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तोदयौ सहैवासौ कुरुते नृपतिर्द्विषाम् Subhāṣ. (The following senses are given of this word :—साकल्य, सादृश्य, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समृद्धि, संबन्ध and सामर्थ्य.) **-Comp.** **-अध्ययनम्** 1 studying together; U. 2. -2 fellow-studentship. **-अध्यायिन्** *m*. a fellow-student. **-अपवाद** *a*. disagreeing. **-अर्थ** *a*. 1 having the same object. -2 synonymous. (**-र्थः**) the same or common object. **-अर्ध** *a*. together with a half. **-आलापः** conversation with. **-आसनम्** sitting on the same seat. **-आसिका** company, sitting together; समुद्रः सहासिकां यां सुमतिः प्रतीच्छति Rām. ch. 2. 85. **-उक्तिः** *f*. a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहार्थस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकम् K. P. 10; e. *g*. पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. **-उटजः** a hut made of leaves. **-उत्थायिन्** *a*. rising or conspiring together. **-उदरः** a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; जनन्यां संस्थितायां तु समं सर्वे सहोदराः Ms. 9. 92; सहोदरा कुङ्कुमकेसराणां भवन्ति नूनं कविताविलासाः Vikr. 1. 21. **-उपमा** a kind of Upamā. **-ऊढः, ऊढजः** the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law); या गर्भिणी संस्क्रियते ज्ञाताज्ञातापि वा सती। वोढुः स गर्भो भवति सहोढ इति चोच्यते॥ Ms. 9. 173. **-एकासनम्** see सहासनम्; Y. 2. 284. **-कर्तृ** *m*. a co-worker, assistant; तस्य कर्मानुरूपेण देयोंऽशः सहकर्तृभिः Ms. 8. 206. **-कारः** 1 co-operation. -2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमन्तरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत Ś. 3. °भञ्जिका a kind of game. **-कारिन्, -कृत्, कृत्वन्** *a*. co-operating. (*-m*.) a coadjutor, associate, colleague. **-कृत** *a*. co-operated with, assisted or aided by. **-क्रिया** simultaneous performance; स हि न्यायः संभूयकारिणां सहक्रियेति सर्वत्रैव ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 57. **-खट्वासनम्** sitting together on a bed; Ms. 8. 357; see सहैकासनम्. **-गमनम्** 1 accompanying. -2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. **-चर** *a*. accompanying, going or living with; यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सम् U. 3. 8. (**-रः**) 1 a companion, friend, associate; श्मशानिष्वाक्रीडा स्मरहर पिशाचाः सहचराः Śiva-mahimna 24. -2 a follower, servant. -3 a husband. -4 a surety. (**-री** *f*.) 1 a female companion. -2 a wife, mate; प्रेक्ष्य स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाय देहम् R. 9. 57. **-चरित** *a*. 1 accompanying, attending, associating with. -2 Congruent, homogeneous. **-चारः** 1 accompaniment. -2 agreement, harmony. -3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sadhya* (major term). -4 right course (opp. व्यभिचार). **-चारिन्** see सहचर. **-ज** *a*. 1 inborn, natural, innate; सहजं कर्म कौन्तेय सदोषमपि न त्यजेत् Bg. 18. 48; सहजामप्यपहाय धीरताम् R. 8. 43. -2 hereditary; सहजं किल यद्विनिन्दितं न खलु तत्कर्म विवर्जनीयम् Ś. 6. 1. (**-जः**) 1 a brother of whole blood; तृतीयो मे नप्ता रजनिचरनाथस्य सहजः Mv. 4. 7. -2 the natural state or disposition. °अरिः a natural enemy. °उदासीनः a born neutral °मित्रम् a natural friend. **-जात** *a*. 1 natural; see सहज. -2 born together, twin-born. **-जित्** *a*. victorious at once; स्वर्णेता सहजिद् बभ्रुरिति राजाभिधीयते Mb 3. 185. 28. **-दार** *a*. 1 with a wife. -2 married. **-देवः** N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Aśvins. He is regarded as the type of manly

beauty. -धर्मः same duties. °चारिन् *m.* a husband. °चारिणी 1 a lawful wife, one legally married (also सहधर्मिणी in this sense). -2 a fellow-worker. -पथिन् *m.*, -पन्थाः *m.*, *f.* a fellow-traveller. -पांशुक्रीडिन्, पांशुकिल *m* a friend from the earliest childhood. -भावः 1 companionship. -2 concomitance. -भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. -भू *a.* natural, innate; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -भोजनम् eating in company with friends. -मनस् *a.* with intelligence. -मरणम् see सहगमन. -मृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. -युध्वन् *m.* a brother in arms. -रक्षस् *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. -वसतिः, -वासः dwelling together; सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितोपदेशः Ś. 2. 3. -वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger. -वीर्यम् fresh butter. -संसर्गः carnal contact. -सेविन् *a.* having intercourse with. -स्थः a companion.

सहता, -त्वम् Union, association.

सहकार *a.* Having the sound ह; सहकारवृते समये सहकारणस्य के न सस्मार पदम्। सहकारमुपरि कान्तैः सह का रमणी पुरः सकलवर्णमपि ॥ Nalod. 2. 14.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. -षम् *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस् *a.* Powerful, mighty; भीष्मो हि देवः सहसः सहीयान् Bhāg. 11. 23. 48. -*m.* [सह्-असि] 1 The month called Mārgaśīrṣa; Śi. 6. 57; 16. 47; सहसि तत्र समृद्धिमुपागते Rām. ch. 4. 83; Bhāg. 12. 11. 41. -2 The winter season. -*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once; मातङ्गनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling. -Comp. -दृष्टः an adopted son.

सहसान *a.* [सह्-असानच् Uṇ. 2. 84] 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. -नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pauṣa; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26; इति विभाति विभावितशीतले सहसहस्यसहस्यथ मैथिली Rām. ch. 4. 84.

सहस्रम् [समानं हसति हस्-र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. -Comp. -अंशु, -अर्चिस्, -कर, -किरण, -दीधिति, -धामन्, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रश्मि *m.* the sun; तदण्डमभवद्धैमं सहस्रांशुसमप्रभम् Ms. 1. 9; तं चेत् सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् Ś. 7. 4; पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17; सहस्ररश्मेरिव यस्य दर्शनम् Śi. 1. 53. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. -2 vigilant. (-क्षः) 1 an epithet of Indra. -2 of Puruṣa; सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् Rv. 10. 90 1. -3 of Śiva. -4 of Viṣṇu. -अरः, -रम् a kind of cavity in the top of the head, resembling a lotus reversed (said to be the seat of the soul). -आननः N. of Viṣṇu. -अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. -अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. -काण्डा white Dūrvā grass. -कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. -गु *a.* possessing a thousand cows (epithet of the sun, also of Indra). -गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. -णी a leader of thousands (epithet of Brahman); विलक्ष्य दैत्यं भगवान् सहस्रणीः Bhāg. 3. 18. 21. -घातिन् *n.* a particular engine of war. -द *a.* liberal. (-दः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दृश्, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithets of Indra. -2 of Viṣṇu. -दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kārtavīrya. -धारः the discus of Viṣṇu. (-रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. -पत्रम् 1 a lotus; विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा इवासन् R. 7. 11. -2 the Sārasa bird. -पाद् *m.* 1 an epithet of Puruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 1. -2 of Śiva. -3 of Viṣṇu. -4 of Brahman. -पादः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 A kind of duck. -3 The sun; L. D. B. -बाहुः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. -2 of the demon Bāṇa. -3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -भक्तम् a particular festival at which thousands are treated. -भित् *m.* musk. -भुजः, -मौलिः *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -भुजा *f.* N. of Durgā. -मूर्ति *a.* appearing in a thousand forms. -मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Viṣṇu. -रुच् the sun.. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वदनः N. of Viṣṇu. -वीर्या Dūrvā grass. -वेधम् 1 sorrel -2 a kind of sour gruel. -वेधिन् *m.* musk. (-*n.*) asa-fœtida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. -शिरस्, शीर्षन्, शीर्ष *a.* thousand-headed (epithet of Viṣṇu); सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः Rv. 10. 90. 1; सहस्रशीर्षापि ततो गरुत्मता Bhāg. 4. 1 1. -श्रवणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -हर्यश्वः the car of Indra. -हस्तः an epithet of Śiva.

सहस्रक *a.* Amounting to a thousand.

सहस्रतय *a.* (-यी *f.*) Thousandfold. -यम् A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्ये किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करम् U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् *ind.* By thousands; तत्र मल्लाः समापेतुर्दिग्भ्यो राजन् सहस्रशः Mb. 4. 13. 15.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); क्षत्रियं तु सहस्रिणम् Ms. 8. 376. -*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्वत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह् एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्यं राजत्वं चक्रमेकं न वर्तते Kau. A. 1. 7; सहायसाध्याः

प्रदिशन्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. Me. 11. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5 The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Śiva. -Comp. -अर्थम् *ind.* for the sake of company; नामुत्र हि सहायार्थं पिता माता च तिष्ठतः Ms. 4. 239.

सहायता, -त्वम् 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वमावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायनम् Fellowship, company; नाना चित्राः कथाश्चान्या विश्वामित्रसहायने Rām. 1. 3. 11.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted; नरस्त्वं पूर्वदेहे वै नारायणसहायवान् Mb. 3. 40. 1.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहार्द *a.* Affectionate.

सहाव *a.* Employing amorous gestures, wanton.

सहित *a.* 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाभिसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endured. -3 (In astr.) Being in conjunction with. -तम् A bow weighing 300 Palas. -तम् *ind.* Together with, with.

सहितृ *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिम *a.* Icy cold.

सहुरिः [सह्-उरिन् Uṇ. 2. 70] The sun. *-f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यन्ये सहृदयधुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृल्लेख *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -खम् Questionable food.

सहृष्कम् *ind.* With a thrill.

सहेतु *a.* Well-founded, reasonable.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोढः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession; (चौरं) सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेदविचारयन् Ms. 9. 270.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghāta at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोऽप्यासीत् सह्यलग्न इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यम् 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of the river Kāverī.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. -2 Of Pārvatī.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (पोतवणिक्); यथा समुद्रेऽपि च पोतभङ्गे सांयात्रिको वाञ्छति तर्तुमेव Pt. 1. 316; सांयात्रिकाननेकांश्च कृतद्वीपान्तराश्रयान् Śiva B. 30. 3. -कम् 1 Any vehicle. -2 The morning dawn.

सांयुगीन *a.* [संयुगे साधुः ख] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30; also सांयुग in this sense. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणम् [cf. P. III. 3. 44; V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11; सांराविणं न कर्तव्यं यावन्नायाति दर्शनम् Bk. 7. 43; N. 19. 29.

सांवत्सर (-री *f.*), **सांवत्सरिक** (-की *f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. -रः, -रकः, -रिकः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker. -3 A lunar month. -4 Black rice.

सांवर्तक *a.* Relating to or appearing at the dissolution of the universe; लोकानामभवे युक्तं सांवर्तकमिवानलम् Rām. 3. 65. 1; Bhāg. 10. 25. 2. -कः the fire at the प्रलयकाल; दह्यमानाः प्रजाः सर्वाः सांवर्तकममंसत Bhāg. 1. 7. 31.

सांवादिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. -कः 1 A disputant. -2 A logician.

सांवास्यकम् Dwelling together.

सांविज्ञायिक *a.* Conventional (as opposed to यौगिक); किं सांविज्ञायिकः स्विष्टकृच्छब्दः उत स्विष्टं करोतीति एतेन गुणेन प्रवृत्त इति गौणो न रूढः ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 34.

सांवित्तिक *a.* Subjective.

सांवृत्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. -कम् A doubtful or dangerous deed; न हि सांशयिकं कुर्यादित्युवाच बृहस्पतिः Pt. 3. 12.

सांसर्गिक *a.* Resulting from contact, contagious.

सांसारिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent; एवं सांसिद्धिके लोके किमर्थमनुशोचसि Mb. 11. 2. 7. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous; परस्परभयादेके पापाः पापं न कुर्वते। एवं सांसिद्धिके लोके सर्वं दण्डे प्रतिष्ठितम्॥ Mb. 12. 15. 6. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. नैमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांसिद्ध्यम् Perfect attainment; सांसिद्ध्यमक्ष्णोस्तव दर्शनान्नः Bhāg. 3. 21. 13.

सांसृष्टिक *a.* Immediately connected, direct.

सांस्कारिक *a.* Relating to rites.

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्राविणम् A general flow or stream.

सांहत्यम् Connection, union.

सांहननिक *a.* (–की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकम् A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् *ind.* With, together with (with instr.); श्रान्ती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानाननाम्बुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. –2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकमेधीयन्यायः The rule according to which an ectype (विकृति) sets aside a detail of its archetype (प्रकृतिधर्म) if it conflicts with some detail (धर्म) which is expressly enjoined with reference to it. This is discussed and established by Jaimini and Śabara in MS. 5. 1. 19-22.

साकल्यम् Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; यो यदैषां गुणो देहे साकल्येनातिरिच्यते Ms. 12. 25.)

साकल्यक *a.* Sick, unwell.

साकाङ्क्ष *a.* 1 Desirous. –2 Having significance. –3 Requiring a complement.

साकार *a.* 1 Having a definite shape or figure. –2 Beautiful. –Comp. –ज्ञानवादः the doctrine that ideas consist of forms or images.

साकुल *a.* Perplexed, bewildered.

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितम् Gīt. 2; साकूतं वचनम् &c. –2 Intentional. –3 Amorous, wanton. –तम् *ind.* 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्ण्य. –2 Amorously. –3 Feelingly, pathetically. –4 Attentively. –Comp. –स्मित, –हसित *n.* a significant smile, wanton glance.

साकेतम् N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेतनार्योऽञ्जलिभिः प्रणेमुः R. 14. 13; 13. 79; 18. 36; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतम् Mbh. –ताः (*m.* pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. –कम् = साकेतम्.

साक्तुकम् A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). –कः Barley.

साक्ष *a.* 1 Having eyes; यथा साक्षः पुरुषः परेण चेष्टीयेत नूनमक्षिभ्यां न पश्यतीति गम्यते ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 31. –2 Having the seeds.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. –2 In person, actually in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वम् Ś. 6. 15; 1. 6. –3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात् प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Mal. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 1 to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. –2 to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयः U. 7. –3 To experience a result of or reward for; साक्षात्कृतं मे परिबर्हणं हि Bhāg. 5. 5. 27; 10. 22. 20.) –Comp. –करणम् 1 causing to be visibly present. –2 making evident to the senses. –3 intuitive perception. –कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge. –क्रिया 1 intuitive perception. –2 realization.

साक्षिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् द्रष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. –2 Attesting, testifying. –*m.* 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेष्वपि Ku. 5. 60; साक्षित्वमस्य पुरुषस्य Sāṁkhya K. 19; Ms. 8. 18. –2 The Supreme Being. –3 (In phil.) The Ego. –Comp. –द्वैधम् divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. –परीक्षा examination of a witness. –प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. –भावित *a.* borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यम् 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. –2 Attestation.

साक्षर *a.* Eloquent.

साक्षिप्तम् *ind.* Thoughtlessly.

साक्षेप *a.* 1 Taunting, abusive. –2 Partial (पक्षपातिन्); पाण्डवेयेषु साक्षेपं द्रोणं जानाति ते सुतः Mb. 7. 12. 30.

साखिल्यम् Friendship.

साखेय *a.* (–यी *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. –2 Friendly, amicable; P. IV. 2. 80.

साख्यम् Friendship.

सागम *a.* Legitimate.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. –2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. –3 A kind of deer. –4 N. of Bhagīratha; शंकरस्य जटाजूटाद् भ्रष्टां सागरतेजसा Rām. 2. 50. 25. –Comp. –अनुकूल *a.* situated along the seacoast. –अन्त *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. –अम्बरा, नेमिः, मेखला the earth. –आलयः N. of Varuṇa. –आवर्तः an island or bay of the sea; स मया सागरावर्ते दृष्ट आसीत् परीप्सता Mb. 3. 14. 19 (com. सागरस्य आसमन्ताद्वर्तो वर्तनं यस्मिन् सागरद्वीपे इत्यर्थः) –उत्थम् sea-salt. –गमा, –गा 1 a river; दिवि वा सागरगमास्तेन वो मानयाम्यहम् Mb. 13. 146. 23. –2 the Ganges. –गामिनी a river. –नेमिः (मी) the earth. –प्लवनम् navigating (the ocean). –मेखला the earth. –सुता N. of Lakṣmī; मनोवृत्तिस्ताक्ष्यों मतिरियमथो सागरसुता Viṣṇu-mahimna S. 24. –सूनुः the moon.

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. –2 Taking the sacred fire; सामयोऽनमयश्चैव सशिष्यगणबान्धवाः Mb. 3. 1. 44.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining, or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire. **-कः** A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साग्र *a.* 1 Entire; तेषां तु युद्धमानानां साग्रः संवत्सरो गतः Rām. 7. 23. 9. -2 With a surplus, more than. **-ग्रम्** *ind.* For a longer period, for a whole life.

सांकथिक *a.* Excellent in conversation.

सांकथ्यम् Talk, conversation.

सांकर्यम् Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (-ली *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यम्, -श्या N. of the capital of Kuśadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकूजितम् Loud commingled twittering; सांकूजितं पक्षिगणः करोति Rām. ch. 6. 21.

सांकेतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

सांकेत्यम् 1 Agreement; पाखण्डदेवताः कङ्कगृध्रबकवटप्राया आर्यसमयपरिहृताः साङ्केत्येनाभिधत्ते Bhāg. 5. 14. 29. -2 Appointment, assignment (with beloved person); अहो मयात्मा परितापितो वृथा साङ्केत्यवृत्त्यातिविगर्हवार्तया Bhāg. 11. 8. 32.

सांक्षेपिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्वृत्तम् अण्] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणम् Mb. **-ख्यः, -ख्यम्** N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twentyfive *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, *i.e.* the *Puruṣa* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called Prakṛiti q.v., while the *Puruṣa* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedanta affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितम् K. **-ख्यः** 1 A follower of the Sāṁkhya philosophy; ज्ञानयोगेन सांख्यानां कर्मयोगेण योगिनाम् Bg. 3. 3; 5. 5. -2 An epithet of Śiva. **-Comp. -कारिका** N. of a collection of 72 verses by Īśvara-Krishṇa. **-प्रसादः, -मुख्यः** epithets of Śiva.

साङ्ग *a.* [सहाङ्गैन अङ्गैर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *aṅgas* or auxiliary members. -4 Concluded, finished. **-Comp. -उपाङ्ग** *a.* (the Vedas) with the अङ्ग्s and उपाङ्ग्s.

सांगतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. **-कः** 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer; नैकग्रामीणमतिथिं विप्रं साङ्गतिकं तथा Ms. 3. 103. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगत्यम् Meeting, intercourse with; त्वत्सांगत्यसुखस्य नास्मि विषयस्तत् किं वृथा व्याहृतैः Mv. 5. 49.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; एष साङ्ग्रामिको न्याय एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. **-कः** A general, commander. **-कम्** Implements of war; सर्वसाङ्ग्रामिकोपेतम् Bhāg. 8. 10. 17. **-Comp. -गुणः** the martial qualities of a king (*i. e.* शक्ति, षाड्गुण्य and अस्त्राद्यभ्यास). **-परिच्छदः** implements of war.

सांग्राहिक *a.* Constipating; Charaka.

सांघातिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साचार *a.* 1 Well-behaved. -2 Well-conducted.

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयन्ती Ki. 9. 44; 10. 57. **-Comp. -वाटिका** the white-flowered hog-weed. **-विलोकितम्** a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साचीकरोत्याननम् M. 4. 14.)

साचीन *a.* Approaching sideways.

साचिव्यम् 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration; अनभिज्ञश्च साचिव्यं गमितः केन हेतुना Mb. 13. 163. 7. -3 Friendship; assistance; तस्य मे कुरु साचिव्यं तस्य भार्यापहारणे Rām. 3. 31. 41. **-Comp. -आक्षेपः** (in rhet.) an objection under the form of assent; साचिव्याक्षेप एवैष यदत्र प्रतिषिध्यते। प्रियप्रयाणं साचिव्यं कुर्वत्येवानुरक्तया'॥ Kāv. 2. 146.

साजात्यम् 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind; साजात्यशङ्कयाऽमी न त्वां निघ्नन्ति निर्दयाः काकाः Bv. 1. 25. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

साञ्जनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with (as with water); Pt. 1. -4 Rumbling (as clouds). **-पम्** *ind.* 1 Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति. -2 Angrily, furiously.

साण्ड *a.* Uncastrated.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात् कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात् कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाच्च वसुधां ससागराम् R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Śi. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -तम् Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यम् Continuity, permanence; सातत्येनैव चेतोविषयमवतरत् पातु पीताम्बरस्य Viṣṇupāda. S. 21.

सातला 1 See सप्तला. -2 A soap-tree (Mar. शिकेकाई).

सातवाहनः N. of king Śālivāhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातिशय *a.* Excessive, excellent; ज्वालाश्रियं सातिशयां दधन्ति Bk. 2. 2.

सातिना A black variety of skin (चर्मजाति); Kau. A. 2. 11.

सातीनः, -सातीनकः, -सातीलकः Pease.

सात्मीभावः Conduciveness.

सात्म्य *a.* Wholesome, agreeable to nature. -त्म्यः 1 Suitablenes. -2 Habit, habitation, diet. -त्म्यम् = सरूपता q. v.; नृपाश्चैद्यादयः सात्म्यं हरेस्तच्चिन्तया ययुः Bhāg. 7. 10. 40.

सात्त्विक *a.* (-की *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12; 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमाचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight: स्तम्भः स्वेदोऽथ रोमाञ्चः स्वरभङ्गोऽथ वेपथुः । वैवर्ण्यमश्रुप्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 N. of Brahman. -4 An autumn night. -कम् An oblation (without pouring water). -की N. of Durgā.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛiṣṇa, and took part with the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, -सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kṛiṣṇa &c.); सूत जानासि भद्रं ते भगवान् सात्वतां पतिः Bhāg. 1. 1. 12. -2 A man of the Yādava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu; Mb. 14. 52. 49. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The son of an outcast Vaiśya; Ms. 10. 23. -ताः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people; सुचिरं सह सर्वसात्वतैर्भव विश्वस्तविलासिनीजनः Śi. 16. 14. -*a.* 1 Belonging to सात्वत, Vaiṣṇava; तन्त्रं सात्वतमाचष्ट नैष्कर्म्यं कर्मणां यतः Bhāg. 1. 3. 8. -2 A devotee (भक्त); सदोऽन्तर्हृदये नित्यं मुनिभिः सात्वतैर्वृतः A. Rām. 1. 2. 17. -3 Belonging to Pāncharātra; सात्वतं विधिमास्थाय Mb. 12. 335. 19.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of Śiśupāla; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Śi. 2. 11.

सादः [सद्-घञ्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरुसादमतिवेपथुमत् Śi. 9. 77. -3 Leaness, thinness, emaciation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनम् 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying; क्रोधलोभौ भयं दर्प एतेषां सादनाच्छुचिः Mb. 12. 213. 1. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling; तस्मात्त्वां पूर्वमेवाहं नेताऽद्य यमसादनम् Mb. 3. 39. 10. -नी 1 Exhaustion, decay, fatigue. -2 The plant कटुकी.

सादिः [सद्-इण् Uṇ. 4. 136] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted; प्रसेहिरे सादयितुं न सादिताः Ki. 14. 57. -4 Destroyed, exterminated; समासदत् सादितदैत्यसंपदः Śi. 1. 11. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन् *a.* [सद्-णिनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -3 Any one sitting or riding on; प्रतिप्रहाराक्षममश्वसादी R. 7. 47. -*m.* 1 A horseman; ततो रथद्विपभटसादिनायकैः करालया परिवृत आत्मसेनया Bhāg. 10. 71. 14. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer; ततो वररथारूढाः कुमाराः सादिभिः सह Mb. 1. 138. 8.

सादृश्यम् 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सन्ति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि Ś. 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुङ्क्ते Ku. 5. 35; 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 87.

साद्य *a.* New; मौलसाद्यसुभेदाभ्यां सारासारं पुनर्द्विधा Śukra 4. 870.

साद्यन्त *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (-स्की *f.*) 1 Quick, instantaneous. -2 Resulting, taking place immediately (सद्यःफल); चत्वार्याहु महाराज साद्यस्कानि बृहस्पतिः (पृच्छते) Mb. 5. 33. 71. -3 New, fresh; कार्यक्षमश्च प्राचीनः साद्यस्कः कति विद्यते Śukra. 2. 92.

साद्यस्कः (also साद्यस्क्रः) A particular sacrifice; षड् साद्यस्काः सर्ववेदेषु दृष्टाः Mb. 3. 134. 13.

साध् I. 5 P. (साध्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्यति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेप्सितम् N. 2. 62; यावद्यते साधयितुं तदर्थम् R. 5. 25; Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; किं तत्साध्यं यदुभये साधयेयुर्न संगताः R. 17. 38; Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; साधयस्व पितामहम् Mb. 6. 108. 60; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पाण्डवाः। शक्याः साधयितुम् Mb. -6 To kill, destroy; सुग्रीवान्तकमासेदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिम् Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; Ś. 1. 7; प्रायेण ण्यन्तकः साधिर्गमेरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक *a.* [साध्-ण्वुल्, सिध्-णिच् ण्वुल् साधादेशः वा Tv.] (-धका or -धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective; त्वं सर्वतोगामि च साधकं च Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. -6 Conclusive. -कः 1 A magician. -2 One possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Māl. 5.1. -का N. of Durgā.

साधन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [साध् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Accomplishing, effecting &c. -2 Procuring. -3 Conjuring up (a spirit). -4 Denoting, expresssive of. -नम् 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing, as in स्वार्थसाधनम्. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; असाधना अपि प्राज्ञा बुद्धिमन्तो बहुश्रुताः। साधयन्त्याशु कार्याणि Pt. 2.1; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् Ku. 5. 33,52; R. 1. 19; 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent; कुठारः छिदिक्रियासाधनम् -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof; व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत् सपक्षे स्थितिं। व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत् साधनं सिद्धये॥ Mu. 5.10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying; फलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनम् Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -35 Proof, argument. -36 Conflict, battle. -37 (In gram.) Instrument, agent. -38 Making ready, preparation. -39 Gain, acquisition. -40 Calculation. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः Superintendent or captain of the military forces. -अर्ह *a.* worthy of being proved or accomplished. -क्रिया 1 a finite verb. -2 an action connected with a *Kāraka.* -क्षम *a.* admitting proof. -निर्देशः production of proof. -पत्रम् a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वम् 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Śi. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection. -3 The being a proof or argument; Kull. on Ms. 8. 56.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधनीकृ 8 P. To employ as a means for.

साधनीभू 1 P. To become a means.

साधनीय *a.* 1 Useful for accomplishing a task; मांसान्योत्रावलेप्यानि साधनीयानि देवताः Bk. 5. 14. -2 To be formed (as words). -3 To be acquired (as knowledge).

साधिका A skilful or accomplished woman.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य *a.* [साध्-णिच् यत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयताम् H. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated; आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत् साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; स च त्वदेकेषुनिपातसाध्यः Ku. 3. 15; चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. -ध्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; साध्यानां च गणं सूक्ष्मम् Ms. 1. 22; विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः Ms. 3. 195; Mb. 1. 1.

35. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. -ध्यम् 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं ... &c.; यत् साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -5 Silver. -Comp. -अभावः the absence of the major term. -ऋषिः an epithet of Śiva. -पक्षः the plaint in a law-suit. -व्यापक a. (in logic) invariably inherent in that which is to be proved. -समः an assertion identical with the point to be proved. -साधनम् effecting what has to be done. -सिद्धिः f. 1 accomplishment. -2 conclusion. °पादः judgment, decision.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकम् that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् m. The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. -n. That which contains the साध्य or the major term.

साध्वन्तः [Uṇ. 3. 128 com.] A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्मिक a. One of the same faith or religion.

साधर्म्यम् 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पदमं लोकपालानामूचुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; इदं ज्ञानमुपाश्रित्य मम साधर्म्यमागताः Bg. 14. 2; Bhāṣā P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion. -Comp. -समः (in Nyāya) a sham objection.

साधारण a. (-णा or -णी f.) 1 Common (to two or more), joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः Ś. 3; साधारणो भूषणभूष्यभावः Ku. 1. 42; R. 16. 5; V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Aśvad. 10. -3 General, universal; यत्सप्तान्नानि मेधया तपसाजनयत् पिता। एकमस्य साधारणम् Bri. Up. 1. 5. 1. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कण्ठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि Ś. 4; वीज्यते स हि संसुप्तः श्वाससाधारणानिलैः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक q. v. -7 Occupying a middle position, mean. -णम् 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. -देशः a wild marshy country. -धनम् joint property. -धर्मः 1 a common or universal duty; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः। दमः क्षमार्जवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः॥). -2 the common duty of procreation; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः संतानार्थं च मानवाः। तस्मात् साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतौ पत्न्या सहोदितः॥). -पक्षः 1 common party. -2 the mean. -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता, -त्वम् 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide; केन बान्धवेन साधारणीकरोति दुःखम् K.

साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधारण्यम् 1 Commonness; see साधारणता. -2 Equalness, analogy.

साधिका A deep or profound sleep (सुषुप्ति).

साधु a. (-धु or -ध्वी f.; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उन्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यत् साधु न चित्रे स्यात् क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा Ś. 6. 13; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानम् 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (a) Kind, well-disposed; तदीयमाक्रन्दितमार्तसाधोः R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽर्हसि क्षन्तुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well-born, of noble decent. -धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; प्रत्यर्पयिष्यत्यनघां स साधुः R. 13. 65; 2. 62; एभिः साधो हृदयनिहितैर्लक्षणैर्लक्षयेथाः Me. 82. -2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhāṣ. -3 A merchant; a jeweller; मुकुटे रोपितः काचश्चरणाभरणे मणिः। न हि दोषो मणेरस्ति किं तु साधोरविज्ञता H. 2. 72. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. -n. 1 The good; तयोः श्रेय आददानस्य साधु भवति Kaṭh. 2.1. -2 A good act or thing. -ind. 1 Well, well-done, very nice, bravo; साधु गीतम् Ś. 1; साधु रे पिङ्गल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. -कारिन् a. skilled, clever. -कृत a. well-done. -कृत्यम् compensation, requital. -ज a. noble, of a noble family. -जात a. beautiful. -दर्शन a. 1 good-looking. -2 thoughtful, prudent. -देवी a mother-in-law. -धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. -पुष्पम् a land-growing lotus; L. D. B. -फल a. having good results. -भावः kindness. -मत a. highly thought of or prized. -मात्रा the right measure. -वादः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; सिद्धा माल्यैः साधुवादैर्द्वैयेऽपि (आकिरन्ति) Śi. 18. 55. -वाहः, -वाहिन् m. a well-trained horse. -वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. -वृत्त a. 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85 (where the next sense is also intended). -2 well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तम्) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति. -शील a. virtuous, righteous; यः सप्तवर्षाणि जुहोति तार्क्ष्य हव्यं त्वग्नौ नियतः साधुशीलः Mb. 3. 186. 16. -शुक्ल a. quite white. -संमत a. approved by the good. -सिद्ध a. quite finished, perfect.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection; विहाय हा सर्वगुणपर्वनायकं त्वया धृतः किं नरसाधिमभ्रमः N. 9. 44.

साधिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (super. of साधु or बाढ q. v.).

साधीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवम् Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or बाढ q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता, -त्वम् Goodness, purity, chastity &c.; यथा जीर्णा तथा वाचां साधुत्वे दुर्जनो जनः U. 1. 5; सत्संगाद्भवति हि साधुता खलानाम् Subhāṣ.

साधुकः N. of a mixed caste; L. D. B.

साधुमत् 1 Good. -2 Happy; देवानां प्रतिपत्तिश्च सत्यं साधुमता सताम् Mb. 5. 191. 11.

साधृतम् 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसम् 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35; 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation; प्रत्युज्जग्मू रथैर्हृष्टाः प्रणयागतसाध्वसाः Bhāg. 1. 11. 19; 10. 29. 20.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानन्द *a.* Happy, delighted. **-न्दम्** *ind.* Joyfully, delightfully; सानन्दं नन्दिहस्ताहतमुरज...... Māl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानाथ्यम् Assistance, aid; Dk. 2. 8.

सानिका, -सानियिका, -सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु *m., n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; सानूनि गन्धः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood; आसीद् विशालोत्तमसानुलक्ष्म्या पयोदपङ्क्त्येव परीतपार्श्वम् Bu. Ch. 1. 2. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

सानुक *a.* Elevated, arrogant.

सानुमत् *m.* A mountain; द्रुमसानुमतां किमन्तरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90. **-ती** N. of an Apsaras; Ś. 6.

सानुकम्पः *a.* Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

सानुकूल्यम् Favour, assistance.

सानुक्रोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.

सानुग *a.* With followers; सानुगेभ्यो बलिं हरेत् Ms. 3.87.

सानुतर्षम् *ind.* Through thirst.

सानुनय *a.* Courteous, civil.

सानुनासिक 1 Nasalized. -2 Singing through the nose.

सानुबन्ध *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous; सानुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64. -2 Having consequences. -3 Together with belongings.

सानुराग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

सानूकर्ष *a.* Having axle-beams; रथाः सानूकर्षाः कृतपरिकरा योधपुरुषाः Pañcharātram 2. 7 (com. रथस्य अधोधारणदारु अनूकर्षाख्यं तद्युक्ताः).

सान्तपनम् A kind of rigid penance; cf. गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं दधि सर्पिः कुशोदकम्। एकरात्रोपवासश्च कृच्छ्रं सान्तपनं स्मृतम्॥ Ms. 11. 212.

सान्तर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture. -3 Not steadfast or firm; सान्तरं तु प्रतिज्ञाते राज्ञो द्रोणेन निग्रहे Mb. 7. 12. 29.

सान्तराल *a.* 1 Having an interval. -2 Together with the mixed caste; वर्णानां सान्तरालानाम् Ms. 2. 18.

सान्तानिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -4 Desirous of offspring; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति Bhāg. 9. 14. 9. -5 Desirous of marriage; Ms. 11. 1 (com.). **-कः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue. -2 (pl.) N. of particular worlds.

सान्त्व् 10 U. (सान्त्वयति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; ताः सान्त्वयन्ती भरतप्रतीक्षा तं बन्धुता न्यक्षिपदाशु तैले Bk. 3. 23.

सान्त्वः, सान्त्वा, सान्त्वम्, सान्त्वनम्, -ना [सान्त्व् अच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means; Kau. A. 2. 10; सान्त्वं हि नाम दुर्विनीतानामौषधम् Pañcharātram 1; बबन्ध सान्त्वेन फलेन चैतान् Bu. Ch. 2. 42; चतुर्योपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Śi. 2. 54; न संरम्भेण सिध्यन्ति सर्वेऽर्थाः सान्त्वया यथा Bhāg. 8. 6. 24; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words; सान्त्वं बभाषे न च नार्थवद् यत् Bu. Ch. 2. 38. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सान्दीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Viṣṇu-Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Kriṣṇa and Balarāma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Pañchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Kriṣṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father.]

सांदृष्टिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -2 Evident, undeniable. **-कम्** Immediate consequence.

सान्द्र *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सान्द्रसुधासवर्णा Śi. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Ṛs. 1. 20. -3

Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much; सान्द्रानन्दक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्रवेणाव-सिक्तः U. 6. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यात्तान्तराः सान्द्रकुतूहलानाम् R. 7. 11; Śi. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. -न्द्रम् 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. -कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity. -स्पर्श a. soft to the touch.

सान्द्रीकृत a. 1 Made thick or dense. -2 Increased, strengthened.

सांध a. Situated at the point of contact.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (-ध्यी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 38; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Śi. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक, -सांनाहिक a. (-की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour; सांनाहिको यदा राजन् राजन्योऽथ पशुः शुचिः Bhāg. 9. 7. 14. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; शैलकटकतटभिन्नरवः प्रणनाद सांनहनिकोऽस्य वारिजः Śi. 15. 72; अकृतार्थश्च भीतश्च न च सांनाहिको हतः Mb. 7. 71. 11. -कः An armour-bearer.

सांनाहुक a. Fit for wearing arms; Ait. Br. 7. 14.

सांनाय्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; पाय्य-सांनाय्य-निकाय्य-धाय्याः मानहविर्निवाससामिधेनीषु P. III. 1. 29; quoted by Śabara on MS. 5. 3. 5); Śi. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यम् 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामलेन्दुसांनिध्यतः Mal. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance; परिकल्पितसांनिध्या काले काले च बन्दिषु R. 4. 6; 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (-की f.) [संनिपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; वीर्यवन्त्यौषधानीव विकारे सांनिपातिके Ku. 2. 48; भिषजां सांनिपातिके कर्मणि व्यज्यते प्रज्ञा Pt. 1. 127. -Comp. -कर्मन् the treatment of the above illness.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. 1 Hereditary. -2 Along with family or descendants; स जीवन्नेव शूद्रत्वमाशु गच्छति सान्वयः Ms. 2. 168. -3 Of kin, related to; अवहार्यो भवेच्चैव सान्वयः षट्शतं दमम् 8. 198. -4 Significant; Dk. -5 Having the same business; Bhāg.

सापत्न a. (-त्नी f.) 1 Based on rivalry. -2 Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -त्नाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्नकम् Rivalry, enmity, also सापत्न्यकम्.

सापत्न्यम् 1 The state or condition of a rival wife; सापत्न्यं क्षितिसुतविद्विषो महिष्यः. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity; तथापि देवाः सापत्न्यान्नोपेक्ष्या इति मन्महे Bhāg. 10. 4. 37. -त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy. -3 A half brother.

सापत्य a. 1 Having progeny. -2 Accompanied by children. -त्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 A half brother; see सापत्न्यः.

सापदेशम् ind. Under a pretence.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal; U. 2. -दम् ind. Censuringly, reproachfully.

सापवादक a. Liable to exception.

सापाश्रयम् A house with an open gallery at the back.

सापिण्ड्यम् Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापीड a. Discharging a stream of water.

सापेक्ष a. 1 Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.). -2 Favourable, partial; सुकेशं प्रति सापेक्षः प्राह देवगणान् प्रभुः Rām. 7. 6. 9.

साप्तपद a. (-दी f.), **साप्तपदीन** a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); सतां साप्तपदं मैत्रमित्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43; 4. 103. -दम्, -दीनम् 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (-षी f.) Extending to or including seven generations; पितॄणां तस्य तृप्तिः स्याच्छाश्वती साप्तपौरुषी Ms. 3. 146.

साफल्यम् 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध a. Disordered, deranged; प्रियायाः साबाधं तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदम् Ś. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grapes.

साभाव्यम् Identity of nature.

साभिनयम् *ind.* With dramatic gesture.

साभिनिवेश *a.* Attended with a great predilection for anything.

साभ्यसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

साम *a.* Undigested, crude; Charaka.

सामम् Likeness, similarity. -Comp. -स्थ्यम् comfort, ease, welfare.

सामकम् The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे ङीषि यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; इतीयं सामग्री भवति हरभक्तिं स्पृहयताम् Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यम् 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; पञ्चशरो' भावरसानां सामग्र्यात् Dk. 2. 2. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects. -5 Welfare (क्षेम); अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे Ram. 3. 57. 20.

सामञ्जस्यम् 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमञ्जस. -2 Accuracy, correctness; एकस्यां हि चितौ षष्ठीशब्दो न सामञ्जस्येन स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 14.

सामन् *n.* [सो-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upayas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामदण्डौ प्रशंसन्ति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means; pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; यो दुर्बलो ह्यण्वपि याच्यमानो बलीयसा यच्छति नैव साम्ना Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वाम् R. 10. 21; बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां गायत्री छन्दसामहम् Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda; सस्तोभस्वरकालाभ्यासविकारायां हिङ्कारप्रणवप्रस्तावोद्गीथप्रतिहारोपद्रवनिधनवत्यामृचि गीतौ सामशब्दोऽभियुक्तैरुपचर्यते ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1; स्तोमादिविशिष्टा ऋक् साम ibid. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -8 Voice, sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोकेऽभिधीयते। सुसामा देवदत्त इति सुस्वरो देवदत्त इति। स्वरो घोषो नाद इति समानार्थाः। स सामशब्देनोच्यते। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7; त्रिःसामा हन्यतामेषा दुन्दुभिः शत्रुभीषणा Mb. 3. 20. 10. -9 A particular kind of sacred text or verse from the Vedas; प्रस्तौता साम प्रस्तौति; Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 28. -साम्ना *ind.* Willingly, gladly; तत्र स्म गाथा गायन्ति साम्ना परमवल्गुना Mb. 3. 43. 28. -Comp. -उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -कलम् *ind.* in a friendly tone. -गः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda. -गर्भः, -गायनः N. of Viṣṇu. -ज, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. -2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; नानाविधाविष्कृतसामजस्वरः Śi. 12. 11; दन्ता दन्तैराहताः सामजानां भङ्गं जग्मुर्न स्वयं सामजाताः 18. 33. -प्रधान *a.* perfectly kind or friendly. -योनिः 1 Brahman. -2 an elephant; सुरद्विपानामिव सामयोनिर्भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Śi. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -विद् see सामवेदिन्; Udgāta; साम सामविदसङ्गमुज्जगौ Śi. 14. 21. -विधानम् the employment of Sāmans (for religious purposes). -वेदः the third of the four Vedas. -वेदिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Sāmaveda. -वेदीयः a Chhāndoga priest.

सामक *a.* Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

सामन *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामन्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Sāmaveda; ऋग्यजुषमधीयानान् सामन्यांश्च समर्चयन् Bk. 4. 9. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामन् *n.* Likeness, similarity; वर्णः स्वरः। मात्रा बलम्। साम संतानः। T. Up. 2. 1; Bṛi. Up. 1. 6. 1.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामन्त *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour; राष्ट्रेषु रक्षाधिकृतान् सामन्तांश्चैव चोदितान् Ms. 9. 272. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामन्तमौलिमणिरञ्जितपादपीठम् V. 3. 19; R. 5. 28; 6. 33. -4 A prince with a revenue of 3 lacs Karṣa; सामन्तः स नृपः प्रोक्तो यावल्लक्षत्रयावधि Śukra. 1. 83. -5 A leader, general. -तम् Neighbourhood. -Comp. -चक्रम् a circle of neighbouring princes. -प्रत्ययः the evidence of near neighbours; सामन्तप्रत्ययो ज्ञेयः सीमासेतुविनिर्णयः Ms. 8. 262. -वासिन् a neighbour; ग्रामाः सामन्तवासिनः Ms. 8. 258.

सामयाचारिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रम् N. of certain Sūtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समय-ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; किमसामयिकं वितन्वता मनसः क्षोभमुपात्तरंहसः Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -कः Time, period. -Comp. -अभावः temporary non-existence.

सामरिक *a.* Warlike, martial.

सामर्थ्यम् 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength; निन्दन्तस्तव सामर्थ्यं ततो दुःखतरं नु किम् Bg. 2. 36. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest,

advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् , सामर्थ्ययोगात् ' by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of '.)

सामर्ष *a.* Indignant, wrathful.

सामवायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection; P. IV. 4. 43. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -3 (An अङ्ग) that subserves the purpose of the principal act directly; आरादुपकारकेभ्यः सामवायिकानि गरीयांसि ŚB. on MS. 10. 4. 38; (see संनिपत्योपकारक), also 10. 1. 23. -कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामस्तम् Science of word-composition.

सामाजिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समाजः सभावेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly; P. IV. 4.43. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगादेवात्रभवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Mal. 1.

सामानग्रामिक, सामानदेशिक Belonging to the same village, coming from the same village.

सामानाधिकरण्यम् 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामानिक *a.* Of equal rank or dignity.

सामान्य *a.* [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general; सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वम् Ku. 7. 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत् पशुभिर्नराणाम् Subhās; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया Ś. 4. 17. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole. -न्यम् 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; नित्यमेकमनेकसमवेतं सामान्यम् Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थान्तरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa: -प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया । ऐकात्म्यं बध्यते योगात्तत् सामान्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ K. P. 10. -10 A general statement or expression; न सामान्यं विशेषानभिवदति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 16. -न्यम् *ind.* jointly, in common; तैः सार्धं चिन्तयेन्नित्यं सामान्यं संधिविग्रहम् Ms. 7. 56. -न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. -ज्ञानम् knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean. -पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकम् *ind.* with equal respect; Ś. 4. 16. -लक्षणम् a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -वचन *a.* expressing a common property; P. II. 1. 55. -2 expressing a general notion; III. 4. 5. (-नम्) a substantive. -वनिता a common woman, prostitute.-वाचिन् *a.* expressive of generality or genus; न हि सामान्यवाची शब्दो विशेषानभिवदति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 16. -शासनम् an edict applicable to all. -शास्त्रम् a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. -दृष्टम् (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect, nor from that of effect to cause); सामान्यतोदृष्टं च यदव्यभिचारि तत् प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 12. °सम्बन्धम् variety of अनुमान where the connection between the लिङ्ग and the लिङ्गिन् or साध्य is not directly perceptible; सामान्यतोदृष्टसम्बन्धं यथा देवदत्तस्य गतिपूर्विकां देशान्तरप्राप्तिमुपलभ्य आदित्यगतिस्मरणम् ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.

सामायिकम् 1 Equanimity. -2 A deed (of property accrued from common business); मेलयित्वा स्वधनांशान् व्यवहाराय साधकाः । कुर्वन्ति लेखपत्रं यत्तच्च सामायिकं स्मृतम् ॥ Śukra. 2. 303.

सामासिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief; एष सामासिको नयः Ms. 7. 180. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कम् The whole class of componds; द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half *i. e.* unfinished; अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमण्डनं यतीः कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Śi. 13. 31; R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. -3 Too soon, prematurely. -4 Imperfectly. [Cf. L. *semi.*; Gr. *hemi.*]

सामिकः A tree.

सामित *a.* Mixed with wheat-flour.

सामिधेनी [सम् + इन्ध् करणे ल्युट् नि०) 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel; विधिविहितविरिञ्चैः सामिधेनीरधीत्य Śi. 11. 41. -2 Fuel.

सामिष *a.* 1 Possessed of flesh. -2 Provided with meat; मध्यंदिनेऽर्धरात्रे च श्राद्धं भुक्त्वा च सामिषम् Ms. 4. 131.

सामीची 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 Decency, politeness.

सामीचीन्यम् Propriety, fitness.

सामीप्यम् 1 Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -2 Nearness to the deity (one of the four states of beatitude). -प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्गः A joint with cup-like socket *e. g.* the shoulder-joint, hip-joint. -द्गम् Medicine taken before and after a meal.

सामुदायिक *a.* Collective, belonging to a multitude.

सामुद्र *a.* (-द्री *f.*) [समुद्रे भवः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणम्. -द्रः A mariner, voyager; a

sea-faring merchant; कोट्यापरान्ताः सामुद्रा रत्नान्युपहरन्तु ते Rām. 2. 82. 8. -द्रम् 1 Sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body. -Comp. -निष्कुटाः inhabitants of the sea-coast. -बन्धुः the moon.

सामुद्रकम् 1 Sea-salt. -2 The science of palmistry; -कः See सामुद्रः

सामुद्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [समुद्रेण प्रोक्तं वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Sea-faring; सामुद्रिकान् सवणिजस्ततोऽपश्यत् स्थितान् पथि Mb. 12. 169. 2. -3 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A fortune-teller. -कम् The science of palmistry.

सामूना A black-coloured deer.

सामूरम् Leather from the Bahlava country; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सामूली A kind of leather from the Bahlava country; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सामूहिक *a.* Collected in masses. -कः a suffix forming collective nouns.

सामेधिक *a.* One possessed of preternatural powers; असौ सिद्धः सामेधिकः Kau. A. 1. 11.

सांपराय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. -2 Relating to the other world, future. -यः,-यम् 1 Conflict, contention. -2 Future life, the future; योगिनां सांपरायविधिमनुशिक्षयन् Bhāg. 5. 6. 6. -3 The means of attaining the future world. -4 Inquiry into the future; यस्य प्रमाणं भृगवः सांपराये Bhāg. 8. 19. 2. -5 Inquiry, investigation. -6 Uncertainty. -7 A helper; Mb. 1. 3. 58. -8 Need, distress, calamity; उक्तपूर्वं कुतो राजन् सांपराये स वक्ष्यति Mb. 1. 48. 11.

सांपरायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Warlike; relating to or prepared for battle; पित्रा संवर्धितो नित्यं कृतास्त्रः सांपरायिकः R. 7. 62. -2 Military, strategic; सांपरायिकः (दुर्गः) Kau. A. 2. 2. -3 Calamitous. -4 Relating to the other world; द्वे चान्ते सांपरायिके Mb. 3. 314. 9. -5 Obsequial; भ्रातुर्ज्येष्ठस्य पुत्रेण यदुक्तं सांपरायिकम् (कुरु) A. Rām. 4. 3. 40. -कम् War, battle, conflict; कुर्वाणानां सांपरायान्तरायम् Śi. 18. 8. -कः A war-chariot. -Comp. -कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; रामाल्लब्धसमस्तेहेतिगुरुणो वीर्यस्य यत् सांप्रतम् Ve. 3. 5. -2 Relevant. -तम् *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हन्त स्थाने क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः Ve. 1. -2 Immediately. -3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. -2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to he traditional doctrine, handed down by successive traditon, traditional.

सांप्रियक *a.* Inhabited by people who are dear to one another.

साम्बः N. of Siva.

साम्बन्धिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Arising from relationship. -कम् Relationship, alliance.

साम्बरम् Salt produced in Sambara.

साम्बरी 1 A sorceress. -2 Sorcery; L. D. B.

साम्भवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. -2 Possibility.

सांमुखी A तिथि or lunar day lasting till evening.

सांमुख्यम् 1 Presence. -2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness. -3 The state of being in front; न सांमुख्ये गुरोः स्थेयम् Śukra. 3. 142.

साम्यम्, -ता, -त्वम् 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; प्रवृत्तं कर्म संसेव्य देवानामेति साम्यताम् Ms. 12. 90; भवन्ति साम्येऽपि निविष्टचेतसाम् Ku. 5. 31. -2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पर्धं प्रापत् साम्यमुर्वीधरस्य Śi. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Concord, harmony. -5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये स्थितं मनः Bg. 5. 19. -6 Measure, time. -Comp. -ग्राहः one who beats time. -तालविशारद *a.* one versed in time and measure; गीतवादित्रकुशलाः साम्यतालविशारदाः Mb. 2. 4. 38.

साम्राज्यम् 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. -2 Empire, dominion.

साम्राणिकर्दमम् A kind of fragrance, civet.

सायः [सो-घञ्] 1 End, close, termination. -2 Close of day, evening. -3 An arrow, a missile. (साये 'in the evening, at the close of the day'.) -Comp. -अशनम् an evening meal. -अहन् *m.* (forming सायाह्नः) evening, evening time; सायाह्नि प्रणयिनो भवनं व्रजन्त्याश्चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरङ्गनायाः Bv. 2. 157. -आरम्भ *a.* beginning in the evening. -धूर्तः 1 a rogue, a cheat or deceiver in the form of evening. -2 The moon; आदत्त दीप्रं मणिमम्बरस्य दत्वा यदस्मै खलु सायधूर्तः N. 22. 52. -मण्डलम् sunset.

सायंतन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते Ś. 3. 27; अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीन्ध्रे सह सायंतनदीपपाटलाभे Śi. 6. 72. -Comp. -मल्लिका evening jasmine. -समयः eventide.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्व्रजेदपि R. 1. 90, 48. -Comp. -कालः evening. -धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. -प्रातर् *ind.* in the evening and morning. -भोजनम् an evening meal; Kull. on Ms. 3. 105. -मण्डलम् 1 sunset. -2 the sun. -संध्या 1 the

evening twilight. -2 the evening prayer. -3 the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. °देवता N. of Sarasvatī.

सायकः [सो-ण्वुल्] 1 An arrow; तत् साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकम् Ś. 1. 11. -2 A sword. -3 The number 'five'. -4 The latitude of the sky. -Comp. -पुङ्खः the feathered part of an arrow; सक्ताङ्गुलिः सायकपुङ्ख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brāhmaṇa and a Vedic commentator, supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनम् The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिका *f.* 1 Position in due order (= क्रमस्थितिः). -2 A dagger.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यम् 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*); सायुज्यं सलोकतां जयति य एवमेतत् साम वेद Bri. Up. 1. 3. 22. -2 Similarity, likeness.

सायुध *a.* Armed. -Comp. -प्रग्रह *a.* holding weapons in the hands.

सार *a.* [सृ-घञ्, सार्-अच् वा] 1 Essential. -2 Best, highest, most excellent; एतद्वः सारफल्गुत्वं बीजयोन्योः प्रकीर्तितम् Ms. 9. 56; द्वयोः सारं तुल्यं द्वितयमभियुक्तेन मनसा Mu. 1. 13. -3 Real, true, genuine. -4 Strong, vigorous; सारबलम् Kau. A. 10; सुयुद्धकामुकं सारमसारं विपरीतकम् Śukra. 4. 872. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. -7 Just, right; पृथोस्तत् सूक्तमाकर्ण्य सारं सुष्ठु मितं मधु Bhāg. 4. 22. 17. -8 Speckled, motley. -9 Driving away; सोऽयं दिधक्षोर्दावपावकस्य गरिमसारः शीकरासारः B. R. 2. 60/61. -रः, -रम् (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत् फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतचतुष्टयम्। काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गङ्गाम्भः शंभुसेवनम्॥ Dharm. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow; निःशेषं शकलितवल्कलाङ्गसारैः Ki. 17. 62. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage; राज्ञा हिमवतः सारो राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्रिणा R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches; गामात्तसाराम् R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds. -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत् सारः पराबधिः K. P. 10. -21 The heart. -22 Course, motion. -23 Extension. -24 Any or chief ingredient. -25 (In Rhet.) A kind of climax. -26 Dung. -27 Pus. -रा 1 Dūrvā grass. -2 Kuśa grass. -रम् 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket. -4 Steel. -Comp. -अपराधौ *m. du.* the ability (of a criminal to suffer) and the nature of crime; the greatness of the crime; सारापराधौ चालोक्य दण्डं दण्ड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; cf. 9. 262. -असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रम्) 1 worth and worthlessness; सारासारं च भाण्डानाम् Ms. 9. 331. -2 substance and emptiness. -3 strength and weakness. °विचारः consideration of strong and weak points &c. -गन्धः sandal wood. -गात्र *a.* strong-limbed. -गुणः a principal virtue. -गुरु *a.* heavy with weight. -ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. -जम् fresh butter. -तरुः the plantain tree. -दा 1 N. of Sarasvatī. -2 of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -फल्गु *a.* superior and inferior; Kau. A. 2. 7. °त्वम् goodness and badness; comparative importance; एतद्वः सारफल्गुत्वं बीजयोन्योः प्रकीर्तितम् Ms. 9. 56. -भङ्गः loss of vigour. -भाण्डम् 1 a natural vessel. -2 a bale of goods, merchandise. -3 implements. -मार्गणम् searching for pith or marrow. -मितिः the Veda. -योध *a.* consisting of excellent warriors. -लोहम् steel.

सारतस् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. -2 Vigorously. -3 According to the nature; भाण्डपूर्णानि यानानि तार्यं दाप्यानि सारतः Ms. 8. 405.

सारता 1 Firmness, solidity. -2 Strong confidence. -3 Worth, value. -4 Highest degree. -5 The being a chief ingredient.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap. -4 Solid, firm.

सारक *a.* Purgative, cathartic.

सारघम् Honey; पीत्वा मुकुन्दमुखसारघमक्षिभृङ्गैः Bhāg 10. 15. 43. -*a.* Derived from the bee; भुङ्क्ते हर्षीकैर्मधु सारघं यः Bhāg 4. 24. 65.

सारङ्ग *a.* (-ङ्गी *f.*) [सारम् अङ्गमस्य शकं॰] Spotted, variegated. -ङ्गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer; एष राजेव दुष्यन्तः सारङ्गेणातिरंहसा Ś. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general; सारङ्गास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गम् Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant. -6 A large black bee; Mb. 12. 178. 7. -7 The cuckoo. -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo. -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment. -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Śiva. -17 The god of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Chātaka bird. -27 A flower. -28 Night.

—29 Light. —30 A devotee; सारङ्गाणां पदाम्बुजम् Bhāg. 1. 11. 26 (com. सारं श्रीकृष्णं गायन्ति ते भक्ताः). —31 A particular Rāga. —Comp. —जः a deer.

सारङ्गिकः A fowler, bird catcher.

सारङ्गी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. —2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (—णी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or flow. —2 Cracked, split. —णः 1 Dysentery. —2 The hog-plum. —3 Wind during the autumn. —णम् 1 A kind of perfume. —2 Leading home. —3 Butter-milk.

सारणा 1 A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected. —2 Stretching out, extension. —3 Producing a sound or note.

सारणिः, —णी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. —2 A small river; पदे पदे मौनमयान्तरीपिणी प्रवर्तिता सारघसारसारणी N. 9. 155.

सारणिक *a.* (—की *f.*) Travelling, journeying. —कः 1 A traveller, wayfarer. —2 A travelling merchant; यदा सारणिकान् राजा पुत्रवत् परिरक्षति Mb. 12. 91. 36. —Comp. —घ्नः a highwayman, robber.

सारण्डः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [सृ-अथिण् सह रथेन सरथः घोटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv.; cf. Uṇ. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स शापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. —2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. —3 The ocean. —4 A leader, guide.

सारथ्यम् The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —यी A bitch.

सारल्यम् Sraightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारव *a.* Belonging to the river Sarayu; (P. VI. 4. 174); कठोरपीनोचकुचद्वयीतटत्रुट्यत्तरः सारवसारवोर्मिजः N. 12. 7.

सारस *a.* (—सी *f.*) [सरस इदम् अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; विशदा विशदामत्तसारसे सारसे जले Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. —2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसानुदस्य तीरेषु तरङ्गसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31; Śi. 6. 75; 12. 44; Me. 31; R. 1. 41. —2 A bird in general. —3 The moon. —सम् 1 A lotus; पुरा सरसि मानसे विकचसारसालिस्खलत् Bv. 1. 3. —2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —सी A female (Indian) crane. —Comp. —अक्षम् a kind of ruby. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed woman.

सारस *a.* Crying, calling. —सारस्यम् a cry, shout.

सारस (श) नम् 1 A girdle or zone; सारशनं महानहिः Ki. 18. 32. —2 A military girdle; स्वर्णसारसनालम्बि-कौक्षेयक-कृतश्रियम् Śiva B. 29. 19 (क्लीबे सारशनं चाथ पुंस्कट्यां शृङ्खलं त्रिषु Ak.). —3 A breast-plate.

सारसिका A female (Indian) crane; कामे कान्ते सारसिकाकाकुरुतेन Śi. 6. 76.

सारस्यम् Abundance of water.

सारस्वत *a.* (—ती *f.*) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. —2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनाम् Me. 51. —3 Eloquent. —4 Belonging to the Sāravata country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. —2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmaṇas. —3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. —4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —5 N. of a certain sage; सारस्वतश्चापि जगाद नष्टम् (वेदम्) Bu. Ch. 1. 48. —ताः (*m.* pl.) The people of the Sārasvata country. —तम् Speech, eloquence; शृङ्गारसारस्वतम् Gīt. 12.

सारामुखः A kind of rice.

सारालः Sesamum.

सारिः, —री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. —2 A kind of bird. —Comp. —क्रीडा a kind of game similar to chess. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरति गच्छति सृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A kind of bird; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यन्ते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44; सारिकां पञ्जरस्थाम् Me. 87; Mb. 13. 54. 10. —2 A confidante. —3 The bridge of a stringed insrument.

सारिन् *a.* (—णी *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. —2 Having the essence or substance of. —3 A river.

सारिष्ट *a.* Having the symptoms of approaching death.

सारिष्ठ *a.* The very best.

सारूप्यम् 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अन्तर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. —2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). —3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; सारूप्यमभिभूतस्य सारूप्यात् क्षोभवर्तनम् S. D. 464. —4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere. *-a.* Fit, proper, suitable.

सारोपा An ellipsis containing an attribute to be supplied.

सारोष्ट्रिकः A kind of poison.

सारोह *a.* 1 Elevated. —2 Together with a horseman.

सार्क *a.* Sunny.

सार्गल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानाद् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79.

सार्त्रम् A house, dwelling.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः; स्व-स्थन्-स्वार्थे अण् वा Un. 2. 5] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रम् Mb. -4 A herd, flock, (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित् तैरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; त्वया चन्द्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः Ś. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः, -वाहनः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; Ś. 6. -हीन *a.* left behind by a caravan.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिक *a.* Travelling with; यदेव कर्म केवलं पुरा कृतं शुभाशुभम्। तदेव पुत्र सार्थिकं भवत्यमुत्र गच्छतः॥ Mb. 12. 321. 51. -कः 1 A merchant, trader; हाहाकारं प्रमुञ्चन्तः सार्थिकाः शरणार्थिनः Mb. 3. 65. 11; Bhāg. 5. 13. 2. -2 A companion on a journey.

सार्द्र *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धशतम् (= 150), द्वे शते सार्धे (250) &c. -Comp. -वार्षिक *a.* lasting a year and a half; Kull. on Ms. 11. 126. -संवत्सरम् a year and a half.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.); वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63; Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; Me. 91.

सार्पः (र्प्यः) N. of the constellation Āśleṣā; सार्पे जातौ तु सौमित्री कुलीरेऽभ्युदिते रवौ Rām. 1. 18. 15.

सार्पिष *a.* (-षी *f.*), सार्पिष्क (-ष्की *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्य *a.* That which may be dropped (in pronunciation).

सार्व *a.* (-र्वी *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all; संभवन्ति यद्दोषदूषिते सार्वे सर्वगुणसंपदस्त्वयि Śi. 14. 4. -र्वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; तीर्थमस्ति न भवार्णवबाह्यं सार्वकामिकमृते भवतस्तत् Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकाल *a.* Taking place at all times.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वचर्मीण *a.* Wholly made of leather; P. V. 2. 5.

सार्वजनिक *a.* (-की *f.*), सार्वजनीन *a.* (-नी *f.*), सार्वजन्य *a.* Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञ्यम् Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक *a.* (-की *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, *i. e.* to the four conjugational or special tenses. -कम् N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings; त्रिविधस्त्रिविधः कृत्स्नः संसारः सार्वभौतिकः Ms. 12. 51.

सार्वभौम *a.* (-मी *f.*) Relating to, consisting of, the whole earth, universal. -2 Relating to all conditions of the mind; Yoga Ś. -मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; नाज्ञाभङ्गं सहन्ते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera. -3 An emperor with a revenue of fifty crores (of कर्ष); पञ्चाशत्कोटिपर्यन्तः सार्वभौमस्ततः परम्। सप्तद्वीपा च पृथिवी यस्य वश्या भवेत् सदा॥ Śukra. 1. 186.

सार्वभौमम् Universal empire.

सार्वयौगिक *a.* Useful in diseases of every kind.

सार्वरात्रिक *a.* Lasting the whole night (as a lamp).

सार्वलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mal. 1. 13; जिगाय तस्य हन्तारं स रामः सार्वलौकिकम् Bk. 5. 33.

सार्ववर्णिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort; सार्ववर्णिकमन्नाद्यं सन्नीयाप्लाव्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविद्यम् Omniscience.

सार्वविभक्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite. -सम् A person's entire property.

सार्ववैद्यः A Brāhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas. -द्यम् All the Vedas collectively.

सार्वसहः A kind of salt.

सार्षप *a.* (-पी *f.*) Made of mustard. -पम् Mustard-oil.

साष्टि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

साष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power; देवतानां सलोकतां साष्टितां सायुज्यं गच्छति Ch. Up. 2. 20. 2. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसाष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

साष्टर्यम् The fourth grade of *Mukti*; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin; Bhāg. 8. 2. 12. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल; सायंतनाभ्रसमशोभमशोकसालम् Rām. ch. 5. 22; आकाशमार्गेऽभिकुलायसालं मन्दं विचेलुर्मधुरं रुवन्तः *ibid.* 6. 4. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, adorned.

सालनः 1 The resin of the Sāla tree. -2 Resin in general.

सालस *a.* 1 Languid, tired. -2 Indolent, lazy.

साला 1 A wall, rampart -2 A house, an apartment; see शाला. -Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. -2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृकः see शालावृक; वृकसालावृकादिभ्यो भयमाशंसमानः Bhāg. 5. 8. 12; 8. 2. 22.

सालारम् A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालिका A flute.

साल्लूरः A frog; see शाल्लूर.

सालेयम् A kind of fennel; see शालेय.

सालोक्यम् 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity, (one of the four stages of beatitude).

सालोहितः A kinsman; Buddh.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Viṣṇu. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

सालिवकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (-विका *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. -कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश *a.* 1 Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -2 Applicable. -शम् *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* 1 Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v. -2 Restrained, limited. -3 Analyzed.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8.

सावद्यम् (*i. e.* ऐश्वर्यम्) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म). -*a.* Objectionable, blamable.

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नम् *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधिस्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशेस्तु नावधिः Subhāṣ.

सावन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [सवनं यागाङ्गं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तस्येदमण्] Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. -नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year. -7 The Solar year; त्रिचाली हि संवत्सरशब्दः सावनोऽपि गणितदिवसकः etc. ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 39. -नम् The correct solar time.

सावमर्द *a.* Disagreeable, contradictory.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; लब्धान्तरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे योगप्रभावो न च लक्ष्यते ते R. 16. 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण *a.* (-र्णी *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. -र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see सावर्णि. -Comp. -लक्ष्यम् 1 a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2 skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇā); सावर्णिः सूर्यतनयो यो मनुः कथ्यतेऽष्टमः Mārk. P.

सावर्णिक *a.* Belonging to the same tribe or caste.

सावर्ण्यम् 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. -पम् *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished. -Comp. -जीवित *a.* having yet time to live. -बन्धन *a.* still bound.

सावष्टम्भ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. –2 Courageous, resolute. –3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; सावष्टम्भनिशुम्भसंभ्रमनमत् ...... Māl. 5. 22. –4 Full of firmness; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थ्यः सावष्टम्भो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. –म्भम् *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously. –Comp. –वास्तु a house with an open side-gallery.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. –लम् *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र *a.* (–त्री *f.*) [सविता देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun; Mb. 7. 157. 31. –2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); यत् सावित्रैर्दीपितं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 42. –3 Accompanied by the *Gayatree*. –त्रः 1 The sun. –2 An embryo or fœtus. –3 A Brāhmaṇa. –4 An epithet of Śiva. –5 Of Karṇa; भ्राता भ्रातरमज्ञातं सावित्रः पाकशासनिम् (अब्रवीत्) Mb. 1. 136. 8; 13. 138. 9. –त्रम् 1 The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gayatree* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread); शान्तिहोमांश्च कुर्वीत सावित्राणि च धारयेत् Mb. 13. 104. 60. –2 The initiation into membership of the द्विज classes (by performing the thread ceremony); Bhāg. 3. 12. 42. –3 N. of the constellation Hasta; पञ्चतारेण संयुक्तः सावित्रेणैव चन्द्रमाः Mb. 1. 135. 30.

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. –2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री; q. v. for further information. –3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread; आ षोडशाद् ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2. 38. –4 N. of a wife of Brahman. –5 N. of Pārvatī. –6 N. of a wife of Kaśyapa. –7 An epithet of Sūryā (daughter of Savitṛi). –8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Aśvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Nārada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Aśvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Sāvitrī would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Sāvitrī laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Nārada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swifitly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days' thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Sāvitrī fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Sāvitrī saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Sāvitrī is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Sāvitrī for lifelong imitation.] –Comp. –पतितः, –परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. व्रात्य; सावित्रीपतिता व्रात्या व्रात्यस्तोमादृते क्रतोः Y. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 39; तान् सावित्रीपरिभ्रष्टान् व्रात्यानिति विनिर्दिशेत् Ms. 10. 20. –व्रतम् N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeṣṭha to preserve them from widowhood. –सूत्रम् the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत).

साविनी A river.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. –2 Manifest.

सावेगम् *ind.* With excitement or agitation.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. –सम् *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशङ्क *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशङ्कता Fear, terror.

साशयन्दकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. -2 Struck with wonder. -**र्यम्** *ind.* With wonder or astonishment. -Comp. -**चर्य** *a.* of wonderful conduct.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. -2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुधी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टाङ्गम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members i. e. hands, breast, forehead, knees and feet); see अष्टाङ्गप्रणाम under अष्टन्.

सास *a.* Having a bow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो येयायया-ययाययः Ki. 15. 5.

सासहि *a.* [सह्-यङ्] 1 Able to bear; प्रयातु भारं स निवेश्य कस्मिन्नर्हिमहीगौरवसासहिर्यः N. 10. 15. -2 Conquering, victorious.

सासार *a.* Rainy.

सासि *a.* Armed with a sword; also सासिपाण-हस्त.

सासु *a.* Having life, living.

सासुस् *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. -**यम्** *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; मा गा इत्युपरुद्धया यदपि सा सासूयमुक्ता सखी Ś. 2. 2.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones (said of any animal). -Comp. -**ताम्रार्धम्** a kind of amalgam of zinc and copper, bell-metal. -**वधः** the killing of any animal having bones; किंचित् सास्थिवधे देयं प्राणायामस्त्वनास्थिके Y. 3. 275. -**स्वानम्** *ind.* with the cracking sound of bones.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सास्नादिमत्त्वं लक्षणम् T. S.; रोमन्थमन्थरचलद्गुरुसास्नमासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्षकेण Śi. 5. 62.

साहचर्यम् Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगन्तवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 21; R. 16. 87; Ve. 1. 20; Śi. 15. 24. -Comp. -**नियमः** a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनम् Endurance, suffering.

साहसम् [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तम् अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; पैशून्यं साहसं द्रोहं ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणम्। वाग्दण्डजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः॥ Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. -3 Cruelty, oppression; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी Śi. 9. 59. -4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तदपि साहसाभासम् Māl. 2; किमपरमतो निर्व्यूढं यत् करार्पणसाहसम् 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense); पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः Ms. 8. 138, 276; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -**अङ्कः** 1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya. -2 of a poet. -3 of a lexicographer. -**अधिपतिः** a police officer; साहसाधिपतिं चैव ग्रामनेतारमेव च Śukra. 2. 20. -**अध्यवसायिन्** *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -**एकरसिक** *a.* wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -**करणम्** violence, force. -**कारिन्** *a.* 1 bold, audacious. -2 rash, inconsiderate. -**दण्डः** highest amerciament; पूर्वः साहसदण्ड आहर्तुः Kau. A. 2. 5. -**लाञ्छन** *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहसिक *a.* (-**की** *f.*) [साहसे प्रसृतः ठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. -2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी Śi. 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेठुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. -3 Castigatory, punitive. -**कः** 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; भयमतुलं गुरुलोकात् तृणमिव तुलयन्ति साधु साहसिकाः Pt. 5. 31. -2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Māl. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. -3 A felon, freebooter, robber. -4 An adulterer. -**कम्** A bold, daring action; सुग्रीव एव विक्रान्तो वीर साहसिकप्रिय Rām. 4. 23. 4.

साहसिक्यम् 1 Rashness, temerity. -2 Violence, force; P. I. 3. 32.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious; cruel. -2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous; क्रियाफलमविज्ञाय यतते साहसी च सः.

साहस्र *a.* (-**स्री** *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). -5 A thousand-fold. -6 Exceedingly numerous. -**स्रः** An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -**स्रम्** An aggregate of a thousand; किरीटसाहस्रमणिप्रवेकप्रद्योतितोद्दामफणासहस्रम् Bhāg. 3. 8. 6; (also साहस्रकम् in this sense).

साहस्रिक *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

साहायकम् 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोचितमिन्द्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् R. 17. 4. -2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यम् 1 Assistance, help, succour. -2 Friendship, alliance. -3 (In drama) Helping another in danger; S. D. -Comp. -**कर** *a.* helping. -**दानम्** the giving of aid.

साहित्यम् 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. –2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. –3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; साहित्यपाथोनिधिमन्थनोत्थं कर्णामृतं रक्षत हे कवीन्द्राः Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणम् &c. –4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense). –5 Agreement, harmony. –Comp. –शास्त्रम् see साहित्य (3).

साह्यम् 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. –2 Assistance, help. –Comp. –कृत् *m.* a companion.

साह्न *a.* 1 Connected or terminating with a day. –2 Lasting a day.

साह्व *a.* Named, called.

साह्वयः 1 Gambling with fighting animals. –2 Setting animals to fight for sport &c.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten; उभे नानार्थे पुरुषं सिनीतः Kaṭh. 2. 1. –2 To ensnare.

सित *p. p.* Joined with, accompanied by.

सितिः Binding, fastening.

सिंहः [हिंस्-अच् पृषो०] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः Subhāṣ. –2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. e. g. सिंहलग्न. –3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; *e. g.* रघुसिंहः, पुरुषसिंहः; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. –4 A particular place prepared for the building of a house. –5 (In music) A kind of tone. –Comp. –अवलोकनम् the (backward) glance of a lion. °न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under न्याय). –आढ्य *a.* abounding in lions. –आसनम् a throne, a seat of honour. (–नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. –आस्यः a particular position of the hands. –कर्णः a corner orifice containing lion-figures; यद्वेदिकातोरणसिंहकर्णै रत्नैर्दधानं प्रतिवेश्म शोभाम् Bu. Ch. 1. 5. –कर्णी a particular position of the right hand in shooting an arrow. –केशरः, –केसरः 1 the Bakula tree. –2 a lion's mane. –3 a kind of sweet-meat. –गः an epithet of Śiva. –तलम् the palms of the hands opened and joined together. –तुण्डः a kind of fish; Ms. 5. 16. –दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Śiva. –दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. –द्वार् *f.*, –द्वारम् the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). –ध्वनिः, –नादः 1 the roar of a lion; असोढसिंहध्वनिरुन्ननाद Ku. 1. 56; सिंहनादं विनद्योच्चैः शङ्खं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12; Mk. 5. 29. –2 a war-cry. –नर्दिन् *a.* one who roars like a lion; Bk. 5. 34. –नादः 1 a lion's roar. –2 a war-cry. –3 a confident assertion. –4 N. of Śiva. –मलम् a kind of brass. –याना, –रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. –लीलः a kind of coitus. –वाहनः an epithet of Śiva. –वाहिनी an epithet of Durgā. –विक्रमः, –विक्रान्तः a horse. –विष्टरः a throne. –संहनन *a.* 1 as strong as a lion; प्रांशुः कनकवर्णाभः सिंहसंहननो युवा Mb. 3. 146. 28. –2 handsome. (–नम्) the killing of a lion. –स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo*.

सिंहलम् [सिंहोऽस्त्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. –2 Brass. –3 Bark, rind. –4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता; सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासाधनम् Ratn. 1. –लाः (*m.* pl.) The people of Ceylon. –द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. –स्था a species of pepper.

सिंहलकम् The island of Ceylon.

सिंहा *f.* A nerve, vein, artery; L. D. B.

सिंहाणम्, –नम्, –सिंहाणकः, –कम् 1 Rust of iron. –2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका 1 The mother of Rāhu. –2 N. of a form of दाक्षायणी. –3 A knock-kneed girl unfit for marriage. –Comp. –तनयः, –पुत्रः, –सुतः, –सूनुः epithets of Rāhu.

सिंही 1 A lioness. –2 N. of various plants (Mar. अडूळसा, डोरली, रानमूग, बकुळ &c.) –3 A vein. –4 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिकता (सिक्-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 110) 1 Sandy soil. –2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. –3 Gravel or stone (the disease). –Comp. –प्रायम् a sand bank. –सेतुः a bank of sand.

सिकतामय, सिकतावत् *a.* Sandy. –यम् 1 A sand bank. –2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र इलच्] Sandy; गतास्तुल्यावस्थां सिकतिलनदीतीरतरुभिः Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिच्-थक् Uṇ. 2. 7] 1 Boiled rice. –2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāṣ. –क्थम् 1 Bees'-wax; गन्धोलिपालीगृहासिक्थकुम्भात् Rām. ch. 6. 89. –2 Indigo; see शिक्यम्.

सिक्थकम् Bees'-wax; वृकधूपं सर्जरसं शिलाजतु च सिक्थकम् Śiva B. 30. 18.

सिक्यम् See शिक्य.

सिक्यः Crystal, glass.

सिङ्घ (ङ्घा) णम्, सिङ्घाणकम् 1 The mucus of the nose. –2 Rust of iron.

सिङ्घिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिञ्चति-ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचत्-त, असिक्त, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सेक्तुम्, सिक्त; स् of सिच् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; अम्भांसि रुक्मकुम्भेन सिञ्चन् मूर्ध्नि समाधिमान् Bk. 19. 23. –2 To water, moisten; soak, wet;

विश्रान्तः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिञ्चन् Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; एताः करोत्पीडितवारिधारा दर्पात् सखीभिर्वदनेषु सिक्ताः R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिञ्चति वाचि सत्यम् Bh. 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिञ्चतम् Ś. 3. -6 To impregnate. -7 To dip, soak, steep. -*Caus.* (सेचयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle. -*Desid.* (सिसिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिच् *f.* 1 Cloth; L. D. B. -2 The border or hem of a dress.

सिचयः [सिच्-अयच् किच्] 1 Cloth, garment; स्पृशति नखैर्न च विलिखति सिचयं गृह्णाति न च विमोचयति Āryā-saptaśatī 126; N. 7. 84. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिञ्चनम् Sprinkling, watering.

सिञ्चता, सिञ्चिता Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिञ्जितम् Tinkling, jingling; आदित्सुभिर्नूपुरसिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 14.

सिञ्जिनी A bow-string, see शिञ्जिनी; युद्ध्यमानं शरै राजन् सिञ्जिनीध्वनिनीरवात् Mb. 6. 48. 20.

सिट् 1 P. (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो-क्त] 1 White; सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपुः Śi. 1. 25. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered; सुहृत्सु च स्नेहसितः शिशूनाम् Bhāg. 7. 6. 11; Bṛi. Up. 3. 9. 26. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. **-तः** 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. -5 Sugar. **-तम्** 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. **-Comp. -अंशु** = सितकर q. v.; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. **-अग्रः** a thorn. **-अङ्गः, -चिह्नः** a kind of fish; L. D. B. **-अङ्गः** 1 the श्वेतरोहित tree. -2 camphor. -3 N. of Śiva. **-अजाजी** white cumin. **-अपाङ्गः** a peacock. **-अभ्रः** a white cloud. **-अभ्रः -भ्रम्** camphor. **-अम्बरः** an ascetic dressed in white garments. **-अर्जकः** white basil. **-अश्वः** an epithet of Arjuna. **-असितः** an epithet of Balarāma. (**-तौ**) Venus and Saturn. °गुण *a.* having black and white yarn alternately for warp and woof; पटं सितासितगुणं वयन्त्यौ तत्र योषितौ Bm. 1. 63. **-आदिः** molasses. **-आननः** N. of Garuḍa. **-आभः** camphor. **-आयुधः** a kind of fish. **-आलिका** a cockle. **-इतर** *a.* other than white; *i. e.* black. °गतिः fire. **-उदरः** an epithet of Kubera. **-उद्भवम्** white sandal. **-उपलः** 1 a crystal. -2 chalk. **-उपला** candied sugar. **-कण्ठः** a water-crow, gallinule. **-करः** 1 the moon. -2 camphor. **-छत्रम्** 1 a royal umbrella. -2 a cobweb; मर्कटकीटकृत्रिमसितछत्रीभवत् N. 12. 37. **-छदः, -पक्षः** a swan, goose. **-तुरगः** N. of Arjuna; सिततुरगे विजयं न पुष्पमासः Ki. 10. 35. **-धातुः** a white mineral, chalk. **-पक्षः** the light half of a month. **-प्रभम्** silver. **-यामिनी** moon light. **-रञ्जनम्** the yellow colour. **-रश्मिः** the moon; शैलरुद्धवपुषः सितरश्मेः (खे रराज निपतत्करजालम्) Ki. 9. 19. **-वाजिन्** *m.* N. of Arjuna. **-वारणः** the white elephant ऐरावत; Bhāg 8. 4. 23. **-शर्करा** candied sugar. **-शिम्बिकः** wheat. **-शिवम्** rocksalt. **-शूकः** barley. **-सिन्धुः** *f.* the river Gaṅgā; L. D. B. **-सौम्यौ** (dual) the planets Venus and Mercury; अथ गाधिनमन्वितौ कुमारौ सितसौम्याविव सूर्यमुज्ज्वलन्तम् Rām. ch. 2. 31.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पित्तेन दूने रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13; संस्कारो मधुररसेषु यः सिताभिः Rām. ch. 7. 30. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dūrvā grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of the Ganges. **-Comp. -खण्डः, पाकः** a kind of refined sugar. **-लता** white Dūrvā grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. **-तिः** 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. **-Comp. -कण्ठ, -वासस्** see शितिकण्ठ, शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिषेध, असिधत्, सेत्स्यति, सेद्धुम्, सिद्ध; -*Caus.* साधयति or सेधयति; *desid.* सिषित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 1. 158. -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यन्ति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः Ś. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यन्ति लक्ष्ये चले Ś. 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि वचनमात्रेणैवाधिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; न विश्वासं बिना शत्रुर्देवानामपि सिध्यति Pt. 2. 40. -II. 1 P. (सेधति, सिद्ध; the स् of सिध् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful; one who has attained his object; याताबला व्रजं सिद्धा मयेमा रंस्यथ क्षपाः Bhāg. 10. 22. 27. -4 Settled, established; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्मादिन्द्रियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धम् T. S.; साक्षिप्रत्ययसिद्धानि (कार्याणि) Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food);

अभ्रच्छाया खलप्रीतिः सिद्धमन्नं च योषितः। किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च ॥ Pt. 2. 117. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q.v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance); अप्रमत्तोऽखिलस्वार्थे यदि स्यात् सिद्ध आत्मनि Bhāg. 11. 23. 29. -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious; अथर्वशिरसि प्रोक्तैर्मन्त्रैः सिद्धां विधानतः Rām. 1. 15. 2; एवं तौ लोकसिद्धाभिः क्रीडाभिश्चेरतुर्वने Mb. 10.18.16. -23 Shining, splendid. -24 Hit (as a mark). -25 Peculiar, singular. -26 Invariable, unalterable. -27 Satisfied; Bhāg. 11. 23. 29. **-द्धः** 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis* q. v.; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयन्ते शृङ्गाणि यस्यातपवन्ति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyāsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धादेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -8 One who has attained his object; सिद्धः कचो वत्स्यति मत्सकाशे Mb. 1. 76. 70. **-द्धम्** Sea-salt. **-Comp.** **-अङ्गना, -योषित्** a beatified woman, a female siddha. **-अञ्जनम्** magical ointment or collyrium; वसुपूर्णान् कलशान् सिद्धाञ्जनेन ज्ञात्वा Dk. 1. 4. **-अन्तः** 1 the established end. -2 the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pūrvapakṣa). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4 any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence; मध्येसभं दैवविदः सर्वसिद्धान्तपारगाः Śiva B. 6. 80. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. °कौमुदी N. of a celebrated commentary on Pāṇini's grammar by भट्टोजीदीक्षित. °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. **-अन्नम्** cooked food. **-अर्थ** *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (**-र्थः**) 1 white mustard; यन्त्रस्यसिद्धार्थपदाभिषेकं लब्ध्वाप्यसिद्धार्थममन्यत स्वम् N. 10. 6; अविरललग्नगौरसिद्धार्थकप्रकारतया काञ्चनरसखचितामिव मालाम् K. (Pūrvabhāga); Bhāg. 4. 9. 59. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 of the great Buddha. **-आदेशः** 1 the prediction of a seer. -2 a prophet, fortune-teller. **-आपगा** *f.* the river Gaṅgā. **-आसनम्** a particular posture in religious meditation. **-औषधम्** a specific panacea. **-काम** *a.* having the wishes fulfilled. **-क्षेत्रम्** the abode of sages or *Siddhas*. **-गङ्गा, -नदी, -सिन्धुः** the celestial Ganges. **-ग्रहः** N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. **-जलम्, -सलिलम्** sour rice-gruel. **-देवः** N. of Śiva. **-द्रव्यम्** any magical object. **-धातुः** quick-silver. **-नरः** sorcerer, fortune-teller. **-पक्षः** the established or logical side of an argument. **-पथः** the atmosphere; छिन्नाः सिद्धपथे देवैर्लघुहस्तैः सहस्रधा Bhāg. 6. 10. 25. **-पुरुषः = सिद्धः** (1, 3, 4) above. **-पुष्पः** the Karavīra plant. **-प्रयोजनः** white mustard. **-मानस** *a.* having a completely satisfied mind. **-मोदकः** sugar prepared from bamboo-manna. **-यात्रिकः** one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. **-योगः** magical agency. **-योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **-रस** *a.* mineral, metallic. (**-सः**) 1 quick-silver; अयोविकारे स्वरितत्वमिष्यते कुतोऽयसां सिद्धरसस्पृशामपि N. 9. 42. -2 an alchemist. **-रूपम्** the right or correct thing. **-लक्ष्य** *a.* one who has hit the mark. **-लोकः** the world of the Blest (सिद्ध). **-वस्तिः** a strong injection (of oil &c.); Suśr. **-विद्या** the doctrine relating to perfect beings. **-वेदनः** an elephant having perfect sensitivity; Mātaṅga L. 8. 25. **-व्यञ्जनः** an ascetic-spy; सिद्धव्यञ्जनैर्माणवप्रकाशनम् Kau. A. 4. **-संकल्प** *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. **-संबन्ध** *a.* one whose kindred are well known. **-साधकः** N. of Śiva. **-साधनः** white mustard. (**-नम्**) 1 the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c. -2 the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. **-साधित** *a.* one who has learned by practice (not by study). **-साध्य** *a.* accomplished, proved. (**-ध्यम्**) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. **-सिद्ध** *a.* thoroughly efficacious. **-सेनः** N. of Kārtikeya. **-स्थाली** the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor). **-हेमन्** purified gold.

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता, -त्वम् 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धान्तिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific text-books. -3 A follower of the Mīmāṁsā philosophy.

सिद्धार्थकः White mustard; Dk. 2. 7. **-कम्** A kind of ointment.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिध्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); विरोधि सिद्धेरिति कर्तुमुद्यतः Ki. 14. 8; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāṣ. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a law-suit); कार्यकारणसिद्धौ च प्रसन्ना बुद्धिरव्यया Rām. 4. 18. 47; तस्मान्न लेखसामर्थ्यात् सिद्धिरैकान्तिकी मता Śukra. 4. 726. -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a

debt); अधमर्णार्थसिद्ध्यर्थमुत्तमर्णेन चोदितः Ms. 8. 47. -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight :— अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता ॥). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe (supposed to convey the wearer wherever he likes). -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgā. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Śiva (*m.* in this sense). -26 Efficacy, efficiency. -27 Becoming intelligible (as sounds or words). -28 (In Rhet.) The pointing out in the same person of various good qualities. **-Comp.** **-द** *a.* 1 granting success or supreme felicity. -2 giving the eight superhuman faculties; हृदि विनिहितरूपः सिद्धिदस्तद्विदां यः Māl. 5. 1. (**-दः**) an epithet of Śiva. **-दात्री** an epithet of Durgā. **-योगः** a particular auspicious conjunction of planets. **-विनायकः** a form of Gaṇeśa.

सिध्मम्, सिध्मन् *n.* [सिध्-मन् किच्च Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. **-ला** See **सिध्मम्** above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy. -3 = कासश्वासः (according to Nīlakaṇṭha; cf. Mb. 12. 303. 6).

सिध्यः The asterism Puṣya; सिध्यतारामिव ख्यातां शबरीमापतुर्वने Bk. 6. 59.

सिध्र *a.* [सिध्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. **-ध्रः** 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्रकावणम् N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* [सि-नक् Uṇ. 3. 2] 1 White. -2 One-eyed. **-नः** A morsel, mouthful. **-नम्** 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिन्दुकः, सिन्दुवारः, सिन्दुवारकः (= निर्गुण्डीतरुः ?) N. of a tree; दीर्घिकां प्रावृतां पश्य तीरजैः सिन्दुवारकैः Bu. Ch. 4. 49.

सिन्दूरः [स्यन्द्-उरन् संप्रसारणम् Uṇ. 1. 68] A kind of tree. **-रम्** Red lead; स्वयं सिन्दूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव Git. 11; N. 22. 45. **-Comp.** **-कारणम्** lead. **-तिलकः** an elephant. (**-का**) a woman whose husband is living. **-रसः** a particular preparation of quick-silver.

सिन्दूरिका Red-lead.

सिन्दूरित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिन्दूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिन्धुः [स्यन्द्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv.; Uṇ. 1. 11] 1 The sea, ocean; तावत् त्रिभुवनं सद्यः कल्पान्तैधितसिन्धवः Bhāg. 3. 11. 30. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mālavā; वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिला तामतीतस्य सिन्धुः Me. 29 (where Malli.'s remark सिन्धुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); पारासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Māl. 4. 9/10 (see Dr. Bhandarkar's note *ad loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). -pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. *-f.* 1 A great river or river in general; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिन्धूः R. 13. 9; Me. 48; Ś. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. **-Comp.** **-उत्थम्, उपलम्** rock-salt. **-कन्या** N. of Lakṣmī. **-कफः** cuttle-fish bone. **-खेलः** the country Sindha. **-ज, -जन्मन्** *a.* 1 aquatic. -2 river-born. -3 sea-born, born in the *Sindhu* country. (**-जः**) the moon. (**-जम्**) rock-salt. **-जा** *f.* N. of Lakṣmī. **-नन्दनः, -पुत्रः** the moon. **-नाथः** the ocean. **-पर्णी, -वेषणम्** Gmelina Arborea (Mar. थोरशिवणी). **-पिबः** N. of Agastya. **-पुष्पः** a conch-shell. **-मन्थजम्** rock-salt. **-राजः, -पतिः** N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. **-लवणम्** rock-salt. **-वारः** a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). **-शयनः** N. of Viṣṇu. **-सङ्गमः** confluence of rivers; (also with the ocean). **-सागरः** the country between the mouths of the Indus and the sea. **-सौवीराः** N. of a people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिन्धुक *a.* Marine.

सिन्धुकः, सिन्धुवारः N. of a tree.

सिन्धुरः 1 An elephant; नैवान्यत्र मदान्धसिन्धुरघटासंघट्टघण्टारणत्कारः Vālmīki's Gaṅgāṣṭaka 2; स सिन्धुरः सैनिकानां चकार कदनं महत् Śiva B. 3. 16. -2 N. of the number 'eight'. **-Comp.** **-वदनः** N. of Gaṇeśa; स जयति सिन्धुरवदनः Maṅgalācharaṇam 1.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्वति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayinī; see शिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. Ā. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिमीकः A kind of small worm.

सिम्बा, -म्बी See शिम्बा,-म्बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream; त्वं वृत्रमाशयानं सिरासु महो वज्रेण सिष्वपो वराहुम् Ṛv. 1. 121. 11. **-Comp. -उत्पातः** 1 a disease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. **-जालम्** 1 enlargement of the vessels of the eye. -2 a network of veins. **-पत्रः** the sacred fig-tree. **-मूलम्** the navel. **-मोक्षः, -व्यधः, -व्यधनम्** venesection.

सिराल *a.* Having numerous or large veins.

सिल् 6 P. To glean; L. D. B.

सिलिन्ध्रः A plantain tree.

सिल्हः Incense, olibanum.

सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति, स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीव्यति दुर्यशःपटी N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तन्तुरन्तर्मर्माणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. -With अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवः, सिवकः A sewer, sticher.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिवसः 1 A verse. -2 Cloth.

सिषाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिष्णासु *a.* (from स्ना) Wishing to bathe; सिष्णासुरभ्येति परं समुद्रम् Mb. 8. 94. 30.

सिसिक्षा (from सिच्) The desire of sprinkling; कन्दर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमञ्जलिं चकार Śi. 8. 35.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create; संभूतं षोडशकलमादौ लोकसिसृक्षया Bhāg. 1. 3. 1.

सिहुण्डः The milk-hedge plant.

सिह्लः, सिह्लकः Benzoin, incense.

सिह्लकी, सिह्ली The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 Ā. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ते) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch. See शीक्.

सीकरः [सीक्यते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सि-त पृषो॰ दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षताम् Ku. 5.61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilā, and wife of Rāma; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता। सीता भर्तारमासाद्य रामं दशरथात्मजम्॥ Rām. 1. 67. 22. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonijā', 'Dharāputrī' &c. She was married to Rāma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Rāvaṇa who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rāma came to know that she was in Laṅkā, he attacked the place, killed Rāvaṇa and his host of demons, and recovered Sītā. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She however, found a protector in the sage Vālmīki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kuśa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rāma by the sage.] -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umā. -7 N. of Lakṣmī. -8 N. of one of the four fabulous branches (the eastern branch) of the Ganges. -9 Spirituous liquor. **-Comp. -अध्यक्षः** superintendent of agriculture. **-द्रव्यम्** implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; सीताद्रव्यापहरणे शस्त्राणामौषधस्य च Ms. 9. 293. **-पतिः** N. of Rāmachandra. **-फलः** the custard-apple tree. (**-लम्**) its fruit.

सीत्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. **-त्यम्** Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः, सीतीनकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननम् V. 4. 21.

सीद्यम् Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिधु-उ पृषो॰] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचन्द्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरम् Gīt. 10; Śi. 9. 87; R. 16. 52; ताम्बूलरजन्मुखसीधुदानादारक्तबिम्बोऽजनि युक्तमेतत् Rām. ch. 6. 15. **-Comp. -गन्धः** 1 the Bakula tree. **-प** *a.* drinking spirits; P. III. 2. 8 Vārt. 1. **-पानम्** the drinking of spirits. **-पुष्पः** 1 the Kadamba tree. -2 the Bakula tree. **-रसः** the mango tree. **-संज्ञः** the Bakula tree.

सीध्रम् The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो० न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमत्यायतयोऽत्यजन्तः Śi. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. –2 The scrotum; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below). –Comp. –लिङ्गम् a boundary mark, land-mark; ग्रामीयककुलानां च समक्षं सीम्नि साक्षिणः। प्रष्टव्याः सीमलिङ्गानि तयोश्चैव विवादिनोः॥ Ms. 8. 254.

सीमन्तः [सीम्नोऽन्तः शकं०] 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. –2 The parting line of the hair; the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमन्तः केशवेशे, सीमान्तोऽन्यः Sk. (Mar. भांग); सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनाम् Me. 67; Śi. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. –3 A land-mark. –4 See सीमन्तोन्नयनम् below; Y. 1. 11. –Comp. –उन्नयनम् 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Saṁskāras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमन्तकः 1 N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. –2 Hair-parting. –कम् 1 Red lead, vermilion. –2 A kind of ruby.

सीमन्तयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. –2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेनां सीमन्तयन्नरैः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमन्तित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). –2 Parted or marked by a line; समीरसीमन्तितकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Śi. 3. 80; रथाङ्गसीमन्तितसान्द्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमन्तिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत् पुत्रमीदृशम् H. 2. 7; Me. 102; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. –2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. –3 A mark, land-mark. –4 A bank, shore, coast. –5 The horizon. –6 A suture (as of a skull). –7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. –8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. –9 A field. –10 The nape of the neck. –11 The scrotum. –12 An ornament of the hair; L. D. B.–Comp. –अज्ञानम् ignorance of boundaries; सीमाज्ञाने नृणां वीक्ष्य नित्यं लोके विपर्ययम् Ms. 8. 249. –अधिपः 1 a neighbouring prince. –2 a keeper of borders. –अन्तः 1 a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. –2 the utmost limit. °पूजनम् 1 the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village boundary. –2 worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village boundary. –उल्लङ्घनम् transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasara* day). –कृषाण *a.* ploughing on the border of a land mark. –निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. –बन्धः a depository of rules of morality. –लिङ्गम् a boundary-mark, land-mark; उपच्छन्नानि चान्यानि सीमालिङ्गानि कारयेत् Ms. 8. 249. –वादः a dispute about boundaries. –विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions; सीमाविनिर्णयं कुर्युः प्रयता राजसंनिधौ Ms. 8. 258. –विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. –वृक्षः 1 a tree serving as a boundary-mark; सीमावृक्षांश्च कुर्वीत न्यग्रोधाश्वत्थकिंशुकान् Ms. 8. 246. –2 (fig.) one whose example is followed by others. –संधिः the meeting of two boundaries; सीमासंधिषु कार्याणि देवतायतनानि च Ms. 8. 248, 261. –सेतुः a ridge or causeway serving as a boundary; सामन्तप्रत्ययो ज्ञेयः सीमासेतुविनिर्णयः Ms. 8. 262.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. –2 An ant-hill. –3 An ant or a similar small insect. –का (*f.*) 1 An ant. –2 An ant-hill. –3 An abscess on the underside of the tongue; Uṇ. 2. 42.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो० Uṇ. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सीरभेदैः कृषिः प्रोक्ता मन्वाद्यैर्ब्राह्मणादिषु Śukra. 4. 260; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालम् Me. 16. –2 The sun. –3 The *Arka* plant. –Comp. –आयुधः See सीरपाणिः; सीरायुधसमाश्रियः Śiva B. 24. 31. –ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka. –पाणिः, –भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarāma. –योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked. –वाहकः a ploughman.

सीरकः 1 A plough. –2 The sun. –3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma; सार्धमुद्धवसीरिभ्यामथासावासदत् सदः Śi. 2. 2.

सीलम् A plough.

सीलन्धः A kind of fish.

सीव् See सिव्.

सीवकः A sewer.

सीवनम् 1 Sewing, stitching; सीवनं कञ्चुकादीनां विज्ञानं हि कलात्मकम् Śukra. 4. 329. –2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. –2 The frenum of the prepuce. –3 The part of the body of a horse below the anus.

सीसम्, सीसकम्, सीसपत्रकम्, सीसपत्रम् Lead; ताम्रायःकांस्यरैत्यानां त्रपुणः सीसकस्य च। शौचं यथार्हं कर्तव्यं क्षाराम्लोदकवारिभिः॥ Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीसजम् Red lead.

सीहुण्डः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. –II. 1, 2 P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. –III. 5 U. (सुनोति, सुनुते; सुत; the स् of सु is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. –2 To distil. –3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. –4 To perform a sacrifice especially the Soma (sacrifice). –5 To bathe. –6 To churn. –*Desid.* (सुषूषति-ते) — With उद् to excite, agitate. –प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:— 1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगन्धि. –2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेशी &c. –3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः...... सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियाम् H. 1. 22. –4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. –5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. –6 Worthy of respect or reverence. –7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. –Comp. –अक्ष *a.* 1 having good eyes. –2 having keen organs, acute. –अङ्ग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. –अच्छ *a.* see s. v. –अन्त *a.* having happy end, ending well. –अल्प, –अल्पक *a.* see s. v. –अस्ति, –अस्तिक see s. v. –आकार, –आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. –आगत see s. v. –आदानम् taking justly or properly; स्वादानाद्वर्णसंसर्गात्त्वबलानां च रक्षणात्। बलं संजायते राज्ञः स प्रेत्येह च वर्धते ॥ Ms. 8. 172. –आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; सारतो न विरोधी नः स्वाभासो भरवानुत Ki. 15. 22. –इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed; स्विष्टं यजुर्भिः प्रणतोऽस्मि यज्ञम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 41. °कृत् *m.* a form of fire; धर्मादिभ्यो यथान्यायं मन्त्रैः स्विष्टकृतं बुधः Bhāg. 11. 27. 41. –उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (–क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका). (–क्तम्) 1 a good or wise saying; नेतुं वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यन्दिभिः Bh. 2. 6; R. 15. 97. –2 a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाक्न्यायः A rule of interpretation according to which some thing that is declared as being subordinate to something else should be understood to signify a part or whole on the basis of expediency or utility. This is discussed by जैमिनि and शबर at MS. 3. 2. 15-18. °वाच् *f.* 1 a hymn. –2 praise, a word of praise. –उक्तिः *f.* 1 a good or friendly speech. –2 a good or clever saying. –3 a correct sentence. –उत्तर *a.* 1 very superior. –2 well towards the north. –उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (–नम्) vigorous effort or exertion. –उन्मद, –उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. –उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. –उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. –कण्टका the aloe plant. –कण्ठ *a.* sweet-voiced. (–ण्ठी) the female cuckoo. –कण्डुः itch. –कन्दः 1 an onion. –2 a yam. –3 a sort of grass. –कन्दकः onion. –कर *a.* (–रा or –री *f.*) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करम् Ve. 3 'sooner said than done'. –2 easy to be managed. (–रः) a good-natured horse. (–रा) a tractable cow. (–रम्) charity, benevolence. –कर्मन् *a.* 1 one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. –2 active, diligent. (–*m.*) N. of Visvakarman. –कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.) –कलिल *a.* well filled with. –कल्प *a.* very qualified or skilled; कालेन यैर्वा विमिताः सुकल्पैर्भूपांसवः खे मिहिका द्युभासः Bhāg. 10. 14. 7. –कल्पित *a.* well equipped or armed. –कल्य *a.* perfectly sound. –काण्डः the Kāravella plant. –काण्डिका the Kaṇḍīra creeper. –काण्डिन् *a.* 1 having beautiful stems. –2 beautifully joined. (–*m.*) a bee. –काष्ठम् fire-wood. –कुन्दकः an onion. –कुमार *a.* 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. –2 beautifully young or youthful. (–रः) 1 a beautiful youth. –2 a kind of sugar-cane. –3 a kind of grain (श्यामाक). –4 a kind of mustard. –5 the wild Champaka. (–रा) 1 the double jasmine. –2 the plantain. –3 the great-flowered jasmine. –कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. –2 rice (शालि). (–कम्) 1 the Tamalapatra. –2 a particular part of the ear. –कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. –कृत् *a.* 1 doing good, benevolent. –2 pious, virtuous, righteous. –3 wise, learned. –4 fortunate, lucky. –5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (–*m.*) 1 a skilful worker. –2 N. of Tvaṣṭri. –कृत *a.* 1 done well or properly. –2 thoroughly done; कच्चित्तु सुकृतान्येव कृतरूपाणि वा पुनः। विदुस्ते सर्वकार्याणि Rām. 2. 100. 20. –3 well made or constructed. –4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. –5 virtuous, righteous, pious. –6 lucky, fortunate. (–तम्) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित् पापं न चैव सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15; Me. 17. –2 virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वञ्चनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिन्त्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. –3 fortune, auspiciousness. –4 recompense, reward. –5 Penance; तदभूरिवासरकृतं सुकृतैरुपलभ्य वैभवमनन्यभवम् Ki. 6. 29. –कृतिः *f.* 1 well-doing, a good act. –2 kindness, virtue. –3 practice of penance. –4 auspiciousness. –कृतिन् *a.* 1 acting well or kindly. –2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous; सन्तः सन्तु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धताम् H. 4. 132; चतुर्विधा भजन्ते मां जनाः सुकृतिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 7. 16. –3 wise, learned. –4 benevolent. –5 fortunate, lucky. –कृत्यम् a good action; सुकृत्यं विष्णुगुप्तस्य मित्राप्तिर्भार्गवस्य च Pt. 2. 45. –केश(स)रः the citron tree. –क्रतुः 1 N. of Agni. –2 of Śiva. –3 of Indra. –4 of Mitra and Varuṇa. –5 of the sun. –6 of Soma. –क्रयः a fair bargain. –क्षेत्र *a.* sprung from a good womb. –खल्लिका luxurious life. –ग *a.* 1 going gracefully or well. –2 graceful, elegant. –3 easy of access; अकृत्यं मन्यते कृत्यमगम्यं मन्यते सुगम्। अभक्ष्यं मन्यते भक्ष्यं स्त्रीवाक्यप्रेरितो नरः ॥ Pt. 2. 148. –4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (–गः) a Gandharva; गीतैः सुगा वाद्यधराश्च वाद्यकैः Bhāg. 10. 12. 34. (–गम्) 1 ordure, feces. –2 happiness. –गण् *m.* a good calculator; L. D. B. –*a.* counting well. –गणकः a good calculator or astronomer. –गत *a.* 1 well-gone or passed. –2 well-bestowed. (–तः) an epithet of Buddha. –गतिः 1 Welfare, happiness. –2 a secure refuge. –गन्धः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. –2 sulphur. –3 a trader. (–न्धम्) 1 sandal. –2 small cumin seed. –3 a blue lotus. –4 a kind of fragrant grass. (–न्धा) sacred basil. –गन्धकः 1 sulphur. –2 the red *Tulasee*. –3 the orange. –4 a kind of gourd.

–गन्धमूला a land-growing lotus-plant; L. D. B. –गन्धारः an epithet of Śiva. –गन्धि a. 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. –2 virtuous, pious. (–न्धिः) 1 perfume, fragrance. –2 the Supreme Being. –3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (–न्धि n.) 1 the root of long pepper. –2 a kind of fragrant grass. –3 coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1 nutmeg. –2 areca nut. –3 cloves. °मूलम् the root Uśīra. °मूषिका the musk-rat. –गन्धिकः 1 incense. –2 sulphur. –3 a kind of rice. (–कम्) the white lotus. –गम a. 1 easy of access, accessible. –2 easy. –3 plain, intelligible. –गरम् cinnabar. –गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः f. the same as above. –गात्री a beautiful woman. –गृद्ध a. intensely longing for. –गृह a. (–ही f) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt 1. 390. –गृहीत a. 1 held well or firmly, grasped. –2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् a. 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhiṣṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. –ग्रासः a dainty morsel. –ग्रीव a. having a beautiful neck. (–वः) 1 a hero. –2 a swan. –3 a kind of weapon. –4 N. of one of the four horses of Kriṣṇa. –5 of Śiva. –6 of Indra. –7 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vāli. [By the advice of Kabandha, Rāma went to Sugrīva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rāma in recovering his wife Sītā. Rāma, therefore, killed Vāli, and installed Sugrīva on the throne. He then assisted Rāma with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Rāvaṇa, and recovering Sītā.] °ईशः N. of Rāma; सुग्रीवेशः कटी पातु Rāma-rakṣā. 8. –ग्ल a. very weary or fatigued. –घोष a. having a pleasant sound. (–षः) N. of the conch of Nakula; नकुलः सहदेवश्च सुघोषमणिपुष्पकौ Bg. 1. 16. –चक्षुस् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (–m.) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. –2 the glomerous fig-tree. –चरित, –चरित्र a. 1 well-conducted, well-behaved; वृषभैकादशा गाश्च दद्यात् सुचरितव्रतः Ms. 11. 116. –2 moral, virtuous; तान् विदित्वा सुचरितैर्गूढैस्तत्कर्मकारिभिः Ms. 9. 261. (–तम्, –त्रम्) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. –2 merit; तव सुचरितमङ्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु Ś. 6. 10. (–ता, –त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. –चर्मन् m. the Bhūrja tree. –चित्रकः 1 a king-fisher. –2 a kind of speckled snake. –चित्रा a kind of gourd. –चिन्ता, –चिन्तनम् deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. –चिरम् ind. for a very long time, very long. –चिरायुस् m. a god, deity. –चुटी a pair of nippers or tongs. –चेतस् a. 1 well-minded. –2 wise. –चेतीकृत a. with the heart satiated; well-disposed; ततः सुचेतीकृतपौरभृत्यः Bk. 3. 2. –चेलकः a fine cloth. –च्छद a. having beautiful leaves. –छत्रः N. of Śiva. (–त्रा) the river Sutlej. –जन a. 1 good, virtuous, respectable. –2 kind, benevolent. (–नः) 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. –2 a gentleman. –3 N. of Indra's charioteer. –जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. –2 a number of good men. –3 bravery. –जन्मन् a. 1 of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 31. –2 legitimate, lawfully born. –जलम् a lotus. –जल्पः 1 a good speech. –2 a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamaṇi; यत्रार्जवात् सगाम्भीर्यं सदैन्यं सहचापलम्। सोत्कण्ठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते॥ –जात a. 1 well-grown, tall. –2 well made or produced. –3 of high birth. –4 beautiful, lovely; सुजातं कल्याणी भवतु कृतकृत्यः स च युवा Māl. 1. 16; R. 3. 8. –5 very delicate; खिद्यत् सुजाताङ्घ्रितलामुन्निन्ये प्रेयसीं प्रियः Bhāg. 10. 30. 31. –डीनकम् a kind of flight of birds; Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com. पश्चाद् गतिः पराडीनं स्वर्गगं सुडीनकम्). –तनु a. 1 having a beautiful body. –2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. –3 emaciated. (–नुः, –नूः f.) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु मुखं ते सख्यः पश्यन्ति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10; Ś. 7. 24. –तन्त्री a. 1 well-stringed. –2 (hence) melodious. –तपस् a. 1 one who practises austere penance; a वानप्रस्थ; स्विष्टिः स्वधीतिः सुतपा लोकाञ्जयति यावतः Mb. 12. 71. 30. –2 having great heat. (–m.) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. –2 the sun. (–n.) an austere penance. –तप्त a. 1 greatly harassed, afflicted. –2 very severe (as a penance); तपसैव सुतप्तेन मुच्यन्ते किल्बिषात्ततः Ms. 11. 239. –तमाम् ind. most excellently, best. –तराम् ind. 1 better, more excellently. –2 exceedingly, very, very much, excessively; तया दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53; 7. 21; 14. 9; 18. 24. –3 more so, much more so; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत्त्वयि मम सुतरामेष राजन् गतोऽस्मि Bh. 3. 30. –4 consequently. –तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. –तर्मन् a. good for crossing over; सुतर्माणमधिनावं रुहेम Ait. Br. 1. 13; (cf. also यज्ञो वै सुतर्मा). –तलम् 1 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल; (याहि) सुतलं स्वर्गिभिः प्रार्थ्यं ज्ञातिभिः परिवारितः Bhāg. 8. 22. 33. –2 the foundation of a large building. –तान a. melodious. –तार a. 1 very bright. –2 very loud; सुतारैः फूत्कारैः शिव शिव शिवेति प्रतनुमः Bh. 3. 2. –3 having a beautiful pupil (as an eye). (–रः) a kind of perfume. (–रा) (in Sāṁkhya) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence. –तिक्तकः the coral tree. –तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. –2 very pungent. –3 acutely painful. (–क्ष्णः) 1 the Śigru tree. –2 N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दान्तः R. 13. 41. °दशनः an epithet of Śiva. –तीर्थः 1 a good preceptor. –2 N. of Śiva. –a. easily crossed or traversed. –तुङ्ग a. very lofty or tall. (–ङ्गः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. –2 the culminating point of a planet. –तुमुल a. very loud. –तेजन a. well-pointed, sharpened. (–नः) a well-pointed arrow. –तेजस् a. 1 very sharp. –2 very bright, or splendid. –3 very mighty. (–m.) a worshipper of the sun. –दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or upright. –2 liberal or rich in sacri-

ficial gifts; यज्ञैर्भूरिसुदक्षिणैः सुविहितैः संप्राप्यते यत् फलम् Pt. 1. 310. -3 very skilful. -4 very polite. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31; 3. 1. -दण्डः a cane, ratan. -दत् a. (-ती f.) having handsome teeth; जगाद भूयः सुदतीं सुनन्दा R. 6. 37. -दन्तः 1 a good tooth. -2 an actor, a dancer. (-न्ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -दर्श a. lovely, gracious-looking; सुदर्शः स्थूललक्ष्यश्च न भ्रश्येत सदा श्रियः Mb. 12. 56. 19 (com. सुदर्शः प्रसन्नवक्त्रः). -दर्शन a. (-ना or -नी f.) 1 good-looking, beautiful, handsome. -2 easily seen. (-नः) the discus of Viṣṇu; as in कृष्णोऽप्यसुदर्शनः K. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 of mount Meru. -4 a vulture. (-नी, -नम्) N. of Amarāvatī, Indra's capital. (-नम्) N. of Jambudvīpa. -दर्शना 1 a handsome woman. -2 a woman. -3 an order, a command. -4 a kind of drug. -दास् a. very bountiful. -दान्तः a Buddhist. -दामन् a. one who gives liberally. (-m.) 1 a cloud. -2 a mountain. -3 the sea. -4 N. of Indra's elephant. -5 N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Kriṣṇa, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. -2 a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3 one who offers such a gift. -दिनम् 1 a happy or auspicious day. -2 a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिनम्); so सुदिनाहम् in the same sense. -दिह् a. well-polished, bright. -दीर्घ a. very long or extended. (-र्घा) a kind of cucumber. -दुराधर्ष a. 1 very hard to get. -2 quite intolerable. -दुरावर्त a. very hard to be convinced. -दुरासद a. unapproachable. -दुर्जर a. very difficult to be digested. -दुर्मनस् a. very troubled in mind. -दुर्मर्ष a. quite intolerable. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or rare. -दुश्चर a. 1 inaccessible. -2 very painful. -दुश्चिकित्स a. very difficult to be cured. -दुष्प्रभः a chameleon. -दूर a. very distant or remote. (सुदूरम् means 1 to a great distance. -2 to a very high degree, very much; सुदूरं पीड्येत् कामः शरद्गुणनिरन्तरः Rām. 4. 30. 12. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). -दृढ a. very firm or hard, compact. -दृश् a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.) a pretty woman. -देशिकः a good guide. -धन्वन् a. having an excellent bow. (-m.) 1 a good archer or bowman. -2 Ananta, the great serpent. -3 N. of Viśvakarman. °आचार्यः a mixed caste; वैश्यात्तु जायते व्रात्यात् सुधन्वाचार्य एव च Ms. 10. 23. -धर्मन् a. attentive to duties. (-f.) the council or assembly of gods. (-m.) 1 the hall or palace of Indra. -2 one diligent in properly maintaining his family. -धर्मा, -र्मी 1 the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); ययावुदीरितालोकः सुधर्मानवमां सभाम् R. 17. 27. -2 (सुधर्मा) N. of Dvārakā; दिवि भुव्यन्तरिक्षे च महोत्पातान् समुत्थितान्। दृष्ट्वासीनान् सुधर्मायां कृष्णः प्राह यदूनिदम्॥ Bhāg. 11. 30. 4; 1. 14. 34. -धात a. well cleaned. -धार a. well-pointed (as an arrow). -धित a. Ved. 1 perfect, secure. -2 kind, good. -3 happy, prosperous. -4 well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). -धी a. having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (-f.) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1 a particular kind of royal palace. -2 N. of an attendant on Kriṣṇa. (-स्यम्) the club of Balarāma. °उपास्या 1 a woman. -2 N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. -3 a sort of pigment. -धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. -नन्दम् N. of Balarāma's club; प्रतिजग्राह बलवान् सुनन्देनाहनच्च तम् Bhāg. 10. 67. 18. -नन्दः a kind of royal palace. -नन्दा 1 N. of a woman. -2 N. of Pārvatī; L. D. B. -3 yellow pigment; L. D. B. -नयः 1 good conduct. -2 good policy. -नयन a. having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a woman having beautiful eyes. -2 a woman in general. -नाभ a. 1 having a beautiful navel. -2 having a good nave or centre. (-भः) 1 a mountain. -2 the Maināka mountain, q. v. (-भम्) a wheel, discus (सुदर्शन); ये संयुगेऽचक्षत तार्क्ष्यपुत्रमंसे सुनाभायुधमापतन्तम् Bhāg. 3. 2. 24. -नालम् a red water-lily. -निःष्ठित a. quite ready. -निभृत a. very lonely or private. (-तम्) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निरूढ a. well-purged by an injection; Charaka. -निरूहणम् a good purgative. -निर्णिक्त a. well polished. -निश्चलः an epithet of Śiva. -निषण्णः (-कः) the herb Marsilea Quadrifolia (Mar. कुरडू). -निहित a. well-established. -नीत a. 1 well-conducted, well-behaved. -2 polite, civil. (-तम्) 1 good conduct or behaviour. -2 good policy or prudence. -नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good manners, propriety. -2 good policy. -3 N. of the mother of Dhruva, q. v. -नीथ a. well-disposed, well conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-थः) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of Śiśupāla, q. v.; तस्मिन्नभ्यर्चिते कृष्णे सुनीथः शत्रुकर्षणः Mb. 1. 39. 11. -3 Ved. a good leader. -नील a. very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लम्), -नीलकः a blue gem. -नु n. water. -नेत्र a. having good or beautiful eyes. -पक्व a. 1 well-cooked. -2 thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. -पठ a. legible. -पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पत्र a. 1 having beautiful wings. -2 well-feathered (an arrow). -पथः 1 a good road. -2 a good course. -3 good conduct. -पथिन् m. (nom. sing. सुपन्थाः) a good road. -पद्मा orris root. -परीक्षित a. well-examined. -पर्ण a. (-र्णा or -र्णी f.) 1 well-winged; तं भूतनिलयं देवं सुपर्णमुपधावत Bhāg. 8. 1. 11. -2 having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1 a ray of the sun. -2 a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3 any supernatural bird. -4 an epithet of Garuḍa; ततः सुपर्णव्रजपक्षजन्मा नानागतिर्मण्डलयन् जवेन Ki. 16. 44. -5 a cock. -6 the knowing (ज्ञानरूप); देहस्त्वचित्पुरुषोऽयं सुपर्णः क्रुध्येत कस्मै नहि कर्ममूलम् Bhāg. 11. 23. 55. -7 Any bird; द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते Muṇḍ. 3. 1. 1. °केतुः N. of Viṣṇu; तमकुण्ठमुखाः सुपर्णकेतोरिषवः

क्षिप्तमिषुव्रजं परेण Si. 20. 23. **–पर्णकः** = सुपर्ण. **–पर्णा, –पर्णी** *f.* 1 a number of lotuses. –2 a pool abounding in lotuses. –3 N. of the mother of Garuḍa. **–पर्यवदात** *a.* very clean. **–पर्याप्त** *a.* 1 very spacious; तस्य मध्ये सुपर्याप्तं कारयेद् गृहमात्मनः Ms. 7. 76. –2 well-fitted. **–पर्वन्** *a.* well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (*–m.*) 1 a bamboo. –2 an arrow. –3 a god, deity; विहाय हा सर्वसुपर्वनायकम् N. 4. 90; 14. 41, 76. –4 a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). –5 smoke. (*–f.*) white Dūrvā grass. **–पलायित** *a.* 1 completely fled or run away. –2 skilfully retreated. **–पाक्यम्** a kind of medicinal salt (Mar. बिडलोण). **–पात्रम्** 1 a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. –2 a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. **–पाद्** (**–पाद्** or **–पदी** *f.*) having good or handsome feet. **–पार्श्वः** 1 the waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष). –2 N. of the son of Sampāti, elder brother of Jaṭāyu. **–पालि** *a.* distinguished. **–पीतम्** 1 a carrot. –2 yellow sandal. (**–तः**) the fifth Muhūrta. **–पुंसी** a woman having a good husband. **–पुरम्** a strong fortress. **–पुष्प** *a.* (**–ष्पा** or **–ष्पी** *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (**–ष्पः**) 1 the coral tree. –2 the Śirīṣa tree. (**–ष्पी**) the plantain tree. (**–ष्पम्**) 1 cloves. –2 the menstrual excretion. **–पुष्पित** *a.* 1 well blossomed, being in full flower. –2 having the hair thrilling or bristling. **–पूर** *a.* 1 easy to be filled; सुपूरा स्यात् कुनदिका सुपूरो मूषिकाञ्जलिः Pt. 1. 25. –2 well-filling. (**–रः**) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). **–पूरकः** the Baka-puṣpa tree. **–पेशस्** *a.* beautiful, tender; रत्नानां पद्मरागोऽस्मि पद्मकोशः सुपेशसाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 30. °कृत् *m.* a kind of fly; Bhāg. 11. 7. 34. **–प्रकाश** *a.* 1 manifest, apparent; ज्येष्ठे मासि नयेत् सीमां सुप्रकाशेषु सेतुषु Ms. 8. 245. –2 public, notorious. **–प्रतर्कः** a sound judgment. **–प्रतिभा** spirituous liquor. **–प्रतिष्ठ** *a.* 1 standing well. –2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (**–ष्ठा**) 1 good position. –2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. –3 establishment, erection. –4 installation, consecration. **–प्रतिष्ठित** *a.* 1 well-established. –2 consecrated. –3 celebrated. (**–तः**) the Udumbara tree. **–प्रतिष्णात** *a.* 1 thoroughly purified. –2 well-versed in. –3 well-investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. **–प्रतीक** *a.* 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome; भगवान् भागवतवात्सल्यतया सुप्रतीकः Bhāg. 5. 3. 2. –2 having a beautiful trunk. (**–कः**) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. –2 of Śiva. –3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. –4 An honest man; स्तेयोपायैर्विरचितकृतिः सुप्रतीको यथास्ते Bhāg. 10. 8. 31. **–प्रपाणम्** a good tank. **–प्रभ** *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (**–भा**) one of the seven tongues of fire. **–प्रभातम्** 1 an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिष्टया सुप्रभातमद्य यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. –2 the earliest dawn. **–प्रभावः** omnipotence. **–प्रमाण** *a.* large-sized. **–प्रयुक्तशरः** a skilful archer. **–प्रयोगः** 1 good management or application. –2 close contact. –3 dexterity. **–प्रलापः** good speech, eloquence. **–प्रसन्नः** N. of Kubera. **–प्रसाद** *a.* very gracious or propitious. (**–दः**) N. of Śiva. **–प्रातम्** a fine morning. **–प्रिय** *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (**–यः**) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (**–या**) 1 a charming woman. –2 a beloved mistress. **–प्रौढा** a marriageable girl. **–फल** *a.* 1 very fruitful, very productive. –2 very fertile. (**–लः**) 1 the pomegranate tree. –2 the jujube. –3 the Karṇikāra tree. –4 a kind of bean. (**–ला**) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. –2 the plantain tree. –3 a variety of brown grape. –4 colocynth. **–फेनः** a cuttle-fish bone. **–बन्धः** sesamum. **–बभ्रु** *a.* dark-brown. **–बल** *a.* very powerful. (**–लः**) 1 N. of Śiva. –2 N. of the father of Śakuni. **–बान्धवः** N. of Śiva. **–बाल** *a.* very childish. **–बाहु** *a.* 1 handsome-armed. –2 strong-armed. (**–हुः**) N. of a demon, brother of Mārīcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mārīcha began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvāmitra, but was defeated by Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विससर्प मायया R. 11. 29. **–बीजम्** good seed; सुबीजं चैव सुक्षेत्रे जातं संपद्यते तथा Ms. 10. 69. (**–जः**) 1 N. of Śiva. –2 the poppy. **–बोध** *a.* 1 easily apprehended or understood. (**–धः**) good information or advice. **–ब्रह्मण्यः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. –2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. **–भग** *a.* 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. –2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु Ś. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34; R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. –3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; दिवसाः सुभगादित्यश्छायासलिलदुर्भगाः Rām. 3. 16. 10; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4; Ś. 1. 3. –4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थताम् Gīt. 5. –5 illustrious. (**–गः**) 1 borax. –2 the Aśoka tree. –3 the Champaka tree. –4 red amaranth. (**–गम्**) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगंमन्य *a.* 1 considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति Me. 96. –2 vain, flattering oneself. **–भगा** 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. –2 an honoured mother. –3 a kind of wild jasmine. –4 turmeric. –5 the Priyaṅgu creeper. –6 the holy basil. –7 a woman having her husband alive (सौभाग्यवती); जयशब्दैर्द्विजाग्र्याणां सुभगानर्तितैस्तथा Mb. 7. 7. 9. –8 a five-year old girl representing Durgā at festivals. –9 musk. °सुत the son of a favourite wife. **–भङ्गः** the cocoa-nut tree. **–भटः** a great warrior, champion, soldier. **–भट्टः** a learned man. **–भद्र** *a.* very happy or fortunate. (**–द्रः**) N. of Viṣṇu; साकं साकम्पमंसे वसति विदधती बाहुभद्रं सुभद्रम् Viṣṇupāda S. 31. (**–द्रा**) N. of the sister of Balarāma and Kriṣṇa, married to Arjuna q.v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. **–भद्रकः** 1 a car for carrying the image of a god. –2 the Bilva tree. **–भाषित** *a.* 1 spoken well or eloquent. (**–तम्**) 1 fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमङ्गे सुभाषितम् Bh. 3. 2. –2 a witty saying, an apophthegm,

an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः Subhas. -3 a good remark; बालादपि सुभाषितम् (ग्राह्यम्). -भिक्षम् 1 good alms, successful begging. -2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भीरुकः the Palāśa tree. -भीरुकम् silver. -भूतिः 1 well-being, welfare. -2 the Tittira bird; Gīrvāṇa. -भूतिकः the Bilva tree. -भूषणम् a type of pavilion where a ceremony is performed on a wife's perceiving the first signs of conception; सुभूषणाख्यं विप्राणां योग्यं पुंसवनार्थकम् Māna. 34. 354. -भृत a. 1 well-paid. -2 heavily laden. -भ्रू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभ्रूः; but सुभ्रु is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8.) -मङ्गल a. 1 very auspicious. -2 abounding in sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2 a favour of the gods. -3 a gift, blessing. -4 a prayer, hymn. -5 a wish or desire. -6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मदात्मजा a celestial damsel. -मधुरम् a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a. slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1 wheat. -2 the thorn-apple. (-ना) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् a. 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent; शान्तसंकल्पः सुमना यथा स्याद्वीतमन्युर्गौतमो माभिमृत्यो Kaṭh. 1. 10. -2 well-pleased, satisfied; (hence सुमनीभू = to be at ease; जिते नृपारौ सुमनीभवन्ति शङ्कायमानान्यशनैरशङ्कम् Bk. 2. 54.). (-m.) 1 a god, divinity. -2 a learned man. -3 a student of the Vedas. -4 wheat. -5 the Nimba tree. (-f., n.; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; सुमुचुर्सुमनसो देवाः सुमनांसि मुदान्विताः Bhāg. 10. 3. 7; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1 (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गन्धः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.; Śi. 6. 66. °वर्णकम् flowers, unguent or perfume etc. for the body; सा तदाप्रभृति सुमनोवर्णकं नेच्छति Avimārakam 2. (-f.) 1 the great-flowered jasmine. -2 the Mālatī creeper. °फलः the woodapple. °फलम् nutmeg. -मनस्क a. cheerful, happy. -मन्तु a. 1 advising well. -2 very faulty or blameable. (-m.) a good adviser. -मन्त्रः N. of the charioteer of Daśaratha. -मन्दभाज् a. very unfortunate. -मर्दित a. much harassed. -मर्षण a. easy to be borne. -मित्रा 1 N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna. -मुख a. (-खा or -खी f.) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. -2 pleasing. -3 disposed to, eager for; सुरसद्मयानसुमुखी जनता Ki. 6. 42. -4 favourable, kind. -5 well-pointed (as an arrow). -6 (सुमुखा) having a good entrance. (-खः) 1 a learned man. -2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -3 of Gaṇeśa; सुमुखश्चैकदन्तश्च कपिलो गजकर्णकः Maṅgal. S. 1. -4 of Śiva. (-खम्) 1 the scratch of a finger-nail. -2 a kind of building. (-खा, -खी) 1 a handsome woman. -2 a mirror. -मूलकम् a carrot. -मृत a. stone-dead. -मेखलः the Muñja grass. -मेधस् a. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent; इमे अङ्गिरसः सत्रमासतेऽत्र सुमेधसः Bhāg. 9. 4. 3. (-m.) a wise man. (-f.) heart-pea. -मेरुः 1 the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2 N. of Śiva. -यन्त्रित a. 1 well-governed. -2 self-controlled. -यमाः a particular class of gods; जातो रुचेरजनयत् सुयमान् सुयज्ञ आकूतिसूनुरमरानथ दक्षिणायाम् Bhāg. 2. 7. 2. -यवसम् beautiful grass, good pasturage. -यामुनः 1 a palace. -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -युक्तः N. of Śiva. -योगः 1 a favourable juncture. -2 good opportunity. -योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्त a. 1 well coloured. -2 impassioned. -3 very lovely. -4 sweet-voiced; सुरक्तगोपीजनगीतनिःस्वनं Ki. 4. 33. -रक्तकः 1 a kind of red chalk. -2 a kind of mango tree. -रङ्गः 1 good colour. -2 the orange. -3 a hole cut in a house (सुरङ्गा also in this sense). (-ङ्गम्) 1 red sanders. -2 vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज् m. a house-breaker. -रङ्गिका the Mūrvā plant. -रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree. -रञ्जनः the betel-nut tree. -रत a. 1 much sported. -2 playful. -3 much enjoyed. -4 compassionate, tender. (-तम्) 1 great delight or enjoyment. -2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °गुरुः the husband; पर्यच्छे सरसि हृतेंऽशुके पयोभिर्लोलाक्षे सुरतगुरावपत्रपिष्णोः Śi. 8. 46. °ताण्डवम् vigorous sexual movements; अद्यापि तां सुरतताण्डवसूत्रधारीं (स्मरामि) Bil. Ch. Uttara. 28. °ताली 1 a female messenger, a go-between. -2 a chaplet, garland for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; कालक्रमेणाथ तयोः प्रवृत्ते स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2 sweet. -3 elegant (as a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant सिन्धुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgā. (सा, -सम्) the sacred basil. (-सम्) 1 gum-myrrh. -2 fragrant grass. -राजन् a. governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (-m.) 1 a good king. -2 a divinity. -राजिका a small house-lizard. -राष्ट्रम् N. of a country on the western side of India (Surat). °जम् a kind of poison. -2 a sort of black bean (Mar. तूर). °ब्रह्मः a Brāhmaṇa of Surāṣṭra. -रूप a. 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुरूपा कन्या. -2 wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of Śiva. -रूहकः a horse resembling an ass. -रेतस् n. mental power (चिच्छक्ति); सुरेतसादः पुनराविश्य चष्टे Bhāg. 5. 7. 14. -रेभ a. fine-voiced; स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः सुरेभा वाविपत्तयः। स्यन्दना नो च तुरगाः सुरेभा वा विपत्तयः॥ Ki. 15. 16. (-भम्) tin. -लक्षण a. 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks. -2 fortunate. (-णम्) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2 a good or auspicious mark. -लक्षित a. well determined or ascer-

tained; तुलामानं प्रतीमानं सर्वं च स्यात् सुलक्षितम् Ms. 8. 403. –लग्नः, –ग्नम् an auspicious moment. –लभ a. 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेन्दुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनादुर्निवारम् 2. 6. –2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् Ś. 4. 4. –3 natural to, proper for; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. °कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. –लिखित a. well registered. –लुलित a. 1 moving playfully. –2 greatly hurt, injured. –लोचन a. fine-eyed. (–नः) a deer. (–ना) 1 a beautiful woman. –2 N. of the wife of Indrajit. –लोहकम् brass. –लोहित a. very red. (–ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. –वक्त्रम् 1 a good face or mouth. –2 correct utterance. (–क्त्रः) N. of Śiva. –वचनम्, –वचस् n. eloquence. –a. eloquent. –वयस् f. a hermaphrodite. –वर्चकः, –वर्चिकः, –का, –वर्चिन् m. natron, alkali. –वर्चला 1 N. of the wife of the sun; तं चाहमनुवर्तिष्ये यथा सूर्यं सुवर्चला Rām. 2. 30. 30. –2 linseed. –वर्चसः N. of Śiva. –वर्चस्क a. splendid, brilliant. –वर्ण see s. v. –वर्तित 1 well rounded. –2 well arranged. –वर्तुलः a water-melon. –वसन्तः 1 an agreeable vernal season. –2 the day of full moon in the month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kāmadeva in that month (also सुवसन्तकः in this sense). –वह a. 1 bearing well, patient. –2 patient, enduring. –3 easy to be borne (–हा) 1 a lute. –2 N. of several plants like रास्ना, निर्गुण्डी &c.; Mātaṅga L. 10. 10. –वासः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 a pleasant dwelling. –3 an agreeable perfume or odour. –वासकः a water-melon. –वासरा cress. –वासिनी 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. –2 a married woman whose husband is alive. –विक्रान्त a. very valiant or bold, chivalrous; सुविक्रान्तस्य नृपतेः सर्वमेव महीतलम् Śiva B. 16. 45. (–न्तः) a hero. (–न्तम्) heroism. –विग्रह a. having a beautiful figure. –विचक्षण a. very clever, wise. –विद् m. a learned man, shrewd person. (–f.) a shrewd or clever woman. –विदः 1 an attendant on the women's apartments. –2 a king. –विदग्ध a. very cunning, astute. –विदत् m. a king. –विदत्रम् 1 a household, family. –2 wealth. –3 grace, favour. –विदल्लः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदल्ल q. v.). (–ल्लम्) the women's apartments, harem. –विदल्ला a married woman. –विध a. of a good kind. –विधम् ind. easily. –विधिः a good rule, ordinance. –विनीत a. 1 well trained, modest. –2 well executed. (–ता) a tractable cow. –विनेय a. easy to be trained or educated. –विभक्त a. well proportioned, symmetrical. –विरूढ a. 1 fully grown up or developed. –2 well ridden. –विविक्त a. 1 solitary (as a wood). –2 well decided (as a question). –विहित a. 1 well-placed, well-deposited. –2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते Ś. 1; कलहंसमकरन्दप्रवेशावसरे तत् सुविहितम् Māl. 1. –3 well done or performed. –4 well satisfied (by hospitality); अन्नपानैः सुविहितास्तस्मिन् यज्ञे महात्मनः Rām. 1. 14. 16. –वी (बी) ज a. having good seed. (–जः) 1 N. of Śiva. –2 the poppy. (–जम्) good seed. –वीरकम् 1 a kind of collyrium. –2 sour gruel (काञ्जिक); सुवीरकं याच्यमाना मद्रिका कर्षति स्फिचौ Mb. 8. 40. 28. –वीराम्लम् sour rice-gruel. –वीर्य a. 1 having great vigour. –2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (–र्यम्) 1 great heroism. –2 abundance of heroes. –3 the fruit of the jujube. (–र्या) wild cotton. –वृक्तिः f. 1 a pure offering. –2 a hymn of praise. –वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. –2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया॥ or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोऽपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कण्टकः॥ (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (–त्तम्) a good or virtuous conduct; भर्तुश्चिन्तानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69. (–त्ता) a sort of grape. –वेल a. 1 tranquil, still. –2 humble, quiet. (–लः) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. –व्रत a. strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly virtuous or religious. (–तः) a religious student. (–ता) 1 a virtuous wife. –2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. –शंस a. well spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. –शक a. capable of being easily done. –शर्मन् (m., f.) a person desiring intercourse [Uṇ. 4. 165]. –शल्यः the Khadira tree. –शाकम् undried ginger. –शारदः N. of Śiva. –शासित a. kept under control, well-controlled. –शिक्षित a. well-taught, trained, well-disciplined. –शिखः fire. (–खा) 1 a peacock's crest. –2 a cock's comb. –शीतम् yellow sandal-wood. –शीम a. cold, frigid. (–मः) coldness. –शील a. good-tempered, amiable. (–ला) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. –2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kriṣṇa. –शेव a. full of happiness; pleasant to be resorted; एष पन्था उरुगायः सुशेवः Ait. Br. 7. 13. 11. –शोण a. dark-red. –श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. –श्रुत a. 1 well heard. –2 versed in the Vedas. –3 gladly heard (also an exclamation at a श्राद्ध); पित्र्ये स्वदितमित्येव वाच्यं गोष्ठे तु सुश्रुतम् Ms. 3. 254. (–तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regardad as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. –श्लिष्ट a. 1 well-arranged or united. –2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. –श्लेषः close union or embrace. –श्लोक्य a. very famous; तेजीयसामपि ह्येतन्न सुश्लोक्यं जगद्गुरो Bhāg. 3. 12. 31. –संवीत a. 1 well-girt; स ददर्श ततः श्रीमान् सुग्रीवं हेमपिङ्गलम्। सुसंवीतम्... Rām. 4. 16. 15. –2 well-dressed. –संवृतिः good concealment. –a. well-concealed; परितप्तोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Śi. 16. 23. –संस्कृत a. 1 well cooked or prepared. –2 kept in good order; सुसंस्कृतोपस्करया व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150. –संगृहीत a. 1 well controlled or governed; सुसंगृहीतराष्ट्रो हि पार्थिवः सुखमेधते Ms. 7. 113. –2 well received. –3 well kept. –4 well abridged.

-संध *a.* true to a promise. -संनत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. -सदृश् *a.* agreeable to look at. -समाहित *a.* 1 well arranged, beautifully adorned; very beautiful; ऋतुकाले प्रतीक्षन्ते नार्थिनः सुसमाहिते। संगमं त्वहमिच्छामि त्वया सह सुमध्यमे॥ Rām. 1. 48. 18. -2 completely loaded; तद्यथानः सुसमाहितमुत्सर्जद्यायात् Bṛi. Up. 4. 3. 35. -3 Very intent, attentive. -समीहित *a.* much desired. -सरण N. of Śiva. -सह *a.* 1 easy to be borne. -2 bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Śiva. -सहाय *a.* having a good companion; प्रणेतुं शक्यते दण्डः सुसहायेन धीमता Ms. 7. 31. -साधित *a.* well trained or educated. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence, or substance. -2 competence. -3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत् *n.* crystal. -सिकता 1 good sand. -2 gravel. -3 sugar. -सुरप्रिया jasmine. -सेव्य *a.* to be well or easily followed (as a road). -सौभगम् conjugal felicity. -स्थ *a.* 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. -2 in health, healthy, faring well. -3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4 happy, fortunate. (-स्थम्) a happy state, well-being; प्रह्लाद सुस्थरूपोऽसि पश्यन् व्यसनमात्मनः Mb. 12. 222. 12; सुस्थे को वा न पण्डितः H. 3. 114. -स्थित *a.* in the same sense as सुस्थ. (-तम्) a house with a gallery on all sides. -स्थितिः (also सुस्थता) *f.* 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. -2 health, convalescence. -स्थिर *a.* 1 stable. -2 resolute, cool. -स्नातः 1 one who bathes at the end of a sacrifice; L. D. B. -2 well purified by bathing. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वपनः an epithet of Śiva. -स्वर *a.* 1 melodious, harmonious. -2 loud. °यन्त्रकम् a kind of musical instrument; युता सुस्वरयन्त्रकैः Śukra 1. 247. -हित *a.* 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2 beneficial, salutary. -3 friendly, affectionate. -4 satisfied; सहस्रनेत्रः सुहितत्वमाप न Rām. ch. 2. 64. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate; सुहृदः सुहृदोऽन्यांश्च दुर्हृदश्चापि दुर्हृदः। सम्यक्प्रवृत्तान् पुरुषान्सम्यगनुपश्यतः॥ Mb. 3. 208. 36. (-*m.*) 1 a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसन्त किं स्थितम् Ku. 4. 27; मन्दायन्ते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 40. -2 an ally. °भेदः 1 the separation of friends. -2 N. of the 2nd book of the हितोपदेश; मित्रलाभः सुहृद्भेदो विग्रहः संधिरेव च। पञ्चतन्त्रात्तथान्यस्माद् ग्रन्थादाकृष्य लिख्यते॥ H. Pr. 9. °वाक्यम् the counsel of a friend. -हृदः a friend. -हृदय *a.* 1 good-hearted. -2 dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख् 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख *a.* [सुख-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः Ki. 14. 3; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा-निस्वनाः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; Ś. 7. 18. -5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनान्तरायैः Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. -खा 1 The capital of Varuṇa. -2 (In phil.) The effort to win future beatitude. -3 Piety, virtue. -खम् 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात् सुखं तद्रसवत्तरम् V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 39. -3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. -खम् *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully; भ्रातृभिः सहितो रामः प्रमुमोद सुखं सुखी Rām. 7. 41. 1. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कन्धः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -5 Rather, willingly. -6 Quietly, placidly; सुखं रात्रीः शयिता वीतमन्युः Kaṭh. 1. 11. -Comp. -अन्त *a.* 1 ending in happiness. -2 friendly. -3 destroying happiness. -अधिष्ठानम् a happy state. -अभियोज्य *a.* easily assailable. -अभ्युदयिक *a.* causing joy or pleasure; सुखाभ्युदयिकं चैव नैःश्रेयसिकमेव च Ms. 12. 88. -अर्थः anything that gives pleasure; Ms. 6. 26. -आगतम् welcome. -आजातः N. of Śiva. -आत्मक *a.* consisting of pleasure. -आत्मन् the Supreme Spirit, Brahma; पृथगाचरतस्तात पृथगात्मसुखात्मनोः Mb. 13. 120. 8. -आधारः paradise. -आप *a.* easily won or attained. -आप्लव *a.* suitable for bathing. -आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained horse. -आराध्य *a.* easy to be conciliated or propitiated. -आरोह *a.* of easy ascent. -आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. -आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. -आशः 1 eating at ease. -2 pleasant food. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -आशकः a cucumber. -आसक्तः an epithet of Śiva. -आसनम् a comfortable seat. -आसीन *a.* comfortably seated; also सुखनिविष्ट. -आस्वाद *a.* 1 having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2 agreeable, delightful. (-दः) 1 a pleasant flavour. -2 enjoyment (of pleasure). -उचित *a.* accustomed to comfort or happiness. -उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2 a husband. -उदकम्, -उष्णम् warm water. -उदयः 1 dawn or realization of happiness. -2 an intoxicating drink. -उदर्क *a.* resulting in happiness. -उद्भवा yellow myrobalan; L. D. B. -उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. -एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. -ऊर्जिकः natron. -कर, -कार, -दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. -चारः a good horse. -जात *a.* happy; सुखजातः सुरापीतः......Bk. 5. 38. -तन्त्र *a.* enjoying pleasure; अर्थधर्मौ च संगृह्य सुखतन्त्रो न चालसः Rām. 2. 1. 27. -द *a.* giving pleasure. (-दः) N. of Viṣṇu. (-दा) 1 a courtezan of Indra's heaven. -2 the river Ganges. -3 the Śamī tree. (-दम्) the seat

of Viṣṇu. –दोह्या a cow easily milked. –प्रविचार *a.* easily accessible. –प्रश्नः inquiry as to welfare. –बद्ध *a.* lovely. –बोधः 1 sensation of pleasure. –2 easy knowledge. –भागिन्, –भाज् *a.* happy. –भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. –मानिन् seeking joy in. –मोदा the gum olibanum tree. –रात्रिः 1 the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakṣmī). –2 a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. –रात्रिः, –रात्रिका Lakṣmī. –रूप *a.* having an agreeable appearance. –वर्चकः, –वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. –वह *a.* easily borne or carried. –वासः a water-melon. –वेदनम् consciousness of pleasure. –श्रव, –श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; विविक्तवर्णाभरणा सुखश्रुतिः प्रसादयन्ती हृदयान्यपि द्विषाम् Ki. 14. 3. –संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11. –संदु (दो) ह्या *f.* a cow easily milked; L. D. B. –संयोगः gain of eternal bliss; धर्मार्थप्रभवं चैव सुखसंयोगमक्षयम् Ms. 6. 64. –साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. –सुखेन *ind.* most willingly. –सेव्य *a.* easy of access. –स्पर्श *a.* 1 agreeable to the touch. –2 gratifying, pleasant; सेव्यमानौ सुखस्पर्शैः शालनिर्यासगन्धिभिः R. 1. 38. –हस्त *a.* having a soft or gentle hand.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P: To give pleasure to, please, delight; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Mal. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8. U. To make happy, please.

सुखाकृत *a.* Pleasant, comfortable; इयं कुसुमसंघातैरुपस्तीर्णा सुखाकृता (भूमिः) Rām. 4. 1. 89.

सुखायते Den. Ā. 1 To feel happy or glad. –2 To rejoice. –3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. –तम् Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful. –*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः, सुखेंसुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Śiva); see खट्वाङ्ग.

सुजूष् To hurt, to kill; गोब्राह्मणादयस्तेन मुजूष्यन्ते किल प्रजाः Bālcharitam 3. 16.

सुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुटङ्क *a.* Sharp, shrill (as a disagreeable sound); कोदण्डकोटरकुटीरकटुरसौ सुटङ्कटङ्कारः B. R. 4. 50-51.

सुदद् 10 U. (सुट्टयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. –2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुडीनकम् One of the modes of flight; पश्चाद्गतिः पराडीनं स्वर्गगं तु सुडीनकम् Mb. 8. 41. 27 (com.).

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. –2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice); सुतेन सोमेन विमिश्रतोयाम् Mb. 3. 120. 32. –3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. –तः 1 A son. –2 A child, offspring. –3 A king. –4 Expressed Soma juice; अहरहर्ह सुतः प्रसुतो भवति Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 3. –5 The Soma sacrifice; दर्शश्च पूर्णमासश्च चातुर्मास्यं पशुः सुतः Bhag. 7. 15. 48. –तः, –तम् A Soma libation. –Comp. –अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny; मध्यमं तु ततः पिण्डमद्यात् सम्यक्सुतार्थिनी Ms. 3. 262. –आत्मजः a grandson. (–जा) a granddaughter. –उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son; शौनकस्य सुतोत्पत्त्या (पतति) Ms. 3. 16. –निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषम् R. 5. 6. –वत्सलः an affectionate father. –सप्तकरा the mother of seven children. –श्रेणी Salvinia Cucullata (Mar. वृहद्दंती, उंदीरकानी &c.). –स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. –*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79. –Comp. –दानम् the gift (in marriage) of a daughter; अलंकृत्य सुतादानं दैवं धर्मं प्रचक्षते Ms. 3. 28.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (–नी *f.*) Having a child or children. –*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनाम्बा यदि सुतिनी वद वन्ध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāṣ.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. –2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. –2 A sacrificial oblation. –3 Parturition. –Comp. –कालः the time of the extraction of Soma; सुत्याकाले सुनिर्वृत्ते वेदिं गतरवामिव Rām. 2. 114. 8.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra; पुत्रा विठ्ठलराजस्य सुत्रामसमविक्रमाः Śiva B. 3. 4; सुत्रामबन्धुर्नृपः (दशरथः) Rām. ch. 2. 94; Śiva-mahimna S. 13. –*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. –2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. बदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaiśya by a woman of the same class; वैश्यात्तु जायते व्रात्यात् सुधन्वाचार्य एव च Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुष्ठु धीयते, पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियन्ते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. –2 The nectar or honey of flowers. –3 Juice. –4 Water. –5 N. of the

Ganges. -6 White-wash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K.; कालान्तरश्यामसुधेषु नक्तम् R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. °रत्नम् a pearl. -अङ्कः, -आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः the moon. -उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. -कण्ठः the cuckoo. -कारः the plasterer, white-washer; सूपकाराः सुधाकारा वंशचर्मकृतस्तथा (प्रतस्थिरे) Rām. 2. 80. 3. -क्षालित a. white-washed. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, bricklayer. -द्रवः 1 a nectar-like fluid. -2 white-wash, plaster. -धवलित a. plastered, white-washed. -निधिः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. -भवनम् a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः f. 1 a plastered wall. -2 a brick-wall. -3 the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. -भुज् m. a god, deity. -भूबिम्बम् the lunar orb; अस्या मुखेन्दावधरः सुधाभूबिम्बस्य युक्तः प्रतिबिम्ब एषः N. 7. 38. -भृतिः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयम् 1 a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. -मोदकः 1 camphor. -2 a kind of sugar; L. D. B. -3 bamboo manna. °जः a kind of sugar prepared from it. -योनिः the moon. -वर्षः a shower of nectar. -वर्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. -2 the moon. -3 camphor. -वासः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -वासा a kind of cucumber. -शर्करः a lime-stone. -सित a. 1 white as mortar. -2 bright as nectar. -3 bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकान्तः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45 (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). -सूतिः 1 the moon. -2 a sacrifice. -3 a lotus. -स्यन्दिन् a. ambrosial, flowing with nectar; नेतुं वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यन्दिभिः Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula or soft palate. -हरः, -हृत् an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधित a. Nectar-like; गौप्यः स्फुरत्पुरटकुण्डलकुन्तलत्विड्गण्डश्रिया सुधितहासनिरीक्षणेन Bhāg. 10. 33. 23.

सुधितिः m., f. An axe.

सुनफा A particular configuration of the planets (when any one of the planets except the sun, occupies a secondary position to the moon).

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासी (शी) रः An epithet of Indra.

सुनीथ a. [सुनी-कथन् Uṇ. 2. 2] Of prudent behaviour, moral, good.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottamā, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुन्दर a. (-री f.) (सुन्द्-अरः Uṇ. 3. 133) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. -रः N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणाम् Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. -काण्डम् 1 a beautiful stalk. -2 the 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त p.p. [स्वप्-कर्तरि क्त] Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. -3 Inactive, dull, latent. -प्तम् Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp. -जनः 1 a sleeping person. -2 midnight. -ज्ञानम् a dream. -घातक a. ferocious; murderous. -त्वच् a. paralytic.

सुप्तिः f. [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. -मम् A flower; स्मरस्य स्वर्बालानयनसुममालार्चनपदम् Bv. 1. 81.

सुम्नम् 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -युः a sacrificer. [Uṇ. 1. 37].

सुयामुनः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of Vatsarāja. -3 A palace. -4 N. of a mountain. -5 N. of a cloud.

सुर् I. 6 P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. = स्वर् q. v.

सुरः [सुष्ठु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा-क] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः Rām.; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितृंश्च V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -5 An idol. -Comp. -अङ्गना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*; प्रजिघाय समाधिभेदिनीं हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुराङ्गनाम् R. 8. 79. -अद्रिः the mountain Meru. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अध्यक्षः N. of Śiva. -अरिः 1 an enemy of gods, a demon; गतं भयं भीरु सुरारिसंभवम् V. 1. 6. -2 the chirp of a cricket. °हन् m. N. of Śiva. °हन्तृ m. N. of Viṣṇu. -अर्चनम् the worship of gods. -अर्चावेश्मन् n. a household temple, a chamber containing the idols of deities; ब्रह्मचारिपरिचारि सुरार्चावेश्म राजऋषिरेष विवेश N. 21. 21. -अर्हम् 1 gold. -2 saffron. -3 yellow sandal. -आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. -आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. -2 heaven, paradise. -3 a temple; पूर्तं सुरालयारामकूपाजीव्यादिलक्षणम् Bhāg. 7. 15. 49. -आश्रयः Meru. -आस्पदम् a temple. -इज्यः N. of Brihaspati. -इज्या the sacred basil. -इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Viṣṇu (उपेन्द्र); स्वर्लोकमागच्छ गतज्वरश्चिरं सुरेन्द्र गुप्तं गतदोषकल्मषम् Rām. 1. 15. 34. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् m. N. of Garuḍa. -इभः a celestial elephant. -इष्टः the Sāla tree. -ईशः,

–ईश्वरः 1 N. of Indra. –2 of Śiva. (–री) 1 the celestial Ganges. –2 Durgā. –उत्तमः 1 the sun. –2 Indra. –उत्तरः sandal-wood. –उपम *a.* god-like, divine. –ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a divine sage. –कारुः an epithet of Viśvakarman. –कार्मुकम् rain-bow. –गणः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 a host of gods. –गण्डः a kind of boil, disease. –गिरिः mount Meru. –गुरुः 1 an epithet of Brihaspati; धर्मः शास्त्रं सुरगुरुमतिः शौचमाचारचिन्ता सत्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवन्ति Pt. 5. 97. –2 the planet Jupiter. –3 N. of Viṣṇu; ब्रह्मा सुरगुरुः स्थाणुर्मनुः कः परमेष्ठ्यथ Mb. 1. 1. 32. –ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. –जनः the race of gods. –ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahman. –तरङ्गिणी the Ganges. –तरुः a tree of paradise. –तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha; q.v. –दारु *n.* the Devadāru tree. –दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. –दुन्दुभी the sacred basil. –द्विपः 1 an elephant of the gods. –2 N. of Airāvata; सुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशाङ्गुलौ R. 3. 55. –द्विष् *m.* 1 a demon; प्रणिपत्य सुरास्तस्मै शमयित्रे सुरद्विषाम् R. 10. 15. –2 Rāhu; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे सूरद्विषश्चान्द्रमसी सुधेव R. 2. 39. –धनुस् *n.* 1 rainbow; सुरधनुरिदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनम् V. 4. 1. –2 kind of nail mark; स्वापराधमलुपत् पयोधरे मत्करः सुरधनुष्करस्तव N. 18. 134. –धुनी the Ganges. –धूपः turpentine, resin. –नदी, –निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. –पतिः an epithet of Indra. –पथम् the sky, heaven. –पर्वतः the mountain Meru; q. v. –पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. –प्रतिष्ठा the setting up of an idol. –प्रियः 1 N. of Indra. –2 of Brihaspati. –भूयम् identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. –भूरुहः the Devadāru tree. –भूषणम् a necklace of pearls consisting of 1008 strings and 4 Hastas long; Br. S. –मन्दिरम् a temple; उत्तुङ्गसौधसुरमन्दिरगोपुराट्ट... Māl. 9. 1. –मृत्तिका alum-slate. –युवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. –राज्यम् dominion over the gods. –लासिका a flute, pipe. –लोकः heaven. °सुन्दरी 1 a celestial woman. –2 N. of Durgā. –वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. –वल्लभा white Dūrvā grass. –वल्ली the sacred basil. –विद्विष्, –वैरिन्, –शत्रुः *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. –विलासिनी an *apsaras*. –वीथिः N. of the way of the नक्षत्र; नक्षत्रमार्गं विपुलं सुरवीथीति विश्रुतम् Mb. 3. 43. 12. –शाखिन् *m* the Kalpataru q. v. –श्वेता a small (white) house-lizard. –सद्मन् *n.* heaven, paradise. –सालः a wish-fulfilling tree, a *kalpavrikṣa*; ददतोऽभिमतं समस्फुरन् सुरसाला भुवमागता इव Sāhendra. 2. 57. –सरित्, सिन्धुः *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम् R. 2. 75. –सुन्दरी, –स्त्री 1 a celestial woman; ऊरूद्भवा नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्त्री V. 1. 3. –2 N. of Durgā. –स्थानम् a temple.

सुरङ्गः, –ङ्गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. –2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; अनेकसुरङ्गासंचारम् Kau. A. 1. 20; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा Dk.; सुरङ्गया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2; वक्रानुवक्रसोपानसुरङ्गादीर्घनिर्गमम् (बिलं व्यधात्) Bm. 1. 747 (written also सुरुङ्गा). –Comp. –धातुः red chalk; L. D. B. –युज् *m.* a burglar, a house-breaker; L. D. B.

सुरभि *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः Ś. 1. 3; Me. 16, 21, 34. –2 Pleasing, agreeable. –3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3; Mv. 6. 63. –4 Beloved, friendly. –5 Celebrated, famous. –6 Wise, learned. –7 Good, virtuous. –भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume; यः पुरीषसुरभिसौगन्ध्यवायुस्तं देशं दशयोजनं समन्तात् सुरभिं चकार Bhāg. 5. 5. 33. –2 Nutmeg. –3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. –4 The Champaka tree. –5 The Śamī tree. –6 The Kadamba tree. –7 A kind of fragrant grass. –8 The season of spring; वासार्थं हर संभृतं सुरभिणा पौष्पं रजो वीरुधाम् V. 2. 20. –9 The month of Chaitra. –10 The Bakula tree. *–f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. –2 The sacred basil. –3 Jasmine. –4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. –5 Spirituous liquor. –6 The earth. –7 A cow; ऊर्जस्वलेन सुरभीरनु निःसपत्नं जग्मे जयोद्धुरविशालविषाणमुक्ष्णा Śi. 5. 64. –8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिम् R. 1. 81, 75; व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानयिष्यन् Me. 47. –9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. –10 The east. *–n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. –2 Sulphur. –3 Gold. –Comp. –गन्धम् see सुरभिवल्कल. –गोत्रम् oxen, cattle, kine. –घृतम् fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. –त्रिफला 1 nutmeg. –2 cloves. –3 areca nut. –त्वच् *f.* large cardamoms. –दारुः the Sarala tree. –पत्रा the rose-apple. –बाणः an epithet of Cupid. –मासः the spring. –मुखम् the commencement of spring. –वल्कलम् the bark of Laurus Cassia (Mar. दालचिनी). –स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् *m.* N. of fire.

सुरभित *a.* 1 Perfumed, scented. –2 Pleasing, beautiful; कीर्त्याऽभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1. 1.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. –2 N. of the cow of plenty. See सुरभिः.

सुरला 1 N. of Gaṅgā; L. D. B. –2 N. of a river; L. D. B.

सुरा (सु-क्रन् Uṇ. 2. 24) 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमन्नानाम् Ms. 11. 93; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 94. –2 Water. –3 A drinking vessel. –4 A snake. –Comp. –आकरः 1 a distillery. –2 the cocoanut tree. –आजीवः, –आजीविन् *m.* a distiller. –आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. –आसवः spirituous liquor. –उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. –कारः a distiller. –गृहम् a tavern. –ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor; व्यवस्थितिस्तेषु विवाहयज्ञसुराग्रहैरासु निवृत्तिरिष्टा Bhāg. 11. 5. 11. –जीविन् a tavern-keeper, a vintner –ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. –प *a.* 1 a drinker of spirituous liquor; Ms. 11. 49.

–2 pleasant, agreeable. –3 wise, sage. –पानम्, –पानम् the drinking of wine or liquor. –पात्रम्, –भाजनम्, –भाण्डम् a wine glass or cup; अपः सुराभाजनस्था मद्यभाण्डस्थितास्तथा Ms. 11. 147. –पीत *a.* one who has drunk wine; सुखजातः सुरापीतः... Bk. 5. 38. –बीजम् a substance serving for the preparation of beer. –भागः yeast. –मण्डः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor during fermentation. –मूल्यम् drink-money. –संधानम् distillation of spirituous liquor. –सुः 1 a drunkard. –2 a heretic.

सुरुङ्गा See सुरङ्गा. A hole made underground, subterranean passage; सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा तु Mb. 1. 61. 22.

सुरुङ्गाहिः A burglar, house-breaker.

सुरेभम् Tin; L. D. B.

सुवनः 1 The sun. –2 Fire. –3 The moon. –नम् The moonlight; Uṇ. 2. 76.

सुवर्ण *a.* [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. –2 Of a good tribe or caste. –3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. –र्णः 1 A good colour. –2 A good tribe or caste. –3 A sort of sacrifice. –4 An epithet of Śiva. –5 The thorn-apple. –र्णा 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. –2 Black aloe-wood. –3 Turmeric. –4 Colocynth. –र्णम् 1 Gold. –2 A golden coin (*–m.* also); नन्वहं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. –3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māṣas or about 175 grains Troy (*m.* also). –4 Money, wealth, riches. –5 A sort of yellow sandalwood. –6 A kind of red chalk. –7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). –Comp. –अक्षः N. of Śiva. –आख्यः 1 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). –2 the thorn-apple. –अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. –कदली a variety of plantain. –कर्तृ, –कार, –कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. –गणितम् a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. –गैरिकम् a kind of red-chalk. –चौरिका gold-stealing. –जीविकः N. of a tribe; (गान्धिकः शाङ्खिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पञ्चैते वणिजः स्मृताः॥). –धेनुः a golden offering in the shape of a cow. –पालिका a kind of vessel made of gold. –पुष्पः the globe-amaranth. –पुष्पित *a.* abounding in gold; *e. g.* सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुम्॥ Pt. 1. 45. –पृष्ठ *a.* coated with gold, gilded. –बिन्दुः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. –2 a form of Śiva. –भाण्डम्, –भाण्डकम् a jewel-box. –माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance. –यूथी yellow jasmine. –रूप्यक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. –रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –रोमन् *m.* a ram. –वणिज् *m.* N. of a mixed caste. –वर्णः N. of Viṣṇu. –वर्णा turmeric. –सानुः the Meru mountain having golden peaks; सुवर्णसानुप्रतिमान् प्रासादानुच्चतोरणान् Śiva B. 1. 55. –सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. –स्तेयम् stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.); अत ऊर्ध्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि सुवर्णस्तेयनिष्कृतिम् Ms. 11. 98.

सुवर्णकम् 1 Brass, bell-metal. –2 Lead. –3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. –2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुविदत्र *a.* (Ved.) Very mindful, benevolent, propitious. –त्रम् 1 Grace, favour. –2 Wealth, property. –3 Household; Uṇ. 3. 107.

सुषम *a.* 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. –2 Same; all. –मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमम् Gīt. 7; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्ममभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 27; Bv. 1. 26; 2. 12, 74, 82; 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. –2 Black cumin. –3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of Śiva.

सुषिः *f.* 1 A hole; cf. शुषि; एतस्य हृदयस्य पञ्च देवसुषयः स योऽस्य प्राङ्सुषिः स प्राणः Ch. Up. 3. 13. 1. –2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि (षी) म *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. –2 Pleasant, agreeable. –मः 1 Cold. –2 A kind of snake. –3 The moonstone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated; चेतनावान्नरो हन्यायस्य नासुषिरं शिरः Mb. 12. 266. 33. –2 Slow in articulation. –रम् 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity; सुषिराणि प्रचक्रिरे Śiva B. 13. 92. –2 Any wind-instrument (flutes and similar instruments); अवापुरुच्चैः सुषिराणि राणिताम् N. 15. 16.

सुषुप्तम् See सुषुप्तिः next; जाग्रत्स्वप्नः सुषुप्तं च गुणतो बुद्धिवृत्तयः Bhāg. 11. 13. 27.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. –2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः, –म्नः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun; Hch. 1. –म्णा, –म्ना A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिङ्गला, two of the vessels of the body; वैश्वानरं याति विहायसा गतः सुषुम्नया ब्रह्मपथेन शोचिषा Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

सुषुप्सा 1 Desire of sleeping. –2 Sleepiness.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द). –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 A cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. –2 Very much, exceedingly; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. –3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मम् A rope, cord, string.

सुसवी See सुषवी above.

सुह् 4 P. To endure, to bear; L. D. B.

सुह्माः (m. pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2, 4 A. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); मयाध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरम् Bg. 9. 10; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यम् Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31. –With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. –II. 6 P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. –2 To remit (as debt).

सू a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. –f. 1 Birth. –2 A mother; अलब्धनिद्रोऽनुपलक्षितो नृभिर्हित्वा गतो वेनसुवं प्रसुप्ताम् Bhāg. 4. 13. 47.

सूकः 1 An arrow. –2 Air, wind. –3 A lotus.

सूकरः [सू-करन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 5] 1 A hog, pig; see शूकर. –2 A sort of deer. –3 A potter. –री 1 A sow; पतिलोकं न सा याति ब्राह्मणी या सुरां पिबेत्। इहैव सा शुनी गृध्री सूकरी चोपजायते ॥ Y. 3. 256. –2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a. [सूच्-मन् सुक् च नेट्; Uṇ. 4. 181] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जालान्तरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत् सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः; मुख्यक्रमेण प्रयोगव चनैकवाक्यता सूक्ष्मा ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 15. –2 Little, small; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे Ś. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. –3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. –4 Nice. –5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. –6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. –7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. –क्ष्मः 1 An atom. –2 The clearing-nut plant. –3 An epithet of Śiva. –क्ष्मा 1 Sand. –2 Small cardamoms. –क्ष्मम् 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. –2 Minuteness. –3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावद्य. –4 Craft, ingenuity. –5 Fraud, cheating. –6 Fine thread &c. –7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa :—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते ॥ K. P. 10. –8 The cavity of a tooth. –9 Marrow. –10 The Vedānta philosophy. –Comp. –आत्मन् m. N. of Śiva. –एला small cardamoms. –तण्डुलः the poppy. –तण्डुला 1 long pepper. –2 a kind of grass. –दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. –दर्शिन्, –दृष्टि a. 1 sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. –2 of acute discernment. –3 acute, sharp-minded. –दलः mustard. –दारु n. a thin plank of wood, a board. –देहः, –शरीरम् the subtile body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिङ्गशरीर q. v.). –पत्रः 1 coriander seed. –2 a kind of wild cumin. –3 a sort of red sugar-cane. –4 the gum Arabic tree. –5 a sort of mustard. –पर्णी a kind of basil. –पिप्पली wild pepper. –बीजः the poppy. –बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (–द्धिः f.) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. –भूतम् a subtle element. –मक्षिकम्, –का a mosquito, gnat. –मति, –मतिमत् a. acute-minded. –मानम् a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement', 'rough calculation'). –शरीरम् (in phil.) a subtle body. –शर्करा small gravel, sand. –शालिः a kind of fine rice. –षट्चरणः a sort of louse. –स्फोटः a kind of leprosy.

सूक्ष्मता minuteness, subtlety, fineness; सूक्ष्मतां चान्ववेक्षेत योगेन परमात्मनः Ms. 6. 65.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. –2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोऽयं (गन्धः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिङ्गुदीफलभिदः सूच्यन्त एवोपलाः Ś. 1. 14. –3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. –4 To hint, intimate, suggest. –5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं सूचयति; रथवेगं सूचयति &c. –6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. –With अभि to show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितम् Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kuśa grass.

सूचक a. (–चिका f.) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. –2 Betraying, informing; स विनाशं व्रजत्याशु सूचकोऽशुचिरेव च Ms. 4. 71; 11. 50. –कः 1 A piercer. –2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. –3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy; नृपं संसूचयेत् ज्ञात्वा सूचकः स उदाहृतः Śukra. 4. 589. –4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. –5 The manager or chief actor of a company. –6 A Buddha. –7 A *Siddha*. –8 A villain, scoundrel. –9 A demon, goblin. –10 A dog. –11 A crow. –12 A cat. –13 A kind of fine rice. –Comp. –वाक्यम् the information given by an informer.

सूचनम्, –ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. –2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. –3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. –4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. –5 Hinting, hint. –6 Information. –7 Teaching, showing, describing. –8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. –9 Villainy, wickedness. –10 Hurting, killing.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

सूचा 1 Piercing. –2 Gesticulation. –3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः –ची f. [सूच्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. –2 A needle; निमेषादपि कौन्तेय यस्यायुरपचीयते। सूच्येवाञ्जनचूर्णस्य किमिति प्रतिपालयेत् ॥ Mb. 3. 35. 3. –3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kuśa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणम् Ś. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे Ś. 4. 13. –4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. –5 The point of a bud. –6 A kind of

military array, a sharp column or file; दण्डव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात् तु शकटेन वा । वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -15 A rail or balustrade. -16 A small door-bolt. -17 A kind of coitus. -Comp. -अग्र *a.* needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रम्) the point of a needle. -आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय.-कर्मन् needle-work. -खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -गृहकम् a needle-case. -पत्रकम् an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. -भिन्न *a.* bursting open at the point of the buds; पाण्डुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23. -भेद्य *a.* 1 to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2 thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 39. -3 palpable, tangible. -मुख *a.* 1 needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2 pointed. (-खः) 1 a bird. -2 white Kuśa grass. -3 a particular position of the hands. (-खम्) a diamond. -रदनः a mungoose. -रोमन् *m.* a hog. -वदन *a.* needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1 a gnat, mosquito. -2 a mungoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice. -शिखा the point of a needle. -सूत्रम् a thread for a needle (for sewing).

सूचिः *m.* 1 The son of निषाद and a वैश्या. -2 A maker of winnowing baskets &c.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -मुख *a.* having a pointed mouth or head. (-खम्) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित *p. p.* [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -*m.* 1 A spy, an informer; Mb. 13. 90. 9. -2 A kind of an arrow; न सूची कपिशो नैव न गवास्थिगजास्थिजः Mb. 7. 189. 12.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् *a.* Pointed. -*m.* N. of Garuḍa.

सूची See सूचि above.

सूच्य *a.* Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् *ind.* An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत *p. p.* [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत, चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे Ś. 1; पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं हरन्तमश्वं रथरश्मिसंयतम् R. 3. 42. -2 The son of a Kṣatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद् विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहम् Ve. 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaiśya by a Kṣatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard; पुरःसरैः स्वस्तिकसूतमागधैः Rām. 2. 17. 46; Bhāg. 1. 11. 20. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -8 N. of Sañjaya (a pupil of Vyāsa); समरवृत्तविबोधसमीहया कुरुवरेण मुदा कृतयाचनः । सपदि सूतमदादमलेक्षणं मुनिवरं तमहं सततं भजे ॥ Vedavyāsāṣṭakam 7. -तः, -तम् Quick-silver. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः 1 an epithet of Sañjaya; तमेवंवादिनं राजा सूतपुत्रं कृताञ्जलिम् (अब्रवीत्) Mb. 8. 2. 9. -2 an epithet of Karṇa; कथयामास तत् सर्वं यथा शक्तः स सूतजः Mb. 12. 2. 1. -राज् *m.* quick-silver.

सूतकम् 1 Birth, production; नाधीयीतामिषं जग्ध्वा सूतकान्नाद्यमेव च Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचम् q. v.); Ms. 4. 110. -कः, -कम् Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः, सूती *f.* [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदाम् Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -5 Yielding fruit, production of crops; न कल्पते पुनः सूत्या उप्तं बीजं च नश्यति Bhāg. 7. 11. 33. -Comp. -अशौचम् impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). -गृहम् the lying-in-chamber; सूतीगृहे ननु जगाद भवानजो नौ Bhāg. 10. 85. 20. -मारुतः the throes of child-birth. -मासः the month of delivery; the last month of pregnancy. -रोगः puerperal sickness.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered; Ms. 5. 85. -Comp. -अगारम्, गृहम्, -गेहम्, -भवनम् the lying-in-chamber. -गदः, -रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. -षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परम् The distillation of sprituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिङ्गलेन;

जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. –3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1. –4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रम् [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषङ्गेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhās.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. –2 A fibre; सुराङ्गना कर्षति खण्डिताग्रात् सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18; Ku. 1. 40. –3 A wire. –4 A collection of threads. –5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K.; विप्रत्वे सूत्रमेव हि Bhāg. 12. 2. 3. –6 The string or wire of a puppet. –7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. –8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:— स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद् विश्वतोमुखम्। अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. –9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; *e. g.* मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तम्बसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. –10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). –11 A girdle; वासः ससूत्रं लघुमारुतोऽहरद् भवस्य देवस्य किलानुपश्यतः Bhāg. 8. 12. 23. –12 A line, stroke. –13 A sketch, plan; त्वमेव धर्मार्थदुघाभिपत्तये दक्षेण सूत्रेण ससर्जिथाध्वरम् Bhāg. 4. 6. 44. –14 Indication, prelude; विशङ्क्य सूत्रं पुरुषायितस्य तद् भविष्यतोऽस्माथि तदा तदालिभिः N. 16. 15. –Comp. –अध्यक्षः superintendent of weaving; Kau. A. 2. –आत्मन् *a.* having the nature of a string or thread. (*–m.*) the soul. –आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. –कण्ठः 1 a Brāhmaṇa. –2 a pigeon, dove. –3 a wag-tail. –कर्मन् *n.* carpentry; अथ भूमिप्रदेशज्ञाः सूत्रकर्मविशारदाः Rām. 2. 80. 1. °विशेषज्ञः a weaver; Rām. 2. 83. 12. –कारः, –कृत् *m.* 1 an author or composer of Sūtras. –2 a carpenter. –कोणः, –कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). –कोशः a skein of yarn. –क्रीडा a particular game with strings (one of the 64 kalās). –गण्डिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. –ग्रन्थः a book of aphorisms. –ग्राह *a.* seizing a thread. –ग्राहिन् *m.* a draftsman, an architect. –चरणम् N. of a class of *Charaṇas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra-works. –तन्तुः 1 a thread, string. –2 perseverance, energy. –तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. –दरिद्र *a.* 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. –धरः, –धारः 1 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined:— नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत् सूत्रं स्यात् सबीजकम्। रङ्गदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृतः॥ –2 a carpenter, an artisan. –3 the author of a set of aphorisms. –4 an epithet of Indra. –धृक् *m.* 1 an architect. –2 a stage-manager. –पातः applying the measuring line. –पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. –पुष्पः the cotton plant. –प्रोत *a.* fastened with wires (as puppets). –भिद् *m.* a tailor. –भृत् *m.* =सूत्रधार q. v. –यन्त्रम् 1 'a thread-machine', shuttle. –2 a weaver's loom; सूत्रयन्त्रजविशिष्टचेष्टयाश्चर्यसाञ्जिबहुशालभञ्जिकः N. 18. 13. –3 a shuttle. –वापः weaving (threads). –वीणा a kind of lute. –वेष्टनम् 1 a weaver's shuttle. –2 the act of weaving. –शाखम् the body. –स्थानम् (in medic. works) the first general section (treating of the physician, disease, remedies &c).

सूत्रणम् 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. –2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् =सुत्रामन q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र्-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. –2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. –2 Having rules. *–m.* 1 A crow. –2 A stage-manager.

सूद् I. 1 Ā. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. –2 To effuse, pour out. –3 To deposit. –4 To distil, flow. –5 To eject, throw away. –II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. –2 To strike, hurt, kill; मुष्टिभिर्बाहुभिः पद्भिः सूदयन्तौ तु राक्षसम् Rām. 3. 4. 7. –3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. –4 To pour out, effuse. –5 To assent, agree, promise. –6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. –2 Pouring out, distilling. –3 A well, spring. –4 A cook. –5 Sauce, soup. –6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. –7 Split pease. –8 Mud, mire. –9 Sin, fault. –10 The office of a charioteer. –11 The Lodhra tree. –Comp. –अध्यक्षः a superintendent of the kitchen. –कर्मन् *n.* cookery. –शाला a kitchen. –शास्त्रम् the science of cooking.

सूदन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c.; विषीदन्तमिदं वाक्यमुवाच मधुसूदनः Bg. 2. 1, 4. –2 Dear, beloved. –नम् 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. –2 Assenting to, promising. –3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. –2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. –3 Empty, vacant (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). –नम् 1 Bringing forth, parturition. –2 A bud, blossom. –3 A flower; दत्तां केनापि सूनावलिमधिमुकुटं मृन्मयीमेव दध्रे Viś. Guṇa. 197. –4 Fruit. –Comp. –नायकः, –शरः the god of love; सूननायकनिदेशविभ्रमैरप्रतीतचरवेदनोदयम् N. 18. 129.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना [सुनः नः दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 13] 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनोपरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. –2 The sale of meat. –3 Hurting, killing, destroying; सूनायामप्यननुमतमालम्भनं तदुपलभ्य Bhāg. 5. 9. 17. –4 The soft palate, uvula. –5 A girdle, zone. –6 Inflammation of the gland of the neck called mumps. –7 A ray of light. –8 A river. –9 A daughter. –10 An elephant's trunk. **–नाः** (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पञ्चशूना. **–Comp. –अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of the slaughter-house.

सूनावत् A keeper of a slaughter-house; Ms. 4. 84.

सूनिकः, सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller; Y. 1. 141. –2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवम् K.; सूनुः सूनृतवाक् स्रष्टुः R. 1. 93. –2 A child, an offspring. –3 A grandson (daughter's son). –4 A younger brother; अनुस्मृताखण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24. –5 The sun; सूनुः पुत्रेऽनुजे रवौ इति विश्वः. –6 The Arka plant.

सूनू *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Śi. 14. 21; R. 1. 93. –2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मङ्गलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता। एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन॥ Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. –3 Auspicious, fortunate. –4 Beloved, dear. –5 Ved. Quick, active. **–ता** 1 The goddess of true speech. –2 An excellent song. –3 N. of Uṣas. –4 Food. **–तम्** 1 True and agreeable speech. –2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचिद् बालत्वादवितथसूनृतेन सूनोः R. 8. 92. –3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा घनर्थे क पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; सूपं भूयिष्ठमश्नीध्वं नाद्य मांसं यथा पुरा Mb. 12. 29. 128; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhāṣ.; Ms. 3. 226. –2 A sauce, condiment; पच्यन्तां विविधाः पाकाः सूपान्ताः पायसादयः Bhāg. 10. 24. 26; 11. 27. 34. –3 A cook. –4 A pan, vessel. –5 An arrow. –6 Split pease. **–Comp. –अङ्गम्** asa-foetida. **–कारः** a cook. **–धूपनम्, –धूपकम्** asa-foetida. **–श्रेष्ठः** The *mudga* bean.

सूपायः A good means or expedient.

सूप्या A kind of bean (Mar. मसूर, तूर).

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. –2 Milk. –3 Sky or heaven.

सूयम् Extraction of the Soma juice; libation; sacrifice; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं यदा पास्यति पाण्डवः। आनर्दं नर्दतः सम्यक् तदा सूयं भविष्यति॥ Mb. 5. 141. 47.

सूर् 4 Ā. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन्; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. –2 The Arka plant. –3 The Soma. –4 A wise or learned man. –5 A hero, king. **–Comp. –चक्षुस्** *a.* radiant as the sun. **–सुतः** an epithet of Saturn. **–सूतः** the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. –2 Calm, tranquil. **–ता** A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. –2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Śi. 14. 21; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. –3 A priest. –4 A worshipper. –5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. –6 N. of Kriṣṇa. –7 N. of Brihaspati.

सूरिन् *a.* (–णी *f.*) Wise, learned. *–m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit*.

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. –2 N. of Kuntī, q. v. –3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (क्ष्यं) 1, 4 P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. –2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष (क्ष्य) **णम्** Disrespect.

सूर्क्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः, –र्मी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic image; सूर्मीं ज्वलन्तीं वाश्लिष्येन्मृत्युना स विशुध्यति Ms. 11. 103. –2 The pillar of a house. –3 Radiance, lustre. –4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kaśyapa and Aditi. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Samjñā (or Chhāyā or Aśvinī) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamunā, the two Aśvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the founder of the solar race of kings.] –2 The tree called *Arka*. –3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). –4 The swallow-wort. –5 N. of Śiva. **–Comp. –अपायः** sunset; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82. **–अर्घ्यम्** the presentation of an offering to the sun. **–अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone. **–अश्वः** a horse of the sun. **–अस्तम्** sunset. **–आतपः** heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. **–आलोकः** sunshine. **–आवर्तः** 1 a kind of sun-flower. –2 a head-ache which increases or diminishes according to the course of the sun (Mar. अर्धशिशी).

–आह्व *a.* named after the sun. (–ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (–ह्वम्) copper. –इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दर्शः सूर्येन्दुसंगमः Ak. –उत्थानम्, –उदयः sunrise. –ऊढः 1 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; संप्राप्तो योऽतिथिः सायं सूर्योढो गृहमेधिनाम्। पूजया तस्य देवत्वं लभन्ते गृहमेधिनः॥ Pt. 1.170.–2 the time of sunset. –उपस्थानम्, –उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1.–कमलम् the sun-flower, a heliotrope. –कान्तः 1 the sun-stone, sun-crystal; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद्वमन्ति। Ś. 2. 7. –2 a crystal. –कान्तिः *f.* 1 sun-light. –2 a particular flower. –3 the flower of sesamum. –कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रम् a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. –ग्रहः 1 the sun. –2 an eclipse of the sun. –3 an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu.–4 the bottom of a water-jar.–ग्रहणम् a solar eclipse. –चन्द्रौ (also सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. –जः, –तनयः, –पुत्रः 1 epithets of Sugrīva; योऽहं सूर्यसुतः स एष भवतां योऽयं स वत्सोऽङ्गदः Mv. 5. 55. –2 of Karṇa. –3 of the planet Saturn. –4 of Yama. –जा, –तनया the river Yamunā. –तेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. –द्वारम् the way of the sun; उत्तरायण q.v.; सूर्यद्वारेण ते विरजाः प्रयान्ति यत्रामृतः स पुरुषो ह्यव्ययात्मा Muṇḍ. 1. 2. 11. –नक्षत्रम् that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. –पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). –पादः a sun-beam. –पुत्री 1 lightning. –2 the river Yamunā. –प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. –फणिचक्रम्=सूर्यकालानलचक्रम् q.v. above. –बिम्बः the disc of the sun. –भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (–क्तः) the tree Bandhūka or its flower. –मणिः the sun-stone. –मण्डलम् the orb of the sun. –मासः the solar month. –यन्त्रम् 1 a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). –2 an instrument used in taking solar observations. –रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam; Ms. 5. 133. –लोकः the heaven of the sun. –वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā). –वर्चस् *a.* resplendent as the sun. –वारः Sunday. –विलोकनम् the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणम्. –संक्रमः, –संक्रातिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. –संज्ञम् saffron.–सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa.–सिद्धान्तः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). –स्तुतिः *f.*, –स्तोत्रम् a hymn addressed to the sun. –हृदयम् N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. –2 The daughter of the sun. –3 The hymn about the marriage of Sūryā. –4 A new bride. –5 A drug. –6 The colocynth.

सूर्याणी The wife of the god Sun.

सूर्याय् (Den.) To act like the sun; सूर्यायते पावकः Pañcharātram 1. 9.

सूरत *a.* 1 Compassionate, tender. –2 Tranquil, calm. –ता A tractable cow.

सूर्क्ष् 1 P. To respect, regard.

सूर्क्षणम् Disrespect (probably, respect); M. W.

सूष् 1 P. [सूषति] To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूषणा A mother.

सूषा A parturient woman.

सूष्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 P. (सरति, ससर्ति, also धावति; ससार, असार्षीत्, असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तुम्, सृत) 1 To go, move, proceed; मृगाः प्रदक्षिणं सस्रुः Bk. 14. 14. –2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः सस्रुरर्णवम् Rām. –3 To rush upon, assail; ब्राह्मणार्थे समुत्पन्ने योऽरिभिः सृत्य युध्यति Mb. 12. 97. 10; (तं) ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूल इव कुञ्जरम् Mb. –4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. –5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कन्धसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 55. –6 To flow. –7 To cross, traverse. –*Caus.* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. –2 To extend. –3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तन्त्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 83. –4 To push back or away, remove; सारयन्तीं गण्डाभोगात् कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me.93.–5 To put in array, arrange. –6 To show, manifest. –*Desid.* (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. –2 An arrow. –3 A thunder-bolt. –4 A lotus (कैरव). –का 1 A jackal. –2 A crane. –3 A hell. –4 A kind of weapon; L. D. B.

सृकण्डु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृक्कम्, सृक्कणी, सृक्कन् *n.*, **सृक्किणी, सृक्किन्** *n.*, **स्रक्कम्, स्रक्कणी, स्रक्कन्** *n.*, **स्रक्किणी, स्रक्किन्** *n.* The corner of the mouth; सृक्कणी परिलेलिहन् Pt. 1.

सृक्का *f.* 1 A tinkling string of jewels; तवैव नाम्ना भवितायममिः सृक्कां च मामनेकरूपां गृहाण Kaṭh. 1. 16. –2 A way, path; नैतां सृक्कां वित्तमयीमवाप्तो यस्यां मज्जन्ति बहवो मनुष्याः 2. 3.

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (भिन्दिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अस्राक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुम्, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तन्तुनाभः स्वत एव तन्तून् सृजति Ś. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अस्राक्षुरस्रं करुणं रुवन्तः Bk. 3. 17; आनन्दशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44; 8. 35. -5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टिम् Ku. 3. 69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away, forsake, give up; यदैव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात् सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53. -8 To get, take (interest on money lent); वसिष्ठविहितां वृद्धिं सृजेद्वित्तविवर्धिनीम् Ms. 8. 140. -9 To hang on, fasten to; स्कन्धदेशेऽसृजत्तस्य स्रजं परमशोभनाम् Mb. 3. 57. 27. -II. 4 Ā. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -*Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, emitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सृज्. **-Comp. -मारुत** *a.* 1 causing the discharge of wind. -2 removing flatulence. **-मूत्रपुरीष** *a.* promoting evacuation from the bladder and intestine.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः Ś. 4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या Ś. 1. 1.; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे Ś. 2. 10; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 81; Bhāg. 1. 19. 16. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift; सृष्टिर्मृष्टिर्द्विजाग्र्याः श्राद्धकर्मसु संपदः Ms. 3. 255. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -8 Offspring (संतान); संसृष्टा ब्राह्मणैरेव त्रिषु वर्णेषु सृष्टयः Mb. 12. 60. 42. **-Comp. -अन्तरः** the offspring of intermarriage between चतुर्वर्ण castes. **-कर्तृ** *m.* the creator. **-पत्तनम्** a particular magical power. **-सृज्** *m.* (Nom. sing. सृक्-ग्-सृट्-ड्) the creator; L. D. B.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृंजयाः *m.* pl. N. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* 1 A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदान्धकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Śi. 5. 5; सृण्यग्रसुन्दरोदग्रव्यायतश्मश्रुभीषणम् Śiva B. 21. 23. -2 A sickle. **-णिः** *m.* 1 An enemy. -2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle. **-कः** 1 An elephant's goad.

सृतम् Going, flight, escape; निवर्तध्वमधर्मज्ञा युध्यध्वं किं सृतेन वः Mb. 9. 28. 22.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; योनिकोटिसहस्रेषु सृतीश्चास्यान्तरात्मनः Ms. 6. 63. -2 A way, road, path (fig. also); नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. -3 Hurting, injuring. -4 Conduct; कस्माद्वयं कुसृतयः खलयोनयस्ते दाक्षिण्यदृष्टिपदवीं भवतः प्रणीताः Bhāg. 8. 23. 7. -5 Transmigration; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्याः Bhāg. 10. 60. 43. -6 Creation; कात्स्न्र्येन चाद्येह गतं विधातुरर्वाक्सृतौ कौशलमित्यमन्यत Bhāg. 3. 2. 13.

सृत्वन् *m.* 1 Spread, circulation. -2 N. of Brahman; L. D. B. -3 The disease विसर्प.

सृत्वर *a.* (-री *f.*) Going, moving. -री 1 A stream, river. -2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः [सृ-काकु दुक् च Uṇ. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. -2 Fire. -3 A deer. -4 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 The sun's disc or orb. -*f.* A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. (सर्पति, सृप्त; *desid.* सिसृप्सति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently; सर्पन्तीत्येवमासस्रुप्स्ते ह Ch. Up. 1. 12. 4. -2 To go, move; हृदयादिव सृप्तो हृदयादिव निर्मितः Bri. Up. 3. 9. 22. -3 To spread; सर्पन्महाधूम इवाद्रिवह्निः Ki. 17. 2.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृपाटी 1 A kind of measure. -2 A shoe. -3 Base metal. -4 A small book.

सृप्मन् [सृप्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 159] 1 A goer. -2 A serpent. -3 A child. -4 An ascetic.

सृप्रः The moon. **-प्रम्** Honey.

सृभ्, -सृम्भ् 1 P. (सर्भति-सृम्भति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (-री *f.*) Going, moving. **-रः** A kind of deer; Rām. 2. 29. 3.

सॄ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सीर्णिः *f.* Injury, hurt.

सेक् 1 Ā. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामम् U. 3. 16; R. 1. 51; 8. 45; 16. 30; 17. 16. -2 Emission, effusion. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A libation, an offering. -5 Seminal fluid; कामतो रेतसः सेकं व्रतस्थस्य द्विजन्मनः Ms. 11. 120. -6 A drop of anything. -7 A shower-bath; Suśr. **-Comp. -पात्रम्** 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. -2 a bucket.

सेकिमम् A radish.

सेक्तृ *a.* (-क्त्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. -*m.* 1 A sprinkler; impregnator. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रम् A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (-चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. -**कः** A cloud.

सेचनम् [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे Ś. 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. -5 Emission. See सेकः. -Comp. -**घटः** a watering-pot.

सेचनकम् A shower-bath.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेगवः A young crab; कुक्षी खादति मांसानि माघमां सेगवा इव Mb. 12. 139. 89.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyā.

सेतुः [सि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबन्धनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6; R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्या मलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमम्बुराशिम् R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38; 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A land-mark; ज्येष्ठे मासि नयेत् सीमां सुप्रकाशेषु सेतुषु Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, limit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhāṣ. -7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution; सूचकाः सेतुभेत्तारः......ते वै निरयगामिनः Mb. 13. 23. 66. -8 The sacred syllable *om*; मन्त्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः। स्रवत्यनोङ्कृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते॥ Kālikā P.-9 A reservoir or a lake; सहोदकं आहार्योदकं वा सेतुं बन्धयेत् Kau. A. 2.1. -10 A bond, fetter. -11 An explanatory commentary. -Comp. -**बन्धः** 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; Kau. A. 2. 1; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबन्धः Subhāṣ.; Ku. 4. 6. -2 the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Laṅkā by Nala and the other monkeys); Bhāg. 7. 14. 31. -3 any bridge or cause-way. -**भेदिन्** *a.* 1 breaking down barriers. -2 removing obstructions. (-*m.*) N. of a tree (दन्ती).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. -2 A pass.

सेत्रम् A bond, fetter; P. III. 2. 182.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुषी *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail.-**धा** 1 A hedge-hog. -2 A porcupine.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader. -**नम्** The body.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा; Uṇ. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनम् R. 1. 19. -2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -3 A small army (consisting of 3 elephants, 3 chariots, 9 horse and 15 foot). -4 Any body of men. -Comp. -**अग्रम्** the van or front of an army. °**गः** the leader or general of an army. -**अङ्गम्** 1 a component part of an army; (these are four:— हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनाङ्गं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). -2 a division of an army. -**कल्पः** an epithet of Śiva. -**गोपः** the keeper of an army. -**चरः** 1 a soldier. -2 a camp-follower. -**निवेशः** the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. -**नी** *m.* 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. -2 N. of Kārtikeya; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. -**पतिः** 1 a general. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 N. of Kārtikeya. -4 A leader of ten पत्ति divisions; see पत्ति. -**पत्यम्** commandership, generalship. -**परिच्छद** *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -**पृष्ठम्** the rear of an army. -**भङ्गः** the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -**मुखम्** 1 a division of an army. -2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot; पत्तिं तु त्रिगुणमेतामाहुः सेनामुखं बुधाः Mb. 1. 2. 20. -3 a mound in front of a city gate. -**योगः** the equipment of an army. -**रक्षः** a guard, sentinel. -**वासः** a camp. -**वाहः** the leader of an army. -**स्थः** a soldier.

सेन्द्रिय *a.* 1 Together with the organs of sense; तमोऽयं तु समाश्रित्य चिरं तिष्ठति सेन्द्रियः Ms. 1. 55. -2 Organic (as chemistry).

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमन्ती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar शेर); it is thus defined in Līlāvatī :— पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटङ्कैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः॥

सेराल *a.* Pale-yellow.

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening; P. III. 2. 159.

सेर्ष्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 Â. (सेवते, सेवित; *caus.* सेवयति-ते; *desid.* सिसेविषते; the स् of सेव् is generally changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve,

wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. -2 To go after, pursue, follow. -3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गन्धः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. -4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवसे हन्त कथं रोलम्ब निस्त्रपः Bv. 1. 118. -5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; विद्वद्भिः सेवितः (धर्मः) Ms. 2. 1; त्वया मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया यदेक एव प्रतिगृह्य सेव्यते Ku. 5. 38; R. 17. 49. -6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारण्डवः सेवते V. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव See सेवन, सेवि (2).

सेवक *a.* [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम्। स्वातन्त्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितम्॥ H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनम् [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing; इन्द्रियाणां प्रसङ्गेन धर्मस्यासेवनेन च। पापान् संयान्ति संसारानविद्वांसो नराधमाः॥ Ms. 12. 52. -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally; यत् करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 178. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7 Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी The Indian white rose.

सेवना See सेवनम् (1); तानेव ते मदनुसेवनयावरुद्धान् Bhag. 3. 23. 7.

सेवती 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -Comp. -आकार *a.* in the form of servitude; सेवाकारा परिणतिरहो स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. -विलासिनी a female servant. -वृत्तिः a livelihood gained by service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि *n.* 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित *p. p.* [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजादिसेवितम् Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -6 Abounding in. -तम् 1 An apple. -2 The jujube. -ता Service, attendance. -Comp. -मन्मथ *a.* addicted to love.

सेवितृ *m.* An attendant, a dependant; न सेव्यः सेविता रहः M. 4. 12.

सेविन् *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -4 Having sexual intercourse with. -5 Addicted to, fond of. -*m.* A servant.

सेव्य *a.* [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -5 To be studied. -6 To be kept or hoarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनम् Mu. 5. 12; M. 4. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Aśvattha tree. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of intoxicating drink. -व्या 1 The parasite plant वन्दा. -2 A kind of wild rice. -व्यम् 1 A kind of root. -2 Red sandal-wood. -3 Sea-salt. -4 Water. -Comp. -सेवकौ *m. dual.* master and servant.

सेवाधि See शेवधि under शेव.

सोविका 1 A maid servant. -2 A kind of sweetmeat (Mar. फेणी).

सेश्वर *a.* Theistical. -Comp. -सांख्यम् the theistical branch of the सांख्य school.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह *a.* (-ही *f.*) Belonging to a lion, leonine; वृत्तिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 154; Pt. 3. 154. Śi. 1. 47.

सैंहल *a.* Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon. -ली A kind of pepper (Mar. पिंपळी).

सैंहलकः Brass; Girvāṇa.

सैंहिकः, -सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैक *a.* Added to one, plus one.

सैकत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -तम् 1 A sand-bank; सुरगज इव गाङ्गं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75; 5. 8; 10. 62; 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; Ś. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -4 A heap of sand (cf. Amarachandra's com. on Ṛs. 2. 9 'सैकतिनी सिकताया वालुकायाः समूहः सैकतं तेन युक्ता'). -*m.* pl. N. of a family of Ṛiṣis; अन्ये चापरिमेयाश्च ब्राह्मणा वनमाश्रिताः। वैखानसा वालखिल्याः सैकताश्च तथा परे॥ Mb. 12. 244. 20 (some take सैकतः as a kind of वानप्रस्थ; see सैकतिकः). -Comp. -इष्टम् ginger.

सैकतिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कम् 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune (मङ्गलसूत्र). -2 मातृयात्रा (?).

सैकतिनी *a.* Full of sand; समाचिता सैकतिनी वनस्थली Rs. 2. 9.

सैक्षव *a.* Sugared, sugary.

सैत्यम् Whiteness; तमालनीलानि तमांसि कामं पीत्वापि सैत्यं न जहाति चन्द्रः Ram. ch. 6. 62.

सैद्धान्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [सिद्धान्तं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनानिक *a.* Belonging to the van of an army.

सैनान्यम्, -सैनापत्यम् The command of an army, generalship; तस्यात्मा शितिकण्ठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; तयोरुपान्तस्थितसिद्धसैनिकम् R. 3. 57.

सैन्दूर *a.* Coloured with red-lead.

सैन्धव *a.* (-वी *f.*) सिन्धुनदीसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu*; दीर्घग्रीवा मुखालम्बिहनाः पृथुलेचनाः। महान्तस्तनुरोमाणो बलिनः सैन्धवा हयाः ॥ ' com. Mb. 7. 23. 21; जिनोक्तिषु श्राद्धतयैव सैन्धवाः N. 1. 71; धावद्भिरसिधाराभिः शकलीकृतसैन्धवाः Śiva B. 22. 33. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -4 N. of Jayadratha, the king of Sindh; क्रोधादुक्तं सैन्धवे चार्जुनेन Mb. 1. 1. 192. -वः, -वम् A kind of rock-salt. -वाः *m.* pl. 1 The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. -2 (In drama) A kind of Prākrit song. -Comp. -घनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैन्धवक *a.* (-की *f.*) Relating to the Saindhavas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैन्धी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier; सैन्याः श्रियामनुपभोगनिरर्थकत्वदोषप्रवादममृजन्नगनिम्नगानाम् Śi. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -न्यम् 1 An army, a troop; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67. -2 A camp. -Comp. -क्षोभः a mutiny in an army. -दुर्गमम् a kind of fort; अमेयं व्यूहविद्वीरन्यास्तं तत्सैन्यदुर्गमम् Śukra. 4. 851. -शिरस् *n.* the van of an army.

सैमन्तिकम् Red lead.

सैरः, -रिः The month of Kārtika.

सैरन्ध्रः, सैरिन्ध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिन्ध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरन्ध्री, सैरिन्ध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments [a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरन्ध्र (2)]. -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadī (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudeṣṇā, queen of Virāṭa).

सैरिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga. -3 The sky, atmosphere.

सैरी (रे) यः, सैरी (रे) यकः Barleria Cristata (Mar. कोन्हांटी).

सैलगः A robber.

सैवाल See शैवाल.

सैसक *a.* (-की *f.*) Leaden, of lead; Ms. 11. 133.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुम्, सित; *caus.* साययति-ते; *desid.* सिषासति; *pass.* सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end; भ्रान्तिमसाद्मसवसुः N. 9. 140.

सोढ *p.p.* [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सह्.

सोढृ *a.* (ढ्री *f.*) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कण्ठ *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as in सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -ण्ठम् *ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कण्ठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास *a.* Glad; Māl. 3. 4.

सोत्तर *a.* With a wager or bet.

सोत्प्रास *a.* 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सम् Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; -सम् *ind.* Mockingly; cf. व्याजस्तुति. -Comp. -हासिन् one who laughs mockingly; तमालोक्य प्रियाकेलिं नले सोत्प्रासहासिनि N. 20. 100.

सोत्प्रेक्षम् *ind.* Carelessly, with indifference.

सोत्सङ्ग *a.* Depressed.

सोत्सव *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. **-हम्** *ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक *a.* 1 Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful. -2 Yearning, longing for.

सोत्सेक *a.* Haughty, arrogant.

सोत्सेध *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोत्सेधैः स्कन्धदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदय *a.* 1 Having an increase of profit. -2 Augmented by interest. -3 Connected with the rise (of the heavenly bodies &c).

सोदर, सोदरीय *a.* [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. **-रः, -रीयः** A uterine brother; मयोच्यमानं पुरुषर्षभ त्वमनन्यचित्तः सह सोदरीयैः. **-रा** A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; (fig. also); भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिन्द्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यम् Dk. *-a.* See सोदर. **-Comp.** **-स्नेहः** sisterly affection; Ś.

सोद्योग *a.* 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. **-गम्** *ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; सहोढं सोपकरणं घातयेदविचारयन् Ms. 9. 270.

सोपकार *a.* 1 = सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended. -3 Beneficial (as a deposit in pawn); न त्वेवाधौ सोपकारे कौसीदीं वृद्धिमाप्नुयात् Ms. 8. 143.

सोपक्रम *a.* Undertaken.

सोपग्रहम् *ind.* In a conciliatory or friendly manner.

सोपचय *a.* Profitable.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* 1 Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful. -2 What is given away with an end in view; Dānasāgara, Bibl. Ind. 274, Fas. 1 p. 45. -3 With penultimate letter.

सोपधान *a.* 1 Cushioned. -2 Possessing (excellent) qualities; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयन्ति ये Śi. 2. 77. -3 Furnished, set.

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. *-ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिपु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपन्यास, सोपपत्तिक *a.* Well-founded or substantiated.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon); ब्रह्मघोषैर्विरहितः पर्वतोऽयं न शोभते। रजसा तमसा चैव सोमः सोपप्लवो यथा॥ Mb. 12. 328. 13.

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. **-धम्** *ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपस्नेहता Moisture; (see उपस्नेहः); Chārudatta 3.

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. **-सम्** *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste; चण्डालेन तु सोपाको मूलव्यसनवृत्तिमान्। पुक्कस्यां जायते पापः सदा सज्जनगर्हितः॥ Ms. 10. 38.

सोपादान *a.* Furnished with materials.

सोपाधि *a.*, **सोपाधिक** *a.* (**-की** *f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानम् Steps, stairs, a staricase, ladder; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तम् Ku. 1. 39. **-Comp.** **-पङ्क्तिः** *f.*, **-पथः**, **-पद्धतिः** *f.*, **-परंपरा**, **-मार्गः** a flight of steps, a stair-case; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 78; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69; 6. 3; 16. 56. **-माला** winding stairs.

सोपानत्क, सोपानह् *a.* Having a shoe on; सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते ŚB on MS. 1. 2. 33.

सोमः [सू-मन्; Uṇ. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्; Ms. 3. 257. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods; अलब्धभागाः सोमस्य केवलं क्लेशभागिनः Bhāg. 8. 10. 23. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri; (cf. R. 2. 75) or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣa q. v. — are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different

gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohiṇī, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tārā, the wife of Bṛihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tārā (b) also.]; पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Śiva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrīva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best; as in नृसोम q. v. -14 An ape. -15 One of the Manes. -16 the vessel (नाडी) 'Iḍā'; यत्र तद् ब्रह्म निर्द्वन्द्वं यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना । व्यवायं कुरुते नित्यं धीरो भूतानि धारयन् ॥ Mb. 14. 20. 10 (com.). -17 Monday. -मा The soma plant. -मम् 1 Rice gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. -अयनम् a kind of penance; cf. चान्द्रायण. -अहः Monday. -आख्यम् the red lotus. -आश्रयः N. of Śiva or Rudra; °अयनम् (सोमाश्रयायणम्) N. of a place of pilgrimage; ते त्वगच्छन्नहोरात्रा तीर्थं सोमाश्रयायणम् Mb. 1. 170. 3. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Śiva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadā; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य पयः पवित्रं सोमोद्भवायाः सरितो नृसोमः R. 5. 59 (where Malli. quotes Ak. 'रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका'). -कान्त a. lovely as the moon. (-न्तः) the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon, new moon; श्राद्धस्य ब्राह्मणः कालः प्राप्तं दधि घृतं तथा । सोमक्षयश्च मांसं च यदारण्यं युधिष्ठिर ॥ Mb. 13. 23. 31. -गर्भः N. of Viṣṇu. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज a. moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जम्) milk. -दैवतम् the lunar mansion मृगशिरस्; दोग्ध्रीं दत्वा सवत्सां तु नक्षत्रे सोमदैवते Mb. 13. 64. 7. -धारा 1 the sky, heaven. -2 the milky way. -नाथः 1 N. of a celebrated *Liṅga* or the place where it was set up; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures); तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य । Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा m. 1 one who drinks the Soma; त्रैविद्या मां सोमपाः पूतपापा यज्ञैरिष्ट्वा स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Mb. 12. 284. 8. -2 a Soma-sacrificer. -3 a particular class of Pitṛis; सोमपा नाम विप्राणां (पितरः) Ms. 3. 197. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानम् drinking Soma juice. -पायिन्, -पीथः, -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् m. a drinker of Soma juice; तत्र केचित्... ...सोमपीथिन उदुम्बरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1; Bhāg. 5. 26. 29. -पीतिः f. 1 drinking Soma. -2 a Some sacrifice. -पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. -बन्धुः 1 the sun. -2 the white water-lily. -यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. -याजिन् m. one who performs a Soma sacrifice. -योगिन् a. being in conjunction with the moon. -योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -राजी a thin crescent of the moon. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -लता, -वल्लरी 1 the Soma plant. -2 N. of the river Godāvarī. -वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वल्कः 1 a kind of white Khadira. -2 N. of the plants, करज and कट्फल. -वल्लरिः (-री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली f. the moon-plant. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विक्रयिन् m. a vendor of Soma juice. -वीथी the orbit of the moon. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संस्था a form of the Soma-sacrifice; (these are seven:-अग्निष्टोम, अत्यग्निष्टोम, उक्थ, षोडशी, अतिरात्र, आप्तोर्याम and वाजपेय). -संज्ञम् camphor. -सद् m. a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; विराट्सुताः सोमसदः साध्यानां पितरः स्मृताः Ms. 3. 195. -सिद्धान्तः the doctrine of Kāpālikas; या सोमसिद्धान्तमयाननेव N. 10 87. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -सुत् m. a Soma distiller. -सुत्वत् a. pressing Soma-plant for juice; अध्वरेष्वग्निचित्वत्सु सोमसुत्वत आश्रमान् Bk. 5. 11. -सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सूत्रम् a channel for conveying water from a *Śiva-liṅga*. °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Śiva-liṅga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sūtra*.

सोमन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

सोमिन् a. (-नी f.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -m. A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल a. Soft, bland, placid (M. W. gives सोमाल in this sense).

सोमालकः Topaz.

सोम्य a. 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोरः A crooked movement.

सोरण a. Astringent; sour (taste); also सोल.

सोर्णभ्रू a. Having a circle of hair between the eyebrows; सोर्णभ्रुवं वारणबस्तिकोशं सविस्मयं राजसुतं ददर्श Bu. Ch. 1. 66.

सोलः, -सोलिकः Coldness.

सोल्लुण्ठः, सोल्लुण्ठनम् Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -ण्ठम्, -नम् ind. Ironically; U. 5.

सोल्लेखम् ind. Distinctly.

सोवाल a. Blackish, smoky.

सोष्णीषम् A house with a verandah in front.

सोष्मन् a. 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -m. An aspirate.

सौकर (-री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; दनुजं दधानमथ सौकरं वपुः Ki. 12. 53.

सौकरिकः 1 A boar-hunter. -2 pig-dealer.

सौकर्यम् [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या साधुग-सिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यम् 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीष-पुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्मकः A small insect.

सौक्ष्म्यम् Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

सौखयानिकः A bard or other officer who wishes a prince or any other guest a prosperous march.

सौखरात्रिक *a.* One who asks another whether he has had a good night.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भृगवादीननुगृह्णन्तं सौखशायनि-कान्नृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौख(प्र)सुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music; भ्रमरा... गुञ्जन्तः प्रतिकमलं प्रबभुः सौखप्रसुप्तिका इव ते Cholachampū p. 29, verse 67.

सौखिक *a.* (-की *f.*), **सौखीय** *a.* (-यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasureable, delightful.

सौख्यम् Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment. -Comp. -दायकः Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. मूग).-शायनिकः,-शायिकः see सौखशायनिकः; Mb. 14. 70. 7 (com. सुखावहं सौख्यं शयनं इति पृच्छन्ति ते सौख्यशायनिकाः).

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रान्तिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्प-रिव्राजिकायास्तु कामन्दक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कम् Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगन्ध *a.* (-न्धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -न्धम् 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -न्धः A dealer in perfumes.

सौगन्धिक *a.* (-का or -की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. -कः 1 A dealear in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. -3 A sexually weak man (who is stimulated by the smell of the female organs). -4 A kind of worm infesting the bowels. -कम् 1 The white water-lily; गृहेषु नानोपवनामलाम्भःसरस्सु सौगन्धिककाननेषु Bhāg. 9. 6. 45. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगन्ध्यम् Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यम् Ease, facility.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214; प्रमाणतः सौचिकेन रञ्जनानि च वेत्ति यः Śukra. 2. 154.

सौजन्यम् 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; प्रसन्नं सौजन्याद्दयितकरुणैर्गाढकरुणम् U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौजस, सौजस्क *a.* Strong, powerful.

सौण्डी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage; Mb. 1. 6. 1.

सौत्य *a.* Relating or devoted to Soma-pressing; बबन्ध वारुणैः पाशैर्बलिं सौत्येऽहनि क्रतौ Bhāg. 8. 21. 26.

सौत्यम् 1 The office of a charioteer; दीनानायतनस्थो नानायतनक्षमोऽस्य सौत्येऽधिकृतः Nalod. 4. 9; Bhāg. 1. 15. 17. -2 The sacrificial act called सवनीय; ऐकादशिनेषु सौत्यस्य द्वैरशन्यस्य दर्शनात् MS. 8. 1. 14; सौत्य इति सुत्याकालत्वात् सवनीयमाहुः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 14.

सौत्र *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [सूत्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. -त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रान्तिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनारुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice involving the use of wine; मुमुदे मदिरादानं विदन्नेष द्विजन्मनः। दृष्ट्वा सौत्रामणीमिष्टिं तं कुर्वन्तमदूयत ॥ N. 17. 182; Bhāg. 10. 23. 8.

सौत्रिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A texture, anything woven.

सौदर्य *n.* Brotherhood. -*a.* Brotherly or sisterly.

सौदामनी, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वीम् Me. 39; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant. -3 A kind of lightning (forked one); काञ्चनाभं नभश्चक्रे विद्युत्सौदामिनी यथा Rām. 7. 32. 56; Bhāg. 1. 6. 28.

सौदायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative

in general, which becomes her own property; मातृपित्रादिभिर्दत्तं धनं सौदायिकं स्मृतम् Śukra. 4. 814. –कम् A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (–धी *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. –2 Having plaster, or plastered; प्रासादमालासंयुक्ताः सौधप्राकारसंवृताः Rām. 2. 8. 19. –धम् 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house; सितं सितिम्ना सुतरां मुनेर्वपुर्विसारिभिः सौधमिवाथ लम्भयन् Śi. 1. 25. –2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2; 7. 5; 13. 40. –3 Silver. –4 Opal. –Comp. –उत्सङ्गः the level roof of a palace. –कारः 1 a plasterer; संमार्जितं सौधकारैश्चित्रकारैश्च चित्रितम् Mb. 1. 128. 41. –2 a builder of a house. –मूर्धन्, –मौलिः the top or turret of a palace. –रोहाधिपः an architect, building supervisor; आरामाधिपतिं चैव सौधरोहाधिपं पृथक् Śukra. 2. 119. –वासः a palatial building.

सौधन्वनः N. of a caste slightly inferior to the त्रैवर्णिकs, but superior to the शूद्र; सौधन्वना नाम जातिरभिधीयते। हीनास्तु किंचित् त्रैवर्णिकेभ्यः। जात्यन्तरं न तु शूद्रा न वैश्या न क्षत्रियाः ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 49.

सौधर्म्यम् Rectitude, honesty.

सौन *a.* (–नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. –नम् Butcher's meat. –नः A butcher. °पाल *a.* having a butcher for a keeper; कंसे जीवति दाशार्हे सौनपाला इवावयः Bhāg. 10. 38. 41. –Comp. –धर्म्यम् a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः 1 A butcher; cf. शौनिक; दश सूनासहस्राणि यो वाहयति सौनिकः Ms. 4. 86. –2 A hunter.

सौनन्दम् The club of Balarāma.

सौनन्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarāma.

सौन्दर्यम् [सुन्दरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सुधासौन्दर्यं ते सलिलमशिवं नः शमयतु G. L. 1; सौन्दर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Mal. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49; 5. 41.

सौप *a.* Relating to the case terminations.

सौपर्णम् 1 Dry ginger. –2 Emerald. –*a.* Relating to सुपर्ण bird or Garuḍa; सौपर्णमस्त्रं प्रतिसंजहार R. 16. 80.

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौपाकः A particular mixed tribe; चण्डालेन तु सौपाकः चण्डालसमवृत्तिमान् Mb. 13. 48. 27.

सौपिक *a.* Sprinkled with sauce.

सौप्तिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. –2 Somniferous. –कम् A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men; कृते प्रतिकृतं पश्य हतपुत्रा हि पाण्डवाः। सौप्तिके शिबिरं तेषां हतं सनरवाहनम्॥ Mb. 10. 9. 51. –Comp. –पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Aśvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa–the only surviving Kuru warriors–attacked by night the Pāṇḍava-camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. –वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava-camp (above referred to); मार्गो क्षेप नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौप्रतीक *a.* Relating to an elephant.

सौबलः N. of Śakuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāṣṭra.

सौभम् 1 N. of Hariśchandra's city (said to be suspended in air); हतः सौभपतिः शाल्वस्त्वया सौभं च पातितम् Mb. 3. 12. 32. –2 N. of a town of the Sālvas; *ibid.*; Bhāg. 10. 76. 12. –Comp. –पतिः, –राज् a Sālva king; *ibid*; यथा सौभपतिर्हतः Bhāg. 10. 76. 1.

सौभीकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगम् 1 Good luck, happiness. –2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrā; सौभद्रश्च महाबाहुः Bg. 1. 18.

सौभरिः N. of a Vedic seer.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यम् [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती Me. 29; (see Malli.'s remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुम् V. 2. –2 Blessedness, auspiciousness; समृद्धं सौभाग्यं सकलवसुधायाः किमपि तत् G. L. 1. –3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53; 5. 49; R. 18. 19; U. 6. 27. –4 Grandeur, sublimity. –5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). –6 Congratulation; good wishes. –7 Affection, favour. –8 Red-lead. –9 Borax. –Comp. –चिह्नम् 1 any mark of good fortune or happiness. –2 any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). –तन्तुः the marriage string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मङ्गलसूत्र q. v.). –तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. –देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. –वायनम् an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. –विलोपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. –ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभाञ्जनः See शोभाञ्जनः (Mar. शेवगा); Mb. 13. 91. 39.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभिक्ष *a.* Bringing security and abundance of food.

सौभ्रात्रम् Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौम *a.* Relating or belonging to Soma.

सौमकिः The king Drupada; पूर्वस्नेहानुरागित्वात् सदारः सौमकिं गतः Mb. 1. 132. 60.

सौमङ्गल्यम् 1 Welfare, prosperity. -2 Any object of the blessed state of wifehood (सौभाग्य); तथा राज्यपि वैदेही सौमङ्गल्यावशेषिता Bhāg. 9. 11. 4.

सौमनस *a.* (-सा or -सी *f.*) [सुमनस्-अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral; मम न सौमनसौ मनसो मुदे Śi. 6. 12. **-सम्** 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction. -3 The nutmeg.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यम् 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; संतानश्रवणाद्भ्रातुः सौमित्रिः सौमनस्यवान् R. 15. 14; 17. 40; Pt. 5. 97. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Śrāddha. -3 A flower; रत्नोदधारौषधिसौमनस्यवनस्रजो वेणुभुजाङ्घ्रिपाङ्घ्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. *-a.* causing cheerfulness of mind; Bhāg. 4. 12. 45.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमितिकम् A variety of woollen cloth; Kau. A. 2. 11.

सौमित्रः, -सौमित्रिः 1 An epithet of Lakṣmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनाम् M. 1.

सौमुख्यम् Gentle appearance; cheerfulness; सौमुख्यतस्तु श्रियमस्य केचिद् वैपुल्यमाशंसिपुरायुषश्च Bu. Ch. 3. 11; सौमुख्यमुख्यभवनं सौहार्दैकवितर्दिका Viś. Guṇa. 55.

सौमेचकम् Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer; one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरव, -रुक *a.* (-रवी, -रुकी *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. **-रवम्, -रुकम्** Gold; सौमेरवीमाधिगतेन नितम्बशोभाम् Śi. 4. 31.

सौम्य *a.* (-म्या or -म्यी *f.*) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; संरम्भं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय ताम् R. 12. 36; सौम्यस्वभावोऽपि पृथुप्रतापः (where सौम्य means both 'gentle' and 'lunar') Bu. Ch. 1. 10; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir', 'gentle sir', 'good man'; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44; Me. 51; Ku. 4. 35; Māl. 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant. -7 Cool, moist. -8 Northern. **-म्यः** 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An auspicious planet. -9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). -11 An adherent, worshipper; पपुर्ज्ञानमयं सौम्या यन्मुखाम्बुरुहासवम् Bhāg. 2. 4. 24. -12 The left hand. -13 The month मार्गशीर्ष. **-म्यम्** 1 Gentleness. -2 The मृगशिरस् constellation. -3 The left eye. -4 The middle of the hand. **-म्या** 1 N. of Durgā. -2 The moon-plant. -3 A pearl. -4 The मृगशिरस् constellation. **-म्यी** Moon-shine. *-m.* pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitṛis or Manes; अग्निष्वात्तांश्च सौम्यांश्च विप्राणामेव निर्दिशेत् Ms. 3. 199. **-Comp. -उपचारः** a gentle measure, mild remedy. **-कृच्छ्रः, -कृच्छ्रम्** a kind of religious penance; पिण्याकाचामतक्राम्बुसक्तूनां प्रतिवासरम् । एकरात्रोपवासश्च कृच्छ्रः सौम्योऽयमुच्यते ॥ Y. 3. 321. **-गन्धी** the Indian white rose. **-गोलः** the northern hemisphere. **-ग्रहः** a benign or auspicious planet (as बुध, गुरु, शुक्र and चन्द्र). **-धातुः** the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. **-नामन्** *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. **-वारः, -वासरः** Wednesday.

सौम्यता, -त्वम् 1 Gentleness. -2 Benevolence. -3 Beauty.

सौर *a.* (-री *f.*) [सूरस्य इदं सूरो देवतास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. **-रः** 1 A worshipper of the sun; Mb. 7. 82. 16. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. **-रम्** 1 N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Ṛigveda) addressed to *Sūrya*. -2 The right eye. **-Comp. -नक्तम्** a particular religious observance. **-मासः** a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). **-लोकः** the sun's sphere.

सौरत *a.* Relating to sexual enjoyment; रमायावलोकलवदर्शितभावहारिभ्रूमण्डलप्रहितसौरतमन्त्रशौण्डैः Bhāg. 10. 61. 4.

-तम् 1 Sexual enjoyment; Bhāg. 5. 17. 12. -2 Seminal fluid (रेतस्); सिषेव आत्मन्यवरुद्धसौरतः Bhāg. 10. 33.27. -तः Mild wind.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति अण्] Fragrant; देवस्त्रीमज्जनामोदसौरभाम्ब्वनिलैर्युतः Bhāg. 8. 2. 8. -भम् 1 Fragrance; मधुप इव मारुतेऽस्मिन् मा सौरभलोभमम्बुजिनि मंस्थाः Bv. 1. 18, 121. -2 Saffron. (See grammatical note on सौरभ्य below).

सौरभेय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Relating to *Surabhi*. -2 Fragrant; ननु नागा महावीर्याः सौरभेयास्तरस्विनः Mb. 12. 360. 3. -यः An ox; मा सौरभेयानुशुचो व्येतु ते वृषलाद्भयम् Bhāg. 1. 17. 9.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यः N. of Kubera; L. D. B.

सौरभ्यम् 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितम् Bv. 1. 38; पुनाना सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43; R. 5. 69. -2 Agreeableness, beauty. -3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame. [Dr. Kṣitiśachandra Chatterjee writes in Mañjūṣā, " Like चापल and चापल्य, both सौरभ and सौरभ्य are found in Sanskrit, but Pāṇini has made provision for both चापल and चापल्य by including the word चपल both in the युवादि group and in the ब्राह्मणादि group. सुरभि is included in neither of these groups but comes under the purview of the rule इगन्ताच्च लघुपूर्वात् and so the only form sanctioned by Pāṇini is सौरभ. It would appear that सौरभ्य came into use later on after the analogy of सौगन्ध्य.]

सौरसः 1 Salted broth. -2 A kind of insect infesting the hair. -सा The mountain jujube.

सौरसेनाः *m.* pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैन्धव *a.* (-वी *f.*) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; पयसां प्रवाह इव सौरसैन्धवः Śi. 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यम् Tastiness, savouriness.

सौराज्यम् Good government or rule; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60; तन्वन् सौराज्यमधिकं नदीं भागीरथीमनु Śiva B. 1. 45.

सौरावः Salted broth.

सौराष्ट्र *a.* (-ष्ट्रा or -ष्ट्री *f.*) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāṣtra (or Surat). -ष्ट्रः The district of Surāṣtra. -*m.* pl. The people of Surāṣtra. -ष्ट्रम् Brass, bell-metal. -ष्ट्री A kind of fragrant earth.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिकम् 1 A kind of poison. -2 Bell-metal, brass.

सौरिः [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. -2 The Asana tree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karṇa. -5 Of Sugrīva. -Comp. -रत्नम् a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous, vinous; प्रातिभाव्यं वृथादानमाक्षिकं सौरिकं च यत् Ms. 8. 159. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A cow.

सौरीय *a.* (-यी *f.*) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौरेयः, -सौरेयकः A species of Barleria (Mar. कोन्हांटी).

सौर्य *a.* (-र्यी *f.*) Belonging to the sun, solar; गावो ममैनः प्रणुदन्तु सौर्याः Mb. 13. 76. 11.

सौलक्षण्यम् The possession of auspicious marks.

सौलभ्यम् 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव *a.* (-वी *f.*) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -वम् An order applicable to all, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर *a.* (-री *f.*) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents; यश्चायमध्यात्मं शाब्दः सौवरस्तेजोमयोऽमृतमयः पुरुषः Bṛi. Up. 2. 5. 9.

सौवर्चल *a.* (-ली *f.*) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. -लम् 1 Sochal salt; सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17. -2 Natron.

सौवर्ण *a.* (-र्णी *f.*) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v. -र्णः 1 A Karṣa of gold. -2 A gold-ring. -र्णम् Gold. -Comp. -कुड्यका A variety of silk garment; Kau. A. 2. 11. -भेदिनी the plant Priyangu. -हर्म्यम् a silver pavilion; Bu. Ch.

सौवर्णिक *a.* Made of gold; Pratimā 1. -कः A goldsmith.

सौवास्तिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest or Brāhmaṇa. -कम् = स्वस्त्ययनम् q. v.

सौवाध्यायिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q.v.).

सौवास्तव *a.* (-वी *f.*) Having a good site; pleasantly situated or placed; P. IV. 2. 77.

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः, सौविदल्लकः An attendant on the women's apartments; राज्ञीर्नरापनयनाकुलसौविदल्लाः Si. 5. 17.

सौवीरम् 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अञ्जनम् a kind of antimony or collyrium. -सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvīra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. -कम् Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यम् Great heroism or prowess.

सौव्रत्यम् Faith, devotion.

सौशब्दम्, सौशब्द्यम् The right formation of nominal and verbal forms; cf. Śi. 1. 51.

सौशाम्यम् Good pacification, reconciliation; कृतो यत्नो मया पूर्वं सौशाम्ये कौरवान् प्रति Mb. 14. 53. 15.

सौशील्यम् Excellence of disposition, good morals or character; पराक्रमोत्साहमतिप्रतापसौशील्यमाधुर्यनयानयैश्च। गाम्भीर्यचातुर्यसुवीर्यधैर्यैर्हनूमतः कोऽप्यधिकोऽस्ति लोके ॥ Rām. 7. 36. 43.

सौश्रवसम् Celebrity, renown.

सौश्रियम् Great fortune or happiness.

सौषिरः A kind of tooth-disease. -रम् Wind-instruments (collectively).

सौषिर्यम् Hollowness.

सौष्ठवम् [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वाङ्गसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; शरीरमसौष्ठवम् Mal. 1. 17 'not in good trim'; Ki. 1. 3. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness; स सायकान् साध्वसविप्लुतानां क्षिपन् परेषामतिसौष्ठवेन Ki. 17. 21. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness. -5 A particular position of the body (as in dancing).

सौस्थ्येन *ind.* Happily; सौस्थ्येनावासितस्ततस्थौ तत्रोच्चैरटवीतटे Dharmābhyudaya-Mahākāvya 2. 38.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौस्वर्यम् Euphony; मत्तभ्रमरसौस्वर्यहृष्टरोमलताङ्घ्रिपम् Bhāg. 4. 24. 22.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. -र्दम् Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेस्मानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Mal. 1. 4; Me. 117. -Comp. -व्यञ्जक *a.* betraying friendship.

सौहार्द्यम्, सौहृदम्, -द्यम्, सौहृदयम् Friendship, affection; यत् सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10; Mal. 1.

सौहित्यम् 1 Satiety, satisfaction; 'पर्याप्तमुपसंपन्नं पूर्तिः सौहित्यमुच्यते' इति हलायुधः; Śi. 5. 62; न सौहित्यं विना पानं विना प्राणं न विग्रहः Siva B. 15. 42. -2 Fulness, completion; सौहित्यात् पृथवः क्वथन्ति रुधिरोत्सेकाश्चमत्कारिणः Mv. 5. 33. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कन्द् 1 Ā. (स्कन्दते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कन्द् I. 1 P. (स्कन्दति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump upwards. -3 To fall, drop; स्यन्त्वा स्यन्त्वा दिवः शम्भोर्मूर्ध्नि स्कन्त्वा भुवं गताम् Bk. 22. 11; Ms. 7. 84. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कन्दे तप ऐश्वरम् Bhāg. 5. 9. 3. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. -*Caus.* (स्कन्दयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कन्दयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कन्दयति-ते) To collect.

स्कन्दः [स्कन्द्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quicksilver. -3 N. of Kārtikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः Bg. 10. 24; R. 2. 36; 7. 1; Me. 45. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -10 Effusion, spilling. -11 Perishing, destruction. -Comp. -अंशकः quicksilver. -जननी N. of Pārvatī. -जित् N. of Viṣṇu. -पुत्रः a son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief); प्रथममेतत् स्कन्दपुत्राणां सिद्धिलक्षणम् Mk. 3. 12/13. -पुराणम् one of the 18 Purāṇas. -मातृ *f.* N. of Durgā. -षष्ठी 1 a festival in honour of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra. -2 The 6th day of the light half of the कार्तिक month.

स्कन्दकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कन्दनम् [स्कन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्तृ *a.* One who leaps.

स्कन्दित *p. p.* Emitted, effused, shed; मोघं स्कन्दितमार्षभम् Ms. 9. 50.

स्कन्दोलः Coldness.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कन्ध 10 U. (स्कन्धयति-ते) To collect.

स्कन्धः [स्कन्द्यते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्मणि घञ् पृषो०; cf. Uṇ. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder; महर्षभस्कन्धमनूनकन्धरम् Ki. 14. 40. -2 The body; सूक्ष्मयोनीनि भूतानि तर्कगम्यानि कानिचित्। पक्ष्मणोऽपि निपातेन येषां स्यात् स्कन्धपर्ययः॥ Mb. 12. 15. 26. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कन्धलग्नैकदन्तः Ś. 1. 32; R. 4. 57; Me. 55. -4 A branch or large bough; स्कन्धाधिरूढोज्ज्वलनीलकण्ठान् Śi. 4. 7. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge; Śi. 2. 28. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army; द्वितीयं प्रेषयामास बलस्कन्धं युधिष्ठिरः Mb. 5. 196. 9; R. 4. 30. -8 A troop, multitude, group; 'स्कन्धः स्यान्नृपतौ वंशे साम्परायसमूहयोः' इति मेदिनी; Mb. 14. 45. 1. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वाङ्गस्कन्धपञ्चकम् Śi. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way; Mb. 3. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. -18 A part (अंश); तदवध्यानविस्रस्तपुण्यस्कन्धस्य भूरिदः Bhāg. 11. 23. 10. -न्धा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the trunk of a tree set on fire, fire made with thick logs. -आवारः 1 an army or a division of it; स्कन्धावारमसौ निवेश्य विषमे सौवेलमूर्ध्नि स्वयम् Mv. 6. 17; Dūtavākyam 1. -2 a royal capital or residence; तत्तु दृष्ट्वा पुरं तच्च स्कन्धावारं च पाण्डवाः Mb. 1. 185. 6. -3 a camp; स्कन्धावारानिवेशः Kau. A. 10; उपप्लव्यं स गत्वा तु स्कन्धावारं प्रविश्य च Mb. 5. 8. 25. -उपानेय *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -घनः cognition; अन्यस्मिन् स्कन्धघनेऽन्येन स्कन्धघनेन यज्ज्ञानं तत् तत्संततिजेनान्येनोपलभ्यते नातत्संततिजेनान्येन। तस्मात् शून्याः स्कन्धघना इति ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5. -चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिक्य (Mar. कावड). -जः a tree growing from a principal stem. -तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. -देशः 1 the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रन्थिना स्कन्धदेशे Ś. 1. 19. -2 that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -3 the stem of a tree. -परिनिर्वाणम् the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -पीठम् the shoulder-blade. -फलः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. -2 the Bilva tree. -3 the glomerous fig-tree. -बन्धना a sort of fennel. -मल्लकः a heron. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. -वाहः, -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -शृङ्गः a buffalo. -स्कन्धः every shoulder.

स्कन्धस् *n.* 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कन्धिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कन्धवाह.

स्कन्धिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -*m.* A tree.

स्कम्भ् 1 Ā., 5, 9 P. (स्कम्भते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain; स्कभायत निर्ऋतिं सेधतामतिम् Ṛv. 10. 76. 4. -3 To prop, support; चस्कम्भ यः स्वरभसाऽस्खलता त्रिपृष्ठम् Bhāg. 2. 7. 40. -*Caus.* (स्कम्भयति-ते or स्कम्भायति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कम्भः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of the Vedic deity.

स्कम्भनम् 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कान्द *a.* (-न्दी *f.*) [स्कन्द-अण्] Relating to Skanda. -2 Relating to Śiva. -न्दम् The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go up by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread; अस्कुनाचेषुवृष्टिभिः Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुन्द् 1 Ā. (स्कुन्दते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुम्भ् 5, 9 P. (स्कुभ्ना-भ्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्कोटिका A kind of wagtail.

स्खद् 1 Ā. (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनम् 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); देवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; मन्मथेन परिलुप्तमतीनां प्रायशः स्खलितमप्युपकारि Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; मात्सर्यरागोपहतात्मनां हि स्खलन्ति साधुष्वपि मानसानि Ki. 3. 53; 13. 6. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्खलतो हि करालम्बः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितम् H. 3. 127 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76; Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle; विपक्षतीरस्खलितोर्मिसंहतिः Ki. 8. 27. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. -*Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Māl. 3. 8.

स्खलनम् [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stam-

mering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together. -10 Discharge, emission (of semen); Kull. on Ms. 5. 63.

स्खलित *p. p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; सबाष्पकण्ठस्खलितैः पदैरियम् Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering; सर्वत्र स्खलितेषु दत्तमनसा यातं मया नोद्धतम् Ve. 2. 1 -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone -13 Wounded; यद्यत्र स्खलितं गात्रं तत्र दम्भं प्रपातयेत् Śukra. 4. 970. -14 Incomplete, deficient. **-तम्** 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -7 Loss, deprivation. **-Comp. -सुभगम्** *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; संसर्पन्त्याः स्खलितसुभगं दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तकः A drop; यथा पानीयस्य तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तका नानादेशेषु भिन्नाः समानदेशे एकीभूता भवन्ति तद्वद् रश्मयः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्जज्वलुर्मम्लुर्जग्लुर्लुलुठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. -With नि 1 to sound. -2 to sigh. -3 to mourn. -With वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन्-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मांसग्रन्थी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; (दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast. -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरम् Ś. 7. 14. **-Comp. -अंशुकम्** a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breast-mantle. **-अग्रः** a nipple. **-अङ्गरागः** a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. **-अन्तरम्** 1 the heart. -2 the space between the breasts; (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे Ś. 6. 17; R. 10. 62. -3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). **-आभुज** *a.* feeding with the udder (said of cows). **-आभोगः** 1 fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2 the circumference or orb of the breast. -3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. **-आवरणम्** a breast-cloth. **-उपपीडम्** pressing the breast. **-कलशः** a jar-like breast. **-कुड्मलम्** a woman's breast. **-कोटिः** the nipple of the breast. **-ग्रहः** the sucking or drawing of the breast. **-चूचुकम्** the nipple of the breast. **-तटः, -टम्** the slope or projection of the breast; cf. तट. **-त्यागः** weaning. **-प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन्** *a.* sucking the breast, suckling. **-पतनम्** flaccidity of the breast. **-पानम्** sucking of the breast. **-भरः** 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रताम् Ratn. 1. 1. -2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. **-भवः** a particular position in sexual union. **-मध्यः** a nipple. (**-ध्यम्**) the space between the breasts. **-मुखम्, -वृन्तम्, -शिखा** a nipple. **-रोहितः, -तम्** a particular part of the female breast. **-वेपथुः** the heaving of the breast; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः Ś. 1. 29.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननम् [स्तन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning. -4 Breathing hard. -5 The sound of a hollow cough; Suśr.

स्तनंधय *a.* [स्तनं धयति धे-खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवाङ्कशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Māl. 10. 6. **-यः** An infant, a suckling; स्तनंधयप्रीतिमवाप्स्यसि त्वम् R. 14. 78; Śi. 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds; मौर्वीघोषस्तनयित्नुः पृषत्कप्रवृतो महान् Mb. 6. 14. 27; Bhāg. 1. 14. 15. -2 A cloud; स्तनयित्नोर्मयूरीव चकितोत्कण्ठितं स्थिता U. 3. 7; 5. 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित *p. p.* [स्तन्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; वीचिक्षोभस्तनितविहगश्रेणिकाञ्चीगुणायाः Me. 28. -2 Thundering, roaring. **-तम्** 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 39. -2 Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. -4 The sound of a vibrating bow-string. **-Comp. -कुमाराः** (with Jainas) a particular class of gods. **-फलः** the Vikaṅkata tree. **-सुभगम्** *ind.* with pleasant rumbling sounds; तीरोपान्तस्तनितसुभगं पास्यसि स्वादु यत्र Me. 24.

स्तन्यम् [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; स्मरति न भवान् पीतं स्तन्यं विभज्य सहामुना Ve. 5. 41; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. **-Comp. -त्यागः** leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यागात् प्रभृति सुमुखी दन्तपाञ्चालिकेव Māl. 10. 5; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7. **-द** *a.* producing (good) milk. **-प** *a.* suckling.

स्तबकः 1 A bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनाम् Bh. 2. 104; R. 13. 32; Me. 77; Ku. 3. 39. -2 A feather of a peacock's tail. -3 A tassel. -4 A chapter or section of a book.

स्तभ् See स्तम्भ्.

स्तब्ध *p. p.* [स्तम्भ् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, be-

numbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable; किंचित् किंचिच्छकृन्मुञ्चन् मूत्रयन् स्तब्धलोचनः Bhāg. 10. 36. 3. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern; आत्मसंभाविताः स्तब्धा धनमानमदान्विताः Bg. 16. 17. -6 Coarse. -7 Solidified (as water). -8 Tardy, slack; inactive; सद्भिराचरितः पन्था येन स्तब्धेन दूषितः Bhāg. 4. 2. 10. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* pricking up the ears. -पाद *a.* stiff-legged, lame. -बाहु *a.* stiff-armed. -मति *a.* dull-minded. -रोमन् *m.* a hog, boar; स्तब्धरोमसमारब्धघर्घरस्वरघोषणाम् Śiva B. 31. 65. -लोचन *a.* having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता, -त्वम् 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः *f.* 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्ताभिः Rigidity.

स्तभु *n.* =स्तम्भन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्बः [स्था-अम्बच् किच्च पृषो॰ Uṇ. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c; ब्रह्मस्तम्बनिकुञ्जपुञ्जितघनज्याघोषघोरं धनुः Mv. 3. 48; आरण्यकोपात्तफलप्रसूतिः स्तम्बेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn; as in स्तम्बकरिता q.v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); (कीचक)स्तम्बाडम्बरमूकमौकुलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावतोऽयं गिरिः U. 2. 29; R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post; column; पांशुस्तम्बा बलानां तुरगखुरपुटक्षोदलब्धात्मलाभाः Mu. 5. 23. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for स्तभ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि *a.* forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -गहन *a.* overgrown with thickets; Kau. A. 2. 2. -घनः 1 a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2 a sickle for cutting corn. -3 a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -घ्नः, -घातः, -हन्, -हननम् -नी a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. -पुरम् N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तम्बकः A clump, bunch, tuft.

स्तम्बेरमः An elephant; स्तम्बेरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Śi. 5. 34; Māl. 9. 33; स्तम्बेरमास्तमारुह्य पर्वतं पर्वता इव Śiva B. 20. 42.

स्तम्भ् 1 Ā.; 5, 9 P. (स्तम्भते, स्तभ्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तम्भित or स्तब्ध; the स of the root being changed to ष after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कण्ठः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः Ś. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तम्भे च प्रिये हते Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. -7 To occupy, spread; ततः पुण्याहघोषोऽभूद्दिवं स्तब्ध्वेव भारत Mb. 12. 38. 19. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च। न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तभ्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥). -*Caus.* (स्तम्भयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support. -5 To suppress, check.

स्तम्भः [स्तम्भ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रम्भा स्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; Ki. 12. 28; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्प्रबन्धः प्रकम्पः Māl. 2. 5; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तम्भमभ्येति गात्रम् 1. 35; 4. 2. -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽपश्यत् प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तम्भकारणम् R. 1. 74; वाक्स्तम्भं नाटयति Māl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः प्रतिहतधियामञ्जलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop, support, fulcrum; नासिराबन्धनार्थाय न शराः स्तम्भहेतवः Rām. 2. 23. 30. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. -10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -11 Stiff-neckedness; जन्मकर्मवयोरूपविद्यैश्वर्यधनादिभिः। यद्यस्य न भवेत् स्तम्भस्तत्रायं मदनुग्रहः Bhāg. 8. 22. 26. -12 Filling up, stuffing. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण *a.* carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर *a.* 1 paralysing, benumbing. -2 obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारणम् cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भक *a.* 1 Stopping, arresting. -2 Styptic, astringent.

स्तम्भकिन् *m.* A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनम् [स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृम्भणस्तम्भनार्थम् U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure; पराङ्मुखेऽपि दैवेऽत्र कृत्यं कार्यं विपश्चिता। आत्मदोषविनाशाय स्वचित्तस्तम्भनाय च ॥ Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भिः The sea.

स्तम्भिका The leg of a chair.

स्तम्भित *a.* 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed; द्वेधास्तम्भितपत्तिपङ्क्तिविकटः पन्थाः पुरस्तादभूत्

Māl. 8. 9. –3 Composed, collected; see स्तम्भ्. –Comp. –बाष्पवृत्ति *a.* suppressing the flow of tears; यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया, कण्ठस्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषम् Ś. 4.6.

स्तम्भिन् *a.* 1 Supporting, stopping &c. –2 Provided with pillars. –3 Puffed up, arrogant. –*m.* the sea.

स्तम्भिनी The earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर *a.* [स्तृ-स्तॄ-घञ्] Spreading, extending, covering. –रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. –2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणम् [स्तृ-स्तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c. –2 Plastering (of a wall).

स्तरि (री) मन् *m.* A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तॄ कर्मणि ई] 1 Smoke, vapour. –2 A heifer. –3 A barren cow.

स्तरीकृ Den. (स्तरीकरोति) To render fruitless.

स्तवः [स्तु-अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. –2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; ततो गिरः पुरुषवरस्तवान्विता Mb. 12. 47. 108.

स्तवक *a.* (–विका *f.*) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. –कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. –2 Praise, eulogium. –3 A cluster of blossoms. –4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. –5 A chapter or section of a book. –6 A multitude; cf. स्तबक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनम् [स्तु-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. –2 A hymn.

स्तविः A chanter.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्ताव्य *a.* To be praised; P. III. 1. 123.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.; स्तावकांस्तानभिप्रेत्य पृथुर्वैन्यः प्रतापवान् Bhāg. 4. 15. 21.

स्तवेय्यः N. of Indra.

स्तवरकः A fence.

स्ताघ *a.* Shallow.

स्ताम्बेरम *a.* Belonging to an elephant; रदं स्ताम्बेरमं तथा Śiva B. 30. 12.

स्तिघ् 5 Ā. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. –2 To assail, attack.

स्तिप् 1 Ā. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. –2 The ocean. –3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिभिनी A clump, tuft &c.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. –2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्तः] 1 Wet, moist; स्तिमितोन्नतसंचारा जनसंतापहारिणः। जायन्ते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 29 (here स्तिमित has two senses:—steady and moist). –2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ त्वाशास्यचिन्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकासितानाम् Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22; 3. 17; 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. –3 Closed, shut; इति विज्ञापितो राज्ञा ध्यानस्तिमितलोचनः R. 1. 73. –4 Benumbed, paralysed. –5 Soft, tender. –6 Gratified, satisfied. –तम् 1 Moisture. –2 Fixity, steadiness. –Comp. –नयन *a.* having the eyes intently fixed. –प्रवाह *a.* flowing gently along. –वायुः still air. –समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वम् Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तृ क्विन्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. –2 Grass. –3 Sky, atmosphere. –4 Water. –5 Blood. –6 An epithet of Indra. –7 The body. –8 Fear.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुम्, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; किं निन्दाम्यथवा स्तवामि कथय क्षीरार्णव त्वामहम् Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92; 15. 70. –2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns. –3 To praise in ऋक् verses set to music; इह एतौ स्तौतिशंसतिशब्दौ समानेऽपि स्तुत्यर्थेत्वे व्यवस्थितविषयौ। प्रगीतेषु मन्त्रवाक्येषु स्तौतिशब्दः अप्रगीतेषु शंसतिशब्दः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. –2 Flattered. –तः 1 Praising. –2 N. of Śiva.

स्तुतिः *f.* [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. –2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6. –3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. –4 N. of Durgā. –Comp. –गीतम् a panegyric, hymn. –पदम् an object of praise. –पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. –वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. –व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुत्या 1 A particular fragrant bark. –2 Alum-slate.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. –2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. –3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 Ā. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. –2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 Ā (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

°स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुम्भ् 5, 9 P. (स्तुभ्नोति; स्तुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तुविः 1 A worshipper. -2 A sacrifice.

स्तुषेण्य, -स्तुषेय्य (Ved.) Best, excellent, praiseworthy.

स्तूप् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); बटुभिरुपहतानां बर्हिषां स्तूपमेतत् Mu. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power. -Comp. -पृष्ठः a turtle, tortoise. -मण्डलम् circumference of a tope.

स्तृ I. 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. -*Caus.* (स्तारयति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिक्रिदद्भूमिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्धतैः Bk. 15. 48. -*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते). -II. 5 P. (स्तृणोति) To please, gratify.

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् 1 P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृंह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण; *desid.* तिस्तरि-री-षति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) 1 To steal, rob; ग्रस्त्वेतान्युपक्लृप्तानि द्रव्याणि स्तेनयेन्नरः Ms. 8. 333. -2 To be dishonest in speech; वाच्यर्था नियताः सर्वे वाङ्मूला वाग्विनिःसृताः । तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचं स सर्वस्तेनकृन्नरः ॥ Ms. 4. 256.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरन्ति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83; यो भुङ्क्ते स्तेन एव सः Bg. 3. 12. -2 A kind of perfume. -नम् Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1 the punishment of thieves. -2 suppression of theft.

स्तेयम् [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; व्यावृत्तगतिरुद्याने कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनम् Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यम् [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Theft, robbery. -न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 Ā. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यम् 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिम् Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनम् Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop; घृतवन्तः पावक ते स्तोकाश्चोतन्ति Ait. Br. 2. 12; अद्भ्यः स्तोका यान्ति यथा पृथक्त्वम् Mb. 7. 201. 75. -2 The Chātaka bird. -3 A spark. -कम् *ind.* A little, less; पदयोदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति Ś. 1. 7. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -तमस् *a.* a little dark. -नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्याम् Me. 84. -पाण्डुर *a.* a little pale.

स्तोककः 1 The Chātaka bird; स्तोकको वारि (हत्वा) Ms. 12. 67; स्तोककस्य खलु चञ्चुपुटेन म्लानिरुल्लसति तद्वनसवृधे N. 5. 127. -2 A kind of poison.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स कस्य स्तोतव्यः कतिविधगुणः कस्य विषयः Śiva-mahimna. 2; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्यात् प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रम् [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; सकलगणवरिष्ठः पुष्पदन्ताभिधानो रुचिरमलघुवृत्तैः स्तोत्रमेतच्चकार Śiva-mahimna. 33.

स्तोत्रियः, -या A particular kind of verse; कतमयमध्याताऽस्मिन् यज्ञे स्तोत्रियाः स्तोष्यति Bṛi. Up. 3. 1. 10.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise; साङ्केत्यं पारिहास्यं वा स्तोभं हेलनमेव वा । वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणमशेषाघहरं विदुः ॥ Bhāg. 6. 2. 14. -5 A division of the Sāmaveda. -6 Anything inserted; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -7 The sound or sounds dissimilar to and in excess of the letters of the Ṛik which is set to music; य ऋगक्षरेभ्योऽधिको न च तैः सवर्णः स स्तोभो नाम ŚB. on MS. 9. 2. 39. -8 A chanted interjection in a Sāman; सत्यं यज्ञस्तपो वेदाः स्तोभा मन्त्राः सरस्वती Mb. 12. 199. 68. -9 Torpor, paralysis.

स्तोम् 10 P. To praise; L. D. B.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; शश्रामिज्यां स्तुतिस्तोमं प्रायश्चित्तं व्यधात् क्रमात् Bhāg. 3. 12. 37; लवणत्रासितः स्तोमः शरण्यं त्वामुपस्थितः U. 1. 50. -5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलाञ्छनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीम् U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -6 A measure of 10 धन्वन्तरs or of 96 inches. -मम् 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft. -Comp. -क्षारः soap.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तौपिकम् A kind of Buddhist relic; L. D. B.

स्तौभिकम् N. of the second portion of the Saṁhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनाम् Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; पर्यन्तप्रतिरोधिमेदुरचयस्त्यानं चिताज्योतिषाम् Māl. 5. 11; घनतरुशिखरे स्त्याननीलस्वरूपाम् (रक्तधाराम्) Nāg. 5. 8. -2 Thick, bulky, gross; स्त्यानेनार्द्रेण चाक्तः स्वयमनुभविता भूषणं भीममस्मि Ve. 5. 35. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -4 Sounding. -नम् 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमम्बूकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनम् Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री [स्त्यायेते शुक्रशोणिते यस्याम्] 1 A woman; श्रुतं दृष्टं स्पृष्टं स्मृतमपि नृणां ह्लादजननं न रत्नं स्त्रीभ्योऽन्यत् क्वचिदपि कृतं लोकपतिना। तदर्थं धर्मार्थौ विभववरसौख्यानि च ततो गृहे लक्ष्म्यो मान्याः सततमबला मानविभवैः॥ Subh. Ratn. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; स्त्रीणामशिक्षितपटुत्वममानुषीषु Ś. 5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसाम् Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 A white ant. -5 The Priyaṅgu plant. -6 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. -Comp. -अगारः,-रम् a harem, the women's apartments. -अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनम् sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1 one who lives by his wife. -2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution; Ms. 11. 63. -करणम् sexual connection. -कामः 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2 desire of a wife. -कार्यम् 1 the business of women. -2 attendance on women or women's apartments; वैदेहकानां स्त्रीकार्यं मागधानां वणिक्पथः Ms. 10. 47. -कितवः a deceiver or seducer of women. -कुमारम् a woman and child. -कुसुमम् menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -कृतम् sexual connection. -कोशः a dagger. -क्षीरम् mother's milk; आरण्यानां च सर्वेषां मृगाणां माहिषं विना। स्त्रीक्षीरं चैव वर्ज्यानि...Ms. 5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women. -गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female *Guru* or priestess. -गृहम् = स्त्र्यगार q. v. -ग्राहिन् (in law) accepting the guardianship over a woman. -घोषः dawn, day-break. -घ्नः the murderer of a woman; Ms. 9. 232. -चरितम्, -त्रम् the doings of women. -चिह्नम् 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2 the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters; Ms. 9. 81. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Śabdak; मृष्यन्ति ये चोपपतिं स्त्रीजितानां च सर्वशः (तेषामन्नं न भुञ्जीत) Ms. 4. 217. -देहार्धः N. of Śiva. -धनम् a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds:— अध्यग्न्यध्यावाहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि। भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम्॥ or according to others:— पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम्। आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also अन्वाधेयम्, बन्धुदत्तम्, यौतकम्, सौदायिकम्, शुल्कम्, पारिणाय्यम्, लावण्यार्जितम् and पादवन्दनिकम्. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. -2 the laws concerning women; Ms. 1. 114. -3 menstruation. -4 copulation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses; स्त्रीधर्मिणी वेपमाना शोणितेन समुक्षिता। एकवस्त्रा विकृष्टास्मि दुःखिता कुरुसंसदि॥ Mb. 3. 12. 62. -धवः a man. -ध्वजः 1 the female of any animal. -2 an elephant. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबन्धनम् a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. -पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्याजीवः above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाची a fiend-like wife. -पुंस् a woman who has become a man. -पुंसौ *m.* du. 1 wife and husband. -2 male and female; स्त्रीपुंसावात्मभागौ ते भिन्नमूर्तेः सिसृक्षया Ku. 2. 7. -पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंधर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. -पुरम् the women's apartment. -पुष्पम् the menstrual excretion. -पूर्वः = स्त्रीजितः q. v.; स्त्रीपूर्वाः काण्डपृष्ठाश्च ......(श्राद्धे नार्हन्ति) Mb. 13. 23. 22. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.) -प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -बन्धः the sexual union. -बाध्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1 the female understanding. -2 the counsel of a woman, female advice; स्त्रीबुद्धिः प्रलयंगता (प्रलयावहा) Subhāṣ. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -मन्त्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -माया women's craft. -मुखपः the *Aśoka* tree. -यन्त्रम् a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयन्त्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टम् Pt. 1. 191. -रजस् menstruation. -रञ्जनम् betel. -रत्नम् 1 an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नेषु

मनोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. –2 N. of Lakṣmī. –राज्यम् the kingdom of women. –लम्पट a. desirous of women. –लिङ्गम् 1 the feminine gender (in gram.) –2 any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). –3 the female organ. –लौल्यम् fondness for women. –वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. –वासः an ant-hill. –विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; संनिवेश्य सचिवेष्वतःपरं स्त्रीविधेयनवयौवनोऽभवत् R. 19. 4. –विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman; अष्टाविमान् समासेन स्त्रीविवाहान्निबोधत Ms. 3. 20. –विषयः sexual connection. –व्रणः the female organ. –शौण्ड a. fond of women. –संसर्गः female company. –संस्थान a. having a female shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्‌दुत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं तिरोऽभूत् Ś. 5. 30. –संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. –संग्रहणम् 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). –2 adultery, seduction. –सभम् an assembly of women. –संबन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman. –2 connection by marriage. –3 relation to women. –सेवा Devotion or addiction to women. –स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. –2 a eunuch. –हत्या the murder of a woman. –हन्तृ the murderer of a woman; स्त्रीहन्तॄंश्च न संवसेत् Ms. 11. 190. –हरणम् 1 the forcible abduction of women. –2 rape. –हारिन् m. a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman; P. VI. 3. 44.

स्त्रीता, –त्वम् 1 Womanhood. –2 Wifehood. –3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रैण a. (–णी f.) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ् P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. –2 Suited or belonging to women. –3 Being among women. –4 Devoted to women; यदि स्त्रैणं देवी यमनिरत देहार्धघटनादवैति त्वामद्धा बत वरद मुग्धा युवतयः Śiva-mahimna. 23; स इत्थमाचरन्कामान्स्त्रैणोऽपह्नवमात्मनः Bhāg. 9. 19. 1. –णम् 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगतः U. 4. 11. –2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यान्ति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते Ś. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. –3 A collection of women; भूयिष्ठद्विजबालवृद्धविकलस्त्रैणश्च पौरो जनः U. 4. 24. –4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता, –त्वम् 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. –2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थक (ग) रम् A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. –2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकन्दरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. [स्थग्-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. –2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. –गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगणा The earth.

स्थगनम् Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरः The plant पुत्रजीवक; Rām. 2. 94. 24.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. –2 The office of betel-bearer. –3 A kind of bandage. –4 A box (for betel &c.); ततः प्रविशति लेखमलंकरणस्थगिकां मुद्रितां चादाय सिद्धार्थकः Mu. 5. 0/1.

स्थगित a. 1 Covered, hidden, concealed. –2 Closed, shut. –3 Stopped, interrupted; विस्मृत्य भोः स्थगितगीरुपलक्ष्यसे नः Bhāg. 10. 90. 18.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगु n. A hump; तदेव स्थगु यद्दीर्घं रथघोणमिवायतम् Rām. 2. 9. 46.

स्थण्डिलम् [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषी स्थण्डिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12; Bhāg. 11. 11. 45. –2 A barren field. –3 A heap of clods. –4 A limit, boundary. –5 A land-mark. –6 A place, ground (as before a house); इह तु स्थण्डिले शीघ्रं कुशानास्तर सारथे Rām. 2. 111. 13. –Comp. –शायिन् m., also **स्थण्डिलेशयः** an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthaṇḍila* or sacrificial ground; (मुनयः) आकाशनिलयाश्चैव तथा स्थण्डिलशायिनः Rām. 3. 6. 4. –सितकम् an altar.

स्थपति a. [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. –तिः 1 A king, sovereign; 'स्थपतिरधिपतौ तक्ष्णि बृहस्पतिसचिवयोः' इति वैजयन्ती; जगत्त्रयैकस्थपतिस्त्वमुच्चकैः Śi. 1. 34. –2 An architect; स्थपतिर्बुद्धिसंपन्नो वास्तुविद्याविशारदः Mb. 1. 51. 15. –3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. –4 A charioteer. –5 One who offers a sacrifice to Bṛihaspati. –6 An attendant on the women's apartments. –7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपत्यः A chamberlain; स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनैः परीता Jānakīharaṇa. 7. 1.

स्थपुट a. [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in distressed or difficult circumstances. –2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. –m. Protuberance. –Comp. –गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अङ्कस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थपुटीकृत p. p. Made uneven.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलम् [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); ओ दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां टिट्टिभाण्डानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. –2 Shore, strand, beach. –3 Ground, land, soil (in general). –4 Place, spot; उवाच वाग्मी दशनप्रभाभिः संवर्धितोरःस्थलतारहारः R. 5. 52. –5 Field, tract, district. –6 Station. –7 A piece of raised ground, mound; ततः स्थलमुपारुह्य पर्वतस्याविदूरतः। ख्यातः

पञ्चवटीत्येष नित्यपुष्पितकाननः ॥ Rām. 3. 13. 22. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -Comp. -अन्तरम् another place. -आरूढ a. alighted on the ground. -अरविन्दम्, -कमलम्, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं नप्रबुद्धां नसुप्ताम् Me. 94; Ku. 1. 33. -स्थलकमलः m. is also a plant of the lily-family (Gloriosa Superba). It is a red-flowered species traditionally called भूकमल. The plant goes by the name कळलावी in Marathi which seems to have been derived from Sanskrit स्थलकल्हारी. Kālidāsa pointedly refers to the peculiarity that it opens only in response to day-light. -कुमुदः the Karavīra plant. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -ज a. 1 Growing or living on dry land; Ms. 1. 44. -2 accruing from land-transport (taxes). -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मम् a land-lotus; सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60. -विग्रहः a battle on level ground, a land-fight. -शुद्धिः f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. -सीमन् f. a landmark, boundary. -स्थ a. standing on dry ground.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीम् Ku. 4. 4; Ki. 4. 2. -3 A deity of the soil; (= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; पश्यन्तीनां न खलु बहुशो न स्थलीदेवतानां मुक्तास्थूलास्तरुकिसलयेष्वश्रुलेशाः पतन्ति Me. 108. -भूता a. high-lying (as a country). -शायिन् a. sleeping on the bare ground.

स्थलेशय a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing. -4 Fire.

स्थविर a. [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient; न तेन स्थविरो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः। बालोऽपि यः प्रजानाति तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः ॥ Mb. 3. 133. 11. -रः 1 An old man; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामन्ति यूनः स्थविर आयति। प्रत्युत्थानाभिवादाभ्यां पुनस्तान् प्रतिपद्यते ॥ Ms. 2. 120. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं, अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानन्दकरः Dk. -Comp. -द्युति a. having the dignity of an elder; ऋषेः पुत्रो महातेजा बालोऽपि स्थविरद्युतिः Rām. 1. 50. 8.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.) मनोमयं सूक्ष्ममुपेत्य रूपं मात्रा स्वरो वर्ण इति स्थविष्ठः Bhāg. 11. 12. 17.

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.); सर्वसत्त्वात्मदेहाय विशेषाय स्थवीयसे (नमः) Bhāg. 4. 24. 39.

स्था 1 P. (Ātm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass.* स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः Ś. 3. 13; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhāṣ. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति -3 To remain, be left; यावदेकानुदिष्टस्य गन्धो लेपश्च तिष्ठति. Ms. 4. 111; एको गजदत्तस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते Ś. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तान्तः K. 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं Ś. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17; R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चन्द्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे (राष्ट्रविप्लवे)। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः ॥ H. 1. 71 (v. l.). -13 To rest or depend on; जहातु नैनं कथमर्थसिद्धिः संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with; न तिष्ठति तु यः पूर्वां नोपास्ते यश्च पश्चिमाम् Ms. 2. 103. -15 (Ātm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Ātm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. *-Caus.* (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable. -8 To give in marriage; लोकश्रेष्ठे गुणवति वरे स्थापिता त्वं मयैव Māl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. *-Desid.* (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अङ्कस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q. q. v. v. -2 Immovable (स्थावर); सज्यन्ते जङ्गमस्थानि Mb. 12. 232. 39. -स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणव a. 1 Relating to स्थाणुः. -2 Coming from the trunks or stems of trees; Hch.

स्थाणु a. [स्था-नु पृषो॰ णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless; नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः Bg. 2. 24; Mb. 1. 34. 5. -णुः 1 An epithet of Śiva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. -2 A stake, post, pillar; अपि स्थाणुवदासीनः Pt. 1. 49; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः. -3 A peg, pin; स्थाणौ निषङ्गिण्यनसि

क्षणं पुरः Si. 12. 26. -4 The gnomon of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest of white ants. -7 The drug or perfume called *Jeeraka*. -8 Stump, trunk; लता वल्लीश्च गुल्मांश्च स्थाणूनश्मन एव च Rām. 2. 80. 6. -9 A particular posture in sitting. -*m.*, *n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard. -Comp. -छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगम् Ms. 9. 44. -दिश् *f.* the north-east. -भूत *a.* become motionless (as the trunk of a tree). -भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed. -*m.* A guider, driver.

स्थानम् [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; न किल भवतां देव्याः स्थानं गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32. -2 Being fixed or stationary. -3 A state, condition; स्थानत्रयातपरं प्राप्तं ब्रह्मभूतमविक्रियम् Bhāg. 1. 18. 26. -4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामदत्त्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गन्तव्यम् K. -5 Station, situation, position. -6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'; भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. -7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. -8 (*a*) A country, region, district. (*b*) A town, city. -9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराभ्युहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14; स्थाने जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसाम् Subhāṣ; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यन्ते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter; (these are eight :— अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कण्ठः शिरस्तथा। जिह्वामूलं च दन्ताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Śik. 13.) -15 A holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place in a town, square, court. -18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलानभीरूनविकारिणः Ms. 7. 190. -20 A halt. -21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state; स्थानं वृद्धिः क्षयश्चैव त्रिवर्गश्चैव दण्डजः Mb. 12. 59. 31. -22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom; *i.e.* army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दण्डकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधम्). -23 Likeness, resemblance. -24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. -25 The character or part of an actor. -26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice; तौ तु गान्धर्वतत्त्वज्ञौ स्थानमूर्च्छनकोविदौ Rām. 1. 4. 10 (com.- 'यदूर्ध्वं हृदयग्रन्थे कपोलफलकादधः। प्राणसंचारणस्थानं स्थानमित्यभिधीयते ॥......इति शाण्डिल्यः). -28 A pose, posture (of archers etc.). -29 An order of the life (आश्रम); मैत्रेयीति होवाच याज्ञवल्क्य उद्यास्यन्वा अरेऽहमस्मात् स्थानादस्मि Bri. Up. 2. 4. 1. -30 Ground (भूमि); स्थानासानिनो भूमि-पाषाण-सिकता-शर्करा-वालुका-भस्मशायिनः Mb. 12. 192. 1. -31 Sustenance, maintenance; यच्चेदं प्रभवः स्थानं भूतानां संयमो यमः। स्वभावेनैव वर्तन्ते द्वन्द्वसृष्टानि भूरिशः॥ Mb. 12. 238. 20 (com. स्थानं पोषणम्). -32 A mode or attitude in fighting; अस्त्रयन्त्राणि चित्राणि स्थानानि विविधानि च Mb. 9. 57. 18. -33 Storage (of goods); आगमं निर्गमं स्थानं तथा वृद्धिक्षयावुभौ। विचार्य सर्वपण्यानां कारयेत् क्रयविक्रयौ ॥ Ms. 8. 401. -34 A state of perfect tranquillity. -35 Any organ of sense. -36 Shape, form, appearance (as of the moon). -37 An astronomical mansion. -Comp. -अधिकारः the superintendence of a shrine; Inscr. -अध्यक्षः 1 a local governor. -2 the superintendent of a place. -3 a watchman, police-officer. -आसनम् *n.* du. standing and sitting down. -आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेध. -चञ्चला Ocimum Pilosum (Mar. तुकुमराई). -कुटिकासनम् leaving the house or any abode (स्थावरगृहत्याग); शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb. 3. 200. 101. -चिन्तकः a kind of quarter-master. -च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. -टिप्पटिका the daily account; Śukra 3. 369. -दीप्त (in augury) inauspicious on account of situation. -पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman; Y. 2. 173. -भूमि *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. -भ्रष्ट *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. -माहात्म्यम् 1 the greatness or glory of any place. -2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -मृगः N. of certain animals (such as turtle, crocodile &c.). -योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. -विभागः (in alg.) subdivision of a number according to the position of its figures. -स्थ *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकम् [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position, situation. -2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; *e. g.* पताकास्थानक q. v.; स्थानकेन अवलोक्य V. 4. 44/45; it may also mean 'a kind of posture'. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittirīya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*. -8 A temple in which the idol is kept in an erect posture. -9 The attitude of the body (in shooting &c.).

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, lo -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a th or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one hol is an office, a place-man. -2 The governor of a p

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इनि] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. -*m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 56. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानिवत् *a.* Like the original or primitive element; P. I. 1. 56. -**Comp.** -**भावः** the state of being like the original form; किं स्थानिवद्भावमधत्त दुष्टं तादृक्कृतव्याकरणः पुनः सः N. 10. 135.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. -**यम्** 1 A town, city. -2 Capital; Kau. A. 2. 2. -3 A kind of fortress to defend 800 villages; अष्टशतग्राम्या मध्ये स्थानीयम् Kau. A. 2. 1.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने हृषीकेश तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत् प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. 11. 36; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67; 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as. -**Comp.** -**पतित** *a.* occupying the place of another.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -**कः** 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image. -3 A depositor.

स्थापनम् [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing; founding, establishing, instituting; Mb. 12. 255. 3. (*b*) Regulating, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन. -5 Fastening, rendering immovable; उत्थापनैरुन्नयनैश्चालनैः स्थापनैरपि। परस्परं जिगीषन्तावुपचक्रतुरात्मनः ॥ Bhāg. 10. 44. 5. -6 Founding, erecting (a temple, image &c.). -7 Preservation, prolongation (of life). -8 A means of stopping (the flow of blood), styptic. -9 Storage (of grain). -10 Establishment of a proposition. -**Comp.** **वृत्त** *a.* one who is past all restoration to strength.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management. -3 A prologue of the drama; (see plays of Bhāsa). -4 Storing, keeping, preserving.

स्थापनीय *a.* 1 To be fixed, established &c. -2 To be treated with tonics.

स्थापयितृ *a.* Establisher, founder.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था-णिच्-क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. -3 To be appointed or installed. -4 To be shut up, confined in. -5 To be plunged (in grief &c.). -6 To be checked, restrained. -**प्यम्** A pledge, deposit. -**प्यः** the image of a god. -**Comp.** -**अपहरणम्** the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 The neighing of a horse; अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् Mb. 1. 130. 48. -3 Fixity, stability. -4 Station, seat, place.

स्थामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong.

स्थायः A receptacle. -**या** the earth.

स्थायिता 1 Constancy, stability. -2 Durableness, invariableness.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhāṣ.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 3. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. -*m.* 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); स्थायिनोऽर्थे प्रवर्तन्ते भावाः संचारिणो यथा Śi. 2. 87. -*n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -**Comp.** -**भावः** a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthāyibhāva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलम्। स्थायीभवति चात्यन्तं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा ॥ Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (-**का** or -**की** *f.*) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary; आयोधने स्थायुकमस्त्रजातम् Bk. 2. 22; अतीते वर्षुके काले, प्रमत्तः स्थायुको गृहे ibid 7. 18. -3 Located, situated; कुम्भास्थिकूटावटस्थानस्थायुकमौक्तिकोत्करकिरः N. 12. 66. -**कः** The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जङ्गम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजङ्गमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; 6. 67, 73. –2 Inert, inactive, slow. –3 Regular, established. –रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. –रम् 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजङ्गमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. –2 A bowstring. –3 Immoveable property, real estate. –4 A heir-loom. –5 A large body; (fig.) a gross or material body (स्थूलशरीर); गमनं निरपेक्षश्च पश्चादनवलोकयन्। ऋजुः प्रणिहितो गच्छंस्त्रसस्थावरवर्जकः Mb. 12. 9. 19. –Comp. –अस्थावरम्, –जङ्गमम् 1 moveable and immoveable propery. –2 animate and inanimate things. –आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; स्थाने त्वां स्थावरात्मानं विष्णुमाहुस्तथाहि ते Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता, –त्वम् 1 Fixedness, stability. –2 The state of a vegetable or mineral; शरीरजैः कर्मदोषैर्याति स्थावरतां नरः Ms. 12. 9.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. –2 A bubble of water or any fluid; रौक्मा रेजुः स्थासका मूर्तिभाजो दर्पस्येव व्याप्तदेहस्य शेषाः Śi. 18. 5. –3 A bubble-shaped ornament on a horse's trappings. –4 A figure made with unguents.

स्थासु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a.* [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. –2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; भवन्त्यस्यैवमङ्गानि स्थास्नूनि बलवन्ति च Śi. 2. 93; Ki. 2. 19. –स्नुः A tree; अणुप्रायास्वोषधीषु शमीप्रायेषु स्थास्नुषु Bhāg. 12. 2. 15.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. –2 Standing. –3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. –4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Ś. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 1. –5 Happened, occurred; सुहृदः पश्य वसन्त किं स्थितम् Ku. 4. 27. –6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; अभिजनवतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे Ś. 4. 18. –7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; किमत्र चित्रं यदि कामसूर्भूवृत्ते स्थितस्याधिपतेः प्रजानाम् R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Māl. 10. 25. –8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. –9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; ममात्र भावैकरसं मनः स्थितम् Ku. 5. 82. –10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. –11 Determined, resolved; इति देहविमुक्तये स्थिताम् (रतिम्) Ku. 4. 39. –12 Established, decreed. –13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. –14 Upright, virtuous. –15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. –16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. –17 Ready, being close or at hand. –तम् 1 Standing by itself (as a word). –2 Stopping, standing still. –3 Manner of standing. –4 Perseverance on the right path. –Comp. –उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle 'इति' (as a word). –धी *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. –पाठ्यम् recitation in Prākrita by a woman while standing. –प्रज्ञ *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. –प्रेमन् *m.* a staunch or faithful friend. –लिङ्ग *a.* having the virile member erected. –संकेत, –संविद् *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदान्धेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. –2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. –3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Māl. 5. 22. –4 A state, position, situation, condition; एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुह्यति Bg. 2. 72. –5 Natural state, nature, habit; सपर्वतवनां कृत्स्नां व्यथयिष्यामि ते स्थितिम् Rām. 7. 98. 10; अथ वा स्थितिरियं मन्दमतीनाम् H. 4. –6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continuance; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18; Mv. 7. 3; R. 3. 27. –7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; अमंस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27; 11. 65; 12. 31; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः (विधिनोपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18; Ś. 5. 10. –8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); स्थित्यै दण्डयतो दण्ड्यान् R. 1. 25. –9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. –10 Maintenance, sustenance; जरधाधैर्नवसल्लकीकिसलयैरस्याः स्थितिं कल्पयन् Māl. 9. 32; R. 5. 9. –11 Continuance in life, preservation (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. –12 Cessation, pause, stop, restriction; नासां काश्चिदगम्योऽस्ति नासां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. –13 Well-being, welfare. –14 Consistency. –15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim; अबान्धवं शवं चैव निर्हरेयुरिति स्थितिः Ms. 10. 55. –16 Settled determination. –17 Term, limit, boundary. –18 Inertia, resistance to motion. –19 Duration of an eclipse. –20 Regard, consideration, account; नासां च वयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. –Comp. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the bounds of morality; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18. –पद् the epithet of Viṣṇu; पादेषु सर्वभूतानि पुंसः स्थितिपदो विदुः Bhāg. 2. 6. 18. –पदम् the proper basin (for flow), the right path; अपामुद्वृत्तानां निजमुपदिशन्त्या स्थितिपदम् Mu. 3. 8. –भिद् *a.* violating the bounds of morality. –मार्गः the way to compose (the mind); मनसश्च स्थितिमार्गमालम्बे Bu. Ch.

5. 9. -स्थापक *a.* fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् *a.* 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent; स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमन्तमन्वयम् R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright. -4 Keeping within limits (as the ocean).

स्थाण्डिलः [स्थण्डिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments, chamberlain; स्थापत्यैर्न स्म वित्तस्ते वर्षीयस्त्वचलत्करैः N. 20. 138. -त्यम् 1 The office of the governor of a district. -2 Architecture, building, erecting; स्थापत्यं चासृजद्वेदं क्रमात् पूर्वादिभिर्मुखैः Bhāg. 3. 12. 38. -Comp. -वेदः the science of architecture (one of the four उपवेद s).

स्थालम् [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यन्नाद्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel; स्थालानां चषकाणां च भृङ्गाराणां च भूरिशः Śiva B. 29. 58. -3 The hollow of a tooth. -Comp. -पथ, -पथिक *a.* imported by land; P. V. 1. 77 Vārt. -रूपम् the form or representation of a pot.

स्थालकः, -कम् (pl.) N. of particular bones on the back.

स्थालिकः The smell of faeces.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैडूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिन्धनैश्चन्दनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -द्रुमः Ficus Benjamina or Indica (Mar. नांदुरखी). -पाकः 1 a particular religious act performed by a householder. -2 a dish of rice boiled in milk. -पुरीषम् the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot; स्थालीपुरीषादीन्यप्यमृतवदभ्यवहरति Bhāg. 5. 9. 11. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot; यथा स्थालीपुलाकेन MS. 7. 4. 12; अलिङ्गाख्यपि स्थालीपुलाकवत् सिद्धिः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 11. °न्यायः see under न्याय; also see तुल्यन्याय and तुल्यपाक. -बिलम् the interior or hollow of a caldron; P. V. 1. 70. -बिलीयम्, -बिल्यम् *a.* fit for cooking (rice etc.).

स्थावरादि *n.* A kind of poison; L. D. B.

स्थाविर *a.* (-रा or -री *f.*) Thick, firm. -रम् Old age (commencing after seventy); (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परम्); गार्हस्थ्येऽप्यथवा बाल्ये यौवने स्थाविरेऽपि वा Mb. 3. 200. 3.

स्थिकः, (-क्कः) The buttocks; L. D. B.

स्थिर *a.* [स्था-किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस्; superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि Ś. 5. 2; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1. 30; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; स्थिरप्रदीपतामेत्य भुजङ्गाः पर्युपासते Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed; कालेनावरणात्ययात्परिणते यत्स्नेहसारे स्थितम् U. 1. 39. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting; कल्पिष्यन्ते स्थिरगणपदप्राप्तये श्रद्दधानाः Me. 57; Māl. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; अहो स्थिरः कोऽपि तवेप्सितो युवा Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 N. of Kārtikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The planet Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus, Leo, Scorpio,* and *Aquarius*). -रा 1 The earth; पितामहस्तामालेक्य विहस्तामस्थिरां स्थिराम् Śiva B. 5. 47. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silkcotton tree. -रम् Steadfastness, stubbornness. (स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. -2 to stop, make fast. -3 to cheer up, console, comfort; Ś. 4. -4 To steel (the heart); Amaru. स्थिरीभू means 1 to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.) -Comp. -अङ्घ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. -अनुराग *a.* firm in attachment, constant in affection. -अपाय *a.* subject to constant decay. -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* 1 firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; न च योगविधेर्नवेतरः स्थिरधीरा परमात्मदर्शनात् R. 8. 22. -2 cool, calm, dispassionate. -आयति *a.* lasting long. -आयुस्, -जीविन् *a.* long-lived, lasting. (-*m.*) the silk-cotton tree (Mar. सांवरी). -आरम्भ *a.* firm in undertakings, persevering. -कर्मन् *a.* persevering in action; न नवः प्रभुरा फलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22. -कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. -2 a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -कुसुमः the Bakul tree. -गतिः the planet Saturn. -गन्धः the *Champaka* flower. (-न्धा) 1 the trumpet-flower. -2 the Ketakī plant. -छदः the birch tree. -छायः 1 a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2 a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीवित *a.* long-lived. -जीविता the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः 1 a snake. -2 Viṣṇu in his boar incarnation. -3 sound. -धामन् *a.* belonging to a strong race. -पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पद *a.* firmly rooted. -पुष्पः 1 the *Champaka* tree. -2 the *Bakula* tree. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2 faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबन्ध *a.* firm in opposition, obstinate; Ś. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फला a kind of gourd (Mar. कोहळा). -योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -यौवन *a.* ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रङ्गा indigo. -रागा a kind of curcuma (Mar. दारुहळद). -लिङ्ग *a.* having a a stiff virile organ. -वाच् *a.* one whose word may be trusted. -विक्रम *a.* taking firm strides. -श्री *a.* having

everlasting prosperity. **–सङ्गर** *a.* faithful to a promise, true, veracious. **–सौहृद** *a.* firm in friendship. **–स्थायिन्** *a.* remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर *a.* More firm, fixed &c. **–रः** The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता, –त्वम् 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. –2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबन्धम् Ś. 4. 14. –3 Constancy, firmness of mind. –4 Fixity. –5 Fearlessness.

स्थिरीकरणम्, स्थिरीकारः Corroboration, confirmation.

स्थिरीभावः Immovableness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थुरिन् = स्थूरिन् q. v.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उदन्तादेशः पृषो॰ Tv.] स्थूणायसि स्मृता प्रतिमायां गृहस्तम्भे' इति विश्वः 1 The post or pillar of a house. –2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B.; किमर्थमाक्षेपः। दार्ढ्यार्थः। स्थूणानिखननवत् ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1. –3 An iron image or statue; छिन्नस्थूणं वृषं दृष्ट्वा विलापं च गवां भृशम् Mb. 12. 265. 2. –4 An anvil. –Comp. **–कर्णः** 1 a kind of military array. –2 a form of Rudra (named also शङ्कुकर्ण); स्थूणाकर्णमथो जालं शरवर्षमथोल्बणम् Mb. 3. 167. 33. **–निखननन्याय** see Appendix.

स्थूमः 1 Light. –2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. –2 A man.

स्थूरिन् *m.* A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; भित्त्वा घोणामायसेनाधिवक्षः स्थूरीपृष्ठो गार्ध्रपक्षेण विद्धः। Śi. 18. 22.

स्थूल् 10 Ā. To increase, to strengthen; L. D. B.

स्थूल *a.* (compar. स्थवीयस् superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुरपृशापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् Śi. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also); स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 108; R. 6 28. –2 Fat, corpulent, stout. –3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. –4 Thick, clumsy. –5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) as in स्थूलमानम् q. v. –6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. –7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. –8 Not exact. –9 (In phil.) Material (opp. to सूक्ष्म). **–लः** The jack tree. **–ला** –1 Large cardamoms. –2 Scindaspus Officinalis (Mar. गजपिंपळी). –3 Cucumis Utilissimus (Mar. थोरकाकडी). **–लम्** 1 A heap, quantity. –2 A tent. –3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). –4 Sour milk, curds. –Comp. **–अन्त्रम्** the larger intestine near the anus. **–आस्यः** a snake. **–इच्छ** *a.* having immoderate desires. **–उच्चयः** 1 a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. –2 incompleteness, deficiency, defect. –3 the middle pace of elephants; स्थूलोच्चयेनागमदन्तिकागताम् Śi. 12. 16. –4 an eruption of pimples on the face. –5 a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. **–कण्टकिका** the silk-cotton tree. **–कण्टा** the egg-plant. **–कन्दः** 1 a kind of esculent root. –2 red garlic. **–काय** *a.* fat, corpulent. **–काष्ठाग्निः** a tree-trunk or a large log of wood set on fire. **–क्षेडः, –क्ष्वेडः** an arrow. **–चापः** a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. **–तालः** the marshy date-tree. **–त्वचा** Gmelina Arborea (Mar. थोर शिवणी). **–दला** Aloe Perfoliata (Mar. कोरफड). **–धी, –मति** *a.* foolish, doltish. **–नालः** a kind of large reed. **–नास, –नासिक** *a.* thick-nosed. (**–सः, –कः**) a hog, boar. **–नीलः** a hawk, falcon. **–पटः, –टम्** coarse cloth. **–पट्टः** cotton. (**–ट्टम्**), **–पट्टाकः** coarse cloth. **–पाद** *a.* clubfooted, having swelled legs. (**–दः**) 1 an elephant. –2 a man with elephantiasis. **–प्रपञ्चः** the gross or material world. **–फलः** the silk-cotton tree. **–भावः** Bigness, grossness. **–भूत** *n.* pl. the five grosser elements (according to Sāmkhya phil.). **–मध्य** *a.* thick in the middle. **–मरिचम्** a kind of berry (कक्कोल). **–मानम्** rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. **–मूलम्** a kind of radish. **–लक्ष, –क्ष्य** *a.* 1 munificent, liberal, generous; अकत्थनो मानयिता स्थूललक्ष्यः प्रियंवदः Mb. 3. 45. 10. –2 wise, learned. –3 inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. –4 taking careless aim. **–लक्षिता** munificence, liberality. **–वल्कलः** the red Lodhra tree. **–विषयः** a gross or material object. **–शङ्खा** a woman having a large vulva. **–शरीरम्** the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिङ्ग-शरीर q. v.) **–शाटकः (–कम्), शाट(टि)का, –शाटिः** a thick or coarse cloth. **–शीर्षिका** a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. **–शोफ** *a.* greatly swollen. **–षट्पदः** 1 a large bee. –2 a wasp. **–सूक्ष्म** *a.* mighty and subtle (as the god). **–स्कन्धः** the *lakucha* tree. **–स्थूल** *a.* excessively thick. **–हस्तः** 1 an elephant's trunk; दिङ्नागानां पथि परिहरन् स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14. –2 a large or coarse hand.

स्थूलक *a.* Large, big, huge, bulky. **–कः** A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता, –त्वम् 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; कौटिल्यं कचसंचये प्रवचने मान्द्यं त्रिके स्थूलता (दृश्यते) Pt. 1. 190. –2 Dulness, stupidity. –3 (In phil.) Grossness.

स्थूलंभविष्णु, स्थूलंभावुक *a.* Liable to become large or stout; P. III. 2. 57.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् *m.* A camel.

स्थेमन् *m.* Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्राघीयांसः संहताः स्थेमभाजः Śi. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रान्तनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय *a.* [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. **–यः** 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; स्थेयाभ्यां गृध्रचक्राभ्यां वाचा संधिः कृतः क्षणात् H. 4. 1. –2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् *a.* (**–सी** *f.*) More firm, stronger; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ *a.* Very firm, strongest; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्यम् [स्थिरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. –2 Continuance. –3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; अमानित्वं ...... स्थैर्यमात्मविनिग्रहः Bg. 13. 7. –4 Patience. –5 Hardness, solidity. –6 Subduing the senses (जितेन्द्रियत्व); ततस्तस्य परिज्ञाय महास्थैर्यं महामुनेः Rām. 7. 30. 27. **–Comp. –ज** *a.* see स्थावर; मानुषाः स्थैर्यजाश्चैव पृथग्भोगा विशेषतः Mb. 13. 117. 18.

स्थोरिन् = स्थौरिन्.

स्थौणेयः, –स्थौणेयकः 1 A kind of perfume. –2 A carrot.

स्थौरम् 1 Firmness, strength, power. –2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् *m.* 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. –2 A strong horse.

स्थौलक्ष्यम् Munificence, liberality; Ms. 7. 211.

स्थौल्यम् 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. –2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. –2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; सस्नुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरम्बराणि Śi. 5. 28; मृगतृष्णाम्भसि स्नातः. –2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. –3 To smear oneself with. *–Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) 1 To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तोयैः) सतूर्यमेनां स्नपयाम्बभूवुः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नपिताधरा Gīt. 12; U. 3. 23; Ki. 5. 44, 47; Śi. 2. 7; Me. 45. –2 To steep or soak in. –3 To weep for. *–Desid.* (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. –With अप to bathe after mourning. –नि to plunge deep into; *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात; कुतोऽपत्यस्नेहः कुटिलनयनिष्णातमनसाम् Māl. 2. 7.

स्नपन *a.* 1 Causing to bathe. –2 Used for bathing. **–नम्** 1 Sprinkling, washing. –2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसान्द्रतरार्द्रमूर्तिः Śi. 5. 57.

स्नपित *a.* Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नयः 1 Bathing, ablution. –2 Lustration.

स्नात *p. p.* 1 Bathed, washed, purified by ablution; ततः शुक्लाम्बराः स्नातास्तरुणाः शतमष्ट च Mb. 7. 82. 8. –2 Versed in; मन्ये त्वां विषये वाचां स्नातमन्यत्र छान्दसात् Bhāg. 1. 4. 13. **–तः** 1 One whose course of holy study is over; वणिङ्मुनिनृपस्नाता निर्गम्यार्थान् प्रपेदिरे Bhāg. 10. 21. 49. –2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक. **–ता** =ऋतुस्नाता; तपसा द्योतितां स्नातां ददर्श भगवानृषिः Mb. 3. 97. 13.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablutiou which has to be performed on his finishing his first Āśrama (that of a Brahmachārin); राजस्नातकयोश्चैव स्नातको नृपमानभाक् Ms. 2. 139. –2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). –3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a *Bhikṣu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object; नवैतान् स्नातकान् विद्याद् ब्राह्मणान् धर्मभिक्षुकान् Ms. 11. 2. –4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder. **–Comp. –व्रतम्** the vows and duties of a स्नातक.

स्नात्रम् Bath, ablution.

स्नानम् [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काश्यपः Ś. 4; न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः (विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं) Bh. 2. 19. –2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. –3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. –4 Anything used in ablution. तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 35. –5 Cleansing, washing off. **–Comp. –अगारम्** a bath-room. **–कलशः, –कुम्भः** a jar containing lustral water. **–गृहम्** a bathroom; उत्थायावश्यकार्यार्थं ययौ स्नानगृहं नृपः Mb. 7. 82. 7. **–तीर्थम्** a sacred bathing place. **–तृणम्** Kuśa-grass. **–द्रोणी** a bathing tub. **–यात्रा** the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeṣṭha. **–वस्त्रम्** a bathing-garment; सकृत् किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं मुञ्चेत् द्रुतं पयः H. 2. 104. **–विधिः** 1 the act of ablution. –2 the proper manner or rules of ablution. **–शाटी** bathing drawers.

स्नानीय *a.* [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. **–यम्** Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; बलिक्रियावर्जितसैकतानि स्नानीयसंसर्गमनाप्नुवन्ति R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him; स्नापकाः काञ्चनैः कुम्भैः पूर्णैः समुपतस्थिरे Mb. 7. 82. 8.

स्नापनम् The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to bathe, attended on while bathed. -2 Immersed.

स्नास्यत् *m.* A student about to become a स्नातक; स्नास्यंस्तु गुरुणाज्ञप्तः शक्त्या गुर्वर्थमाहरेत् Ms. 2. 245.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गोः Bh. 2. 30. -2 The string of a bow. -3 An eruption on the skin of the extremities; also स्नायुक. -Comp. -अर्मन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -बन्धः a bowstring. -मर्मन् the joint of a sinew. -स्पन्दः pulse.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, -स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle; मांसान्यस्य शकराणि किनाटं स्नाव तरिथरम् Bri. Up. 3. 9. 28.

स्नाविर *a.* With sinews; see अस्नाविर.

स्निद् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः Ś. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयोः U. 6 (where आवयोः may be genitive also). -2 To be easily attached. -3 To be pleased with, be kind to. -4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. -5 To be smooth or bland. -*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. -2 To cause to love. -3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध *a.* [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; नादस्तावद्विकलकुररीकूजितस्निग्धतारः Māl. 5. 20. -2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नाञ्जनाभे Me. 61; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Śi. 12. 62; Māl. 10. 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glassy, resplendent; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 39; U. 1. 33; 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगम्भीरनिर्घोषम् R. 1. 36; Me. 66; U. 2. 14; 3. 22. -10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. -11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). -ग्धः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतामेति कैश्चित् H. 2. 149; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः Subhāṣ.; Pt. 2. 171. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. -ग्धम् 1 Oil. -2 Bee's-wax. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness. -5 Civet. -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति Ś. 3. -तण्डुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -दृष्टि *a.* looking intently or with a fixed gaze. -पत्रः, -त्रा the jujube. -फला the ichneumon plant (Mar. मुंगूसवेल). -राजिः a kind of snake.

स्निग्धता, -त्वम् 1 Oiliness. -2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out, -2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत *a.* Oozed, dropped, flowed &c; त्रिष्टुम्मांसात् स्नुतोऽनुष्टुब्जगत्यस्थ्नः प्रजापतेः Bhāg. 3. 12. 45.

स्नु *m., n.* 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु *f.* A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुघ्निका Natron, mineral alkali.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law; ससुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेन्द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14; 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह्, स्नुहा, -हिः *f.*, -ही The milk-hedge plant. [Raghunandana, the author of Kṛityatattva (Jīvānanda's ed. of Smṛititattva vol. II, 1895) quotes a verse from the Devipurāṇa in connection with the worship of the goddess Manasā to get rid of the fear of snake-bite (cf. Dr. Kane's History of Dharma-śāstra, vol. V. p. 125). He explains स्नुही as सिजुवृक्षः. The botanic name of the tree is Euphorbia Nerifolia (Mar. निवडुंग). It is a plant from the stem of which a sticky substance oozes out.]

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु Ś. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiśeṣikas) -3 Moisture; तृष्णासंजननं स्नेह एष तेषां पुनर्भवः Mb. 12. 218. 33. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त *a.* oiled, lubricated, greased. -अङ्कनम् a mark of affection. -अनुवृत्तिः *f.* affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -कुम्भः an oil-vessel. -केसरिन् castor-oil. -छेदः, -भङ्गः breach or loss of friendship. -पक्व *a.* dressed with oil. -पानम् drinking oil (as a medicine). -पूर्वम् *ind.* affectionately. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* flow or course of love; त्वय्यस्याः कथमप्यबान्धवकृतां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिं च ताम् Ś.

4. 17. -प्रसरः, -प्रस्रवः effusion of love. -प्रिय° a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the Piyāla tree. -भाण्डम् an oil-vessel. °जीविन् an oilman. -भूः phlegm. -भूमिः f. 1 anything yielding oil. -2 an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रक्तः sesamum. -रसनम् the mouth. -रेकभू m. the moon. -वरम् fat. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विद्धः the Devadāra tree. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुञ्चतो बाष्पमुष्णम् Me. 12. -संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat. -सार a having oil for its chief ingredient.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. -नम् 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहल a. 1 Fond of. -2 Tender.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् a. (-नी f.) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A friend; Uṇ. 1. 10.

स्नै 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यम् 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पन्द् 1 Ā. (स्पन्दते, स्पन्दित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पन्दिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27; 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move; स्पन्दन्ति वै तनुभृतामजशर्वयोश्च Bhāg. 12. 8. 40. -4 To come suddenly to life.

स्पन्दः [स्पन्द्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion; मनो मन्दस्पन्दं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पन्दनम् [स्पन्द्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; वामाक्षिस्पन्दनं सूचयित्वा Mal. 1; so अधर°, बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पन्दित p. p. [स्पन्द्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. -तम् A pulsation, throb, palpitation. -2 Activity (of the mind).

स्पन्दोलिका Swinging backwards and forwards, rocking on a swing (a kind of game); Bhāg. 10. 18. 15 (v. l.).

स्पर्ध् 1 Ā. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनम् 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्धधीर्बहुमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धित p. p. 1 Emulating, contending. -2 Challenged, defied.

स्पर्धिन् a. (-नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13; 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्ध्य a. 1 Desirable. -2 Valuable; शयनं तत्र संक्लृप्तं स्पर्ध्यास्तरणसंवृतम् Mb. 1. 47. 7.

स्पर्श् 10 Ā. (स्पर्शयते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 [स्पर्श्, स्पृश् वा-घञ्] Touch, contact (in all senses); स्पर्शान् कृत्वा बहिर्बाह्यांश्चक्षुश्चैवान्तरे भ्रुवोः Bg. 5. 27; तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नम् Ś. 1. 28; 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S.; स्पर्शनं स्पर्शती स्पर्शान् बुद्धिर्विक्रियतेऽसकृत् Mb. 12. 285. 20. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्); कादयो मान्ताः स्पर्शाः; स्पर्शस्तस्याभवज्जीवः स्वरो देह उदाहृतः Bhāg. 3. 12. 46. -9 A gift, donation, presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union; स्त्रीपुंसयोः संप्रयोगे स्पर्शः कस्याधिको भवेत् Mb. 13. 12. 1. -13 A secret spy. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -अनुकूल a. pleasant to the touch, cooling. -आनन्दा an *apsaras*. -इन्द्रियम् the organ or sense of touch. -उदय a. followed by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. °मणिप्रभवम् gold; L. D. B. -क्लिष्ट a. painful to the touch. -क्षम a. capable of touch, tangible. -गुण a. having the quality of tangibility (as air); बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः Ms. 1. 76. -तन्मात्रम् the subtile element of tangibility. -द्वेषः sensitiveness to touch. -यज्ञः an offering consisting in the mere touch of the things offered; स्पर्शयज्ञं करिष्यामि विधिरेष सनातनः Mb. 14. 92. 19. -रसिक a. sensual, lustful. -लज्जा, -संकोचपर्णिका the sensitive plant (Mar. लाजाळू). -वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of

touch. **–संचारिन्** *a.* contagious, infectious. **–स्नानम्** ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. **–स्पन्दः, –स्यन्दः** a frog.

स्पर्शन *a.* (–नी *f.*) [स्पर्श्-स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. –2 Affecting, influencing. **–नः** Air, wind. **–नम्** 1 Touching, touch, contact. –2 Sensation, feeling. –3 Sense or organ of touch; Bg. 15. 9. –4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकम् A term used in Sāṁkhya philosophy for the 'skin.'

स्पर्शवत् *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; भूर्जत्वचः स्पर्शवतीर्दधानाः Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्शिक *a.* Tangible, perceptible.

स्पर्शित *a.* Given, donated; ज्ञात्वा तपसि सिद्धिं च पत्न्यर्थं स्पर्शिता तदा Rām. 7. 30. 27 (com. स्पर्शिता भार्यात्वेन दत्ता).

स्पर्ष्ट् *m.* A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ष् 1 Ā. (स्पर्षते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति-ते) 1 To obstruct. –2 To undertake, perform. –3 To string together. –4 To touch. –5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश्-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पशे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषाम् Śi. 17. 20; Mu. 3. 13; see अपस्पश also. –2 Fight, war, battle. –3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट *a.* [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यूषे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. –2 Real, true. –3 Full-blown, expanded. –4 One who sees clearly. **–ष्टम्** *ind.* 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. –2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct', explain, elucidate.) **–Comp. –अक्षर** *a.* distinctly spoken. **–अर्थ** *a.* intelligible, clear. **–गर्भा** a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. **–प्रतिपत्तिः** *f.* distinct notion, clear perception. **–भाषिन्, –वक्तृ** *a.* plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पष्टीकरणम् Making clear or intelligible.

स्पष्टीकृतिः Rectification, correction.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. –2 To gratify. –3 To grant, bestow; स मेन्द्रो मेधया स्पृणोतु T. Up. 1. 4. 1. –4 To protect. –5 To live.

स्पृक्का Trigonella Corniculata (पिण्डका).

स्पृध् *m.* A rival, enemy; तयोः स्पृधोस्तिग्मगदाहताङ्गयोः Bhāg. 3. 18. 19. *–f.* Contest, fight.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्पर्ष्टुं-स्प्रष्टुम्, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14; कर्गे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूलम् Pt. 1. 304. –2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदङ्गमिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22. –3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. –4 To wash or sprinkle with water; खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिरात्मानं शिर एव च Ms 2. 60. –5 To go to, reach; अद्यापि यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः Ś. 2 15; R. 3. 43. –6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थैर्वीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदम् H. 1. 175. –7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; नन्दस्नेहगुणाः स्पृशन्ति हृदयं भृत्योऽस्मि तद्विद्विषाम् Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. –8 To refer or allude to. –9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). –10 To injure, harm. –11 To come into contact (in astr.). –12 To equal with. *–Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48. *–Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. –2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c. –2 Experiencing, betraying.

स्पृशः Touch, contact.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade (Mar. कांटेरिंगणी).

स्पृश्य *a.* 1 Tangible. –2 To be taken in possession.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. –2 Come in contact with, touching. –3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरम् Ku. 6. 75. –4 Affected, seized; शङ्कास्पृष्टा Mc. 71; अनघस्पृष्टम् R. 10. 19. –5 Tainted, defiled; न च या स्पृष्टमैथुना Ms. 8. 205. –6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेम-स्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः। शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Śik. 38. **–ष्टम्** Touch. **–Comp. –पूर्व** *a.* experienced before. **–मात्र** *a.* merely touched.

स्पृष्टकम् A kind of light embrace; नलस्पृष्टकमेत्य हृष्टा N. 6. 35 (यद् योषितः संमुखमागताया अन्यापदेशाद् व्रजतो नरस्य। गात्रेण गात्रं घटते यदेतदालिङ्गनं स्पृष्टकमाहुरार्याः॥ Com. by Nārāyaṇa.)

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, **स्पृष्टास्पृष्टम्** Touching one another; cf. P. II. 2. 27.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीर-स्पृष्टिकया शापितोऽसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै Ś. 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयन्ति K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42; Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणम् [स्पृह्-ल्युट्] The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; वन्ध्या त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Māl. 10. 21; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वन्द्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66; U. 6. 40.

स्पृहयाय्य, स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयम् Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह्-अङ्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यन्ति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहाम् V. 3. 29; R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु = स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य, -स्पार्ह *a.* Desirable, enviable; किं ते कामाः सुरस्पार्हा मुकुन्दमनसो द्विजाः Bhāg 1. 12. 6. **-स्पृह्यः** The wild citron tree.

स्पॄ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्प्रष्टव्यम् Touch, feeling.

स्प्रष्टृ *m.* See स्पर्ष्टृ.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. **-टी** Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशन्त्युपदेशगुणाः K. **-का** 1 Sulphate of alumina or alum. -2 Camphor. -Comp. **-अचलः** the mount Meru. **-अद्रिः** the mount Kailāsa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. **-अभ्रः** camphor. **-अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि** *m.*, **-शिला** a crystal stone. **-कुड्यम्, भित्तिः** crystal wall. **-प्रभ** *a.* crystalline, transparent. **-स्तम्भः** a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः, -स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फटित *p. p.* Torn.

स्फण्ट् I. 1 P. (स्फण्टति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फण्टयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फण्ड् 1 P., 10 U. (स्फण्डति, स्फण्डयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणम् Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फरः, -स्फरकः A shield.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. **-कम्** Crystal. **-की** Alum.

स्फाटिक *a.* (**-की** *f.*) Crystalline; उवाच हासकिरणैः कुर्वाणः स्फाटिकं जगत् Bm. 1. 1133; Rām. 3. 55. 8. **-कम्** 1 A crystal. -2 A kind of sandal.

स्फाटीकम् Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 Ā. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः परफाये शस्त्रलाघवम् Bk. 14. 109. -*Caus.* (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावयतां शक्तीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43; 4. 33; स्वं स्फावयन् शक्ररिपुः प्रभावम् Bk. 12. 76; 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1 Swollen, increased; अनुजनिधनस्फीताच्छोकादतिप्रणयाच्च तत् Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; मृद्वीका रसिता सिता समशिता स्फीतं निपीतं पयः Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. -8 Dilated; कौतूहलात् स्फीततरैश्च नेत्रैः Bu. Ch. 3. 10. (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge'.) -Comp. **-नितम्बा** having full buttocks.

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारफुल्लफणापीठनिर्यत् &c. Māl. 5. 23; Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; यद्वैकुण्ठवराहकण्ठकुहरस्फारोच्चलद्वैरव......Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. **-रः** 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. -6 An ornament (of brass etc.) in the form of bubbles; L. D. B. **-रम्** Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1 to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; सुस्निग्धा विमुखीभवन्ति सुहृदः स्फारीभवन्त्यापदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2 to become manifest.)

स्फारणम् Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फारित *p. p.* Opened, wide; कवलित इव कृत्स्नश्चक्षुषा स्फारितेन Māl. 3. 16.

स्फाल् 1 P. (स्फालति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10 U. or *Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनम् 1 Quivering, palpitating. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वम् Ś. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips; लम्बस्फिगलम्बजठरः Mb. 1. 152. 3; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिण्डाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिट्ट् 10 U. (स्फिट्टयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave, split, break; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56; 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Kāv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरङ्गाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14. 6; 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -5 To abate (as a disease). -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. -*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपङ्कजम् Śi. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 72; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कदम्बयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थम् Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृत्यलीलमभवत् सुतनोः Śi. 9. 79 (= प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. -12 Extraordinary, strange. **-टा, -टः** The expanded hood of a snake. **-टम्** *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. **-Comp. -अर्थ** *a.* 1 intelligible, obvious. -2 significant. **-तार** *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. **-पुण्डरीकम्** the expanded (lotus of the) heart; अध्याशयो वा स्फुटपुण्डरीकं पुराधिराजं तदलंचकार Bu. Ch. 1. 9. **-फलम्** (in geom.) 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2 the clear or net result of any calculation. **-वल्कली** the heart-plant (Mar. मालकांगोणी). **-सारः** the true latitude of a star or planet (?). **-सूर्यगतिः** *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनम् [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming. -3 Cracking of the joints.

स्फुटिः, -टी *f.* 1 Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet. -2 The (cracked) fruit of कर्कटी.

स्फुटिका 1 A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकान्ति वक्त्रम् Māl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); स्फुटितकमलामोदप्रायाः प्रवान्तु वनानिलाः U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at. **-Comp. -चरण** *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुटीकरणम् 1 Manifestation. -2 Correction.

स्फुट्ट् 10 U. (स्फुट्टयति ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुण्ट् I. 1 P. (स्फुण्टति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुण्टयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुण्ड् 1 Ā., 10 U. (स्फुण्डते, स्फुण्डयति-ते) See स्फुण्ट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. **-Comp. -करः** fire. **-कारः** the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.); शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य Ś. 1. 16; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्यते Māl. 1. 8; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; स्फुरति हृदयं वाहय रथम् Pratimā 3. 1. (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29; 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरन्तम् Rām. -3 To start, dart, spring forward; पुस्फुरुर्वृषभाः परम् Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow.) -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; मुखात् स्फुरन्तीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्राम् Mu. 1. 8; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Gīt. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी रञ्जयतु तव हृदयदेशम् Gīt. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामण्डलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; R. 3. 60; 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकम् Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. -*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. -With अप to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. -2 to become known.

स्फुर (at the end of a compound) quivering, throbbing; ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Śi. 2. 14.

स्फुरः [स्फुर्-भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणम् [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view.

-4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory. -6 Expansion, manifestation.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite. -गन्धः diffused odour.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; तत उदयगिरेरिवैक एव स्फुरितगुणद्युतिसुन्दरः कलावान् Māl. 2. 10. -तम् 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor; (बहुः) पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind. -3 Flash, gleam; विद्युद्दामस्फुरितचकितैर्यत्र पौराङ्गनानाम् Me. 27. -4 Sudden appearance.

स्फुर्च्छ्, स्फूर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज्, स्फूर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; अस्फूर्जीद्गिरिशृङ्गं च व्यक्षाक्षीद्गन्धमादनः Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभिन्नस्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः = स्फूर्जथु below.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunder-bolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder; गर्जाजर्जरिताशु दिक्षु बधिरे तत्स्फूर्जथुस्फूर्जितैः Mv. 7. 12.

स्फूर्जनम् 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

स्फूर्जा The crashing sound of a thunder-clap; कुर्यां योगिनमप्येष स्फूर्जावान् परिमोहिनम् Bk. 7. 10.

स्फूर्जितम् A thunder, crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलम् A tent.

स्फुलनम् Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिङ्गः, -ङ्गम्, स्फुलिङ्गा [स्फुल्-इङ्गच् Uṇ. 1. 113] A spark of fire; स्फुलिङ्गावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः Ś. 7. 15; Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिङ्गिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्च्छ्-स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration. -7 Bragging, boasting.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. -*m.* A follower or worshipper of Śiva (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.).

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.).

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यङ्ग्यव्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1; also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). -5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṁsakas; दिशां त्वमवकाशोऽसि दिशः खं स्फोट आश्रयः Bhāg. 10. 85. 9; शृणोति य इमं स्फोटं सुप्तश्रोत्रे च शून्यदृक् 12. 6. 40. -Comp. -करः, -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नम् 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणम् See स्फुरणम्.

स्फ्यम् 1 A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. -2 A kind of oar; (नौका) शुभस्फ्यवेगाभिहता शीघ्रं सलिलमत्यगात् Rām. 2. 52. 81. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्मृ See स्तृ.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणन्ति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Śi. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः Ś. 4. 18; मास्म सीमन्तिनी काचिज्जनयेत् पुत्रमीदृशम् H. 2. 7. -3 A particle giving a sense of 'ever', 'always' or 'indeed', 'verily' and like; उवाच विप्राः प्रतिनन्द्य पार्थिवं मुदा मुनीनां सदसि स्म शृण्वताम् Bhāg. 8. 1. 33.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance; स्मरो वावाकाशाद्भूयः Ch. Up. 7. 13. 1, 2. -2 Love; स्मर

एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः Ś. 3. 11. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. -4 The 7th astrological mansion. -Comp. -अङ्कुशः 1 a finger-nail. -2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारम्, -कूपकः, -गृहम्, -मन्दिरम् the female organ. -अधिवासः the Aśoka tree. -अन्धः a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -उद्दीपनः a sort of hair-oil. -उन्मादः amorous folly. -उपकरणम् implement of love (as perfumes &c.). -कथा lovers' prattle. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act. -कार a. exciting love. -गुरुः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -चक्रः, -चन्द्रः a kind of sexual union. -छत्रम् the clitoris. -दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -दुर्मद a. infatuated by love. -ध्वजः 1 the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish. -3 N. of a musical instrument. (-जम्) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -प्रिया an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखः a love-letter. -लेखनी the Sārikā bird. -वल्लभः 1 an epithet of Spring. -2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शासनः an epithet of Śiva. -शास्त्रम् a manual of erotics. -सखः 1 the moon. -2 the spring. -स्तम्भः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Śiva; श्मशानेष्वाक्रीडा स्मरहर पिशाचाः सहचराः Śiva-mahimna 24.

स्मरमय a. Produced by love; प्रकटयन्त्यनुरागमकृत्रिमं स्मरमयं रमयन्ति विलासिनः Śi. 6. 61.

स्मरवती A woman in love.

स्मरणम् [स्मृ-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gīt. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept; इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined:—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणम् K. P. 10. -णी A rosary of beads (for counting). -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. -2 the favour of remembrance; अद्य तूच्चैस्तरं ताभ्यां स्मरणानुग्रहात्तव Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयौगपद्यम् the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मरणीय, स्मर्तव्य, स्मर्य a. To be remembered, memorable.

स्मर्तृ A teacher, preceptor.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; रूक्षस्मारेक्षुचापच्युतशरानिकरक्षीणलक्ष्मीकटाक्ष......Viṣṇupāda. S. 43; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनङ्गस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः॥ -रम् Recollection, memory; स सभाद्वारमागम्य विदुरः स्मारमोहितः Mb. 3. 6. 3.

स्मारक a. (-रिका f.) Reminding. -कम् A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणम् 1 Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember. -2 Calculating, checking; रमणीयेषु देशेषु घोषाः संप्रति कौरव। स्मारणे समयः प्राप्तो वत्सानामपि चाङ्कनम्॥ Mb. 3. 239. 4.

स्मार्त a. [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory; स्मार्तमस्ति पुराणं मे यथैवाधिगतं तथा Mb. 3. 179. 20. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smriti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्म स्मार्तं विवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -र्तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law; धर्मोऽयं गृहमेधिनां निगदितः स्मार्तैर्लघुः स्वर्गदः Pt. 1. 253. -3 N. of a sect. -र्तम् An act or rite enjoined by the Smriti, a legal act. -Comp. -कालः 1 the period to which memory may extend. -2 a century.

स्मार्तिक a. Traditional.

स्मि 1 Ā. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11; 15 8; स्मयमानं वदनाम्बुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt.1.136. -*Caus.* (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). -*Desid.* (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mu. 2. 22; विधुतायोधनस्मयां (सेनाम्) Śiva B. 25. 29. -Comp. -दानम् an ostentatious donation. -नुत्तिः the pulling down of pride.

स्मयनम् A smile.

स्मयमान a. One who wonders; तमगस्त्यं मुहुर्दृष्ट्वा स्मयमानोऽभ्यभाषत Rām. 7. 4. 2.

स्मायः A gentle smile; स्मायावलोकल्वदर्शितभावहारि ... Bhāg. 10. 61. 4.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; एकेन स्मितपाटलाधररुचो जल्पन्त्यनल्पाक्षरम् Pt.1.136. -तम् A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं 'with a smile'; सविलक्षस्मितम् &c. -Comp. -दृश् a. having a smiling look. (-f.) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile; सप्तर्षीभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. -मुख a. having a smiling face. -वाच् a. speaking with a smile. -शालिन् a. smiling. -शोभिन् a. smiling beautifully.

स्मितिः f. A smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेटयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. –2 To protect, defend. –3 To live. –II. 1 P. (Ātm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत; *Pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोदावरीं वा स्मरसि च तदुपान्तेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टदेवताम् Pt. 1; R. 15. 45. –2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c.; यः स्मरेत् पुण्डरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यन्तरः शुचिः. –3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरन्ति. –4 To declare, regard, consider; निरतिशयं गरिमाणं तेन जनन्याः स्मरन्ति विद्वांसः Pt. 1. 30. –5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुन्दरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 87; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्यर्थमर्पितः (अङ्गुलीयकः) सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. –6 To teach. –*Caus.* (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यां सौदामिनीम् Māl. 1; sometimes with two acc.; अपि चन्द्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयन्ति प्रकृतीः Mu.1; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयम् U. 6. 34. –2 To give information. –3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; वरतनोः स्मरयत्यनिलोऽन्यदा Śi. 6. 56; 8. 64. –*Desid.* (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. –2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned; प्रसूतिभाजः सर्गस्य तावेव पितरौ स्मृतौ Ku. 2. 7. –3 Appointed, designed; तस्य त्वं रणशिरसि स्मृतो निहन्ता Ś. 6. 29. –4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law. **–तम्** Remembrance, recollection; स्मृतं च तद्विदां राजन् येन चात्मा प्रसीदति Bhāg. 7. 11. 7. **–Comp. –मात्र** *a.* only remembered or thought of.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance; recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6; 4. 2. –2 Thinking of, calling to mind. –3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). –4 A code of laws, law-book. –5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law; इति स्मृतेः. –6 Desire, wish. –7 Discrimination, discretion; स्मृतौ हतायां भृतमानदुर्दृशः Bhāg. 4. 3. 17. –8 Understanding. **–Comp. –अन्तरम्** another law-book. **–अपेत** *a.* 1 forgotten. –2 inconsistent with Smṛiti. –3 (hence) illegal, unjust. **–उक्त** *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. **–जातः** the god of love. **–तन्त्रम्** a law-book. **–पत्रकम्** a register-book; राजाग्रङ्कितलेखस्य धारयेत् स्मृतिपत्रकम् Śukra. 2. 287. **–पथः, –विषयः** the object of memory; स्मृतिपथं, स्मृतिविषयं गम् to be dead; सर्वे यस्य वशादगात् स्मृतिपथं कालाय तस्मै नमः Bh. 3. 37; समं यैः संवृद्धाः स्मृतिविषयतां तेऽपि गमिताः 38. **–पाठकः** a lawyer. **–प्रत्यवमर्शः** retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. **–प्रबन्धः** a legal work. **–भ्रंशः** loss or failure of memory. **–रोधः** temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव । Ś. 7. 32. **–विनयः** a reprimand given to a person by reminding him of his duty. **–विभ्रमः** confusion of memory. **–विरुद्ध** *a.* illegal. **–विरोधः** 1 opposition to law, illegality. –2 disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B.; cf. स्मृत्योर्विरोधे न्यायस्तु बलवान् व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 21. **–विषयः** the range of memory. **–शास्त्रम्** 1 a law-book, code, digest. –2 legal science. **–शेष** *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). **–शैथिल्यम्** loss of memory. **–संमत** *a.* approved by law. **–साध्य** *a.* capable of being proved by law. **–हीन** forgetful. **–हेतुः** a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मृतिमत् *a.* 1 Having full consciousness. –2 Remembering a former life. –3 Prudent, discreet. –4 Versed in law. –5 Anything which causes recollection.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. –2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदन्तर्विस्मयस्मेरतारैः Māl. 1. 28. –3 Proud. –4 Evident. **–रः** 1 A smile. –2 Manifestation, appearance. **–Comp. –विष्किरः** a peacock.

स्यन्द् 1 Ā. (स्यन्दते, सस्यन्दे, अस्यदत्-अस्यन्त-अस्यन्दिष्ट, स्यन्त्स्यति-ते, स्यान्दिष्यते, स्यन्दितुं-स्यन्तुम्, स्यन्न; *desid.* सिस्यन्दिषते, सिस्यन्त्सति-ते; the स् of स्यन्द् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अयि दलदरविन्द स्यन्दमानं मरन्दं तव किमपि लिहन्तो मञ्जु गुञ्जन्तु भृङ्गाः Bv. 1. 5; Mu. 3. 7. –2 To shed, pour forth; स्यन्दते हि दिवा रुक्मं रात्रौ च द्विजसत्तम Mb. 14. 57. 25. –3 To run, flee. –4 Appear, occur; स्यन्दन्ति चाप्यनिष्टानि गात्रं सीदति चाप्युत Mb. 7. 72. 4.

स्यदः 1 Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity; प्रतन्व्यः कोमला विन्ध्ये सहितारः स्यदं न ते Bk. 22. 5. –2 Driving, oozing.

स्यन्दः [स्यन्द्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. –2 Going rapidly, moving. –3 A car, chariot. –4 Fluxion; Suśr. –5 Trickling perspiration; यत्र क्वचन स्यन्देनाभिपतति Bhāg. 5. 21. 9. –6 A particular eye-disease. –7 The moon.

स्यन्दन *a.* (**–ना** or **–नी** *f.*) [स्यन्द्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. –2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यन्दना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. **–नः** 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यन्दनालोकभीतः Ś. 1. 33; N. 15. 92; R. 1. 36. –2 Air, wind. –3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). **–नम्** 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. –2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. –3

Water. -नी 1 Saliva.-2 The urinary passage. -Comp. -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यन्दनिका 1 A drop of saliva. -2 A brook, rivulet; यदन्तरं स्यन्दनिकासमुद्रयोः Rām. 3. 47. 45.

स्यन्दिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; बाहुरैन्दवमयूखचुम्बितस्यन्दिचन्द्रमणिहारविभ्रमः Māl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यन्दिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्यन्न *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout; वव्रश्रुराजुघूर्णुश्च स्येमुश्चुक्रुदिरे तथा Bk.14.77. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Ātm. only in this sense). -4 To guess, to reflect; L. D. B.

स्यमन्तकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents); Bhāg. 10. 56. (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्).

स्यमि (मी) कः [स्यम्-ईकक्] 1 A cloud. -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. -वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism of the Jainas.-वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्यालः See स्याल.

स्यूत *p. p.* [सिव्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिन्तासंततितन्तुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Māl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined; नीलोत्पलस्यूतविचित्रधातुमसौ गिरिं रैवतकं ददर्श Śi. 4. 1. -तः 1 A sack.

स्यूतिः *f.* [सिव्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Off-spring.

स्यूनः [सिव् नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack. -ना 1 A ray of light. -2 A girdle.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूमः A ray of light (also *n.*). -मम् 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. -नम् Happiness, pleasure. -2 A comfortable seat.

स्योनाकः Bignonia Indica (Mar. टिंढा).

स्रंस् 1 Ā. (स्रंसते, स्रस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्रसत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गाण्डीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72; 15 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. -6 To perish, cease. -*Caus.* (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोऽपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; स्खलयति वचनं ते स्रंसयत्यङ्गमङ्गम् Māl. 3. 8.

स्रंसः Falling, slipping.

स्रंसनम् [स्रंस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down. -3 Premature abortion. -4 A laxative.

स्रंसिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बन्धे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः Ś. 1. 29. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely. -3 Miscarrying.

स्रस्त *p. p.* [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते Ś. 3. 12; Ki. 5. 33; Me. 65. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रस्तसर्वाङ्गी Mk. 4. 8; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् Ś. 1. 29. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. -अङ्ग, -गात्र *a.* 1 having the limbs relaxed. -2 swooning, fainting. -अपान *a.* having prolapsus ani. -हस्त *a.* letting go the hold.

स्रस्तिः *f.* 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 Ā. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रक्तिः *f.* A corner, edge; दिशो ह्यस्य स्रक्तयो द्यौरस्योत्तरं बिलम् Ch. Up. 3. 15. 1.

स्रज् *f.* [सज्यते सृज्-क्विन् नि°] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया Ś. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -Comp.-दामन् (स्रग्दामन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. -धर *a.* wearing a garland; Gīt. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्वत्, स्रग्विन् *a.* (-णी *f.*) (compar. स्रजीयस्, superl. स्रजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वन् *m.* 1 A garland maker. -2 A cloth; Uṇ. 4. 106. -3 A rope. -4 N. of Brahman.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद्धूः *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रम्भ् 1 Ā. (स्रम्भते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रम्भ. -With वि 1 to be confident. -2 to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop flow, stream; विपुलौ स्नपयन्ती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Rām. -3 A fountain, spring. -4 Urine.

स्रवणम् [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine. -4 Premature abortion.

स्रवत् *a.* (स्रवन्ती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -गर्भा 1 a woman that miscarries. -2 a cow miscarrying by accident. -मध्यः a gem appearing to pour water from its centre; Kau. A. 2. 11.

स्रवन्ती 1 A stream, river; वापीष्विव स्रवन्तीषु R. 17. 64; Māl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रवद्रङ्गः A fair, market.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या Ś. 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुरेकान्तरम् 7. 27. -3 N. of Śiva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्राम *a.* One whose nose or eyes are always oozing; स्रामे स्रामः Ch. Up. 8. 9. 1; (according to M. W. 'lame', 'sick').

स्राम्यम् Lameness.

स्रावः 1 Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक *a.* (-विका *f.*) [स्रु-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कम् Black pepper.

स्रावित *a.* Liquefied.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिम्भ् 1 P. (स्रिम्भति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निम्बात् स्रवेत् क्षौद्रम् Rām. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अस्रोठिष्ट च भूपृष्ठे शोणितं चाप्यसुस्रुवत् Bk. 15. 56; 17. 18. -3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभाण्डात् पयो यथा Bhāg; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -6 To slip, issue out before the right time. -7 To accrue (as interest). -*Caus.* (स्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात् स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169. -2 To stir up, arouse.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Śi. 9. 68. -2 Dissolved. -3 Become empty.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कंठस्रुतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्वमन्तः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तम् Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44; 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 109 'exudation or flow of the sap'. -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A stream. -4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district; पन्थाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance— at least one day's journey— from Pātaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् Ś. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (-घ्नी *f.*) 1 Belonging to, or coming from, Srughna. -2 Residing in Srughna. -घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. -घ्नम् The gate leading to Srughna; cf. P. IV. 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palāśa or Khadira); ऋत्विजां च्युतविकङ्कतस्रुचाम् R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -जिह्वः N. of Agni. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः, -वा 1 A sacrificial ladle; चरूणां स्रुक्स्रुवाणां च शुद्धिरुष्णेन वारिणा Ms. 5. 117. -2 A Soma ladle. -3 A spring, cascade. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* having ladle-mark on the ear. -तरुः Flacourtia Sapida (Mar. बेहकळ). -प्रग्रहण *a.* taking all to one's self. -हस्तः N. of Śiva.

स्रू *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle; स्रुवमुद्यम्य सक्रोधमिदं वचनमब्रवीत् Rām. 1. 60. 12. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1 Ā. (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see श्रै.

स्रोतम् A stream; see स्रोतस्. -Comp. -उद्भवम् antimony.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरिताम् U. 2. 27; Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream; नदत्याकाशगङ्गायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Rām.; तद्वन्न रिक्तमतयो यतयोऽपि रुद्धस्रोतोगणास्तमरणं भज वासुदेवम् Bhāg. 4. 22. 39. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -8 Rush, onset; करालस्रोतो जगदाच्छिद्य धावत् Bhāg. 3. 21. 18. -9 The spout of a jar. -10 An aperture in animal body (रन्ध्र); स्रोतोभ्यो

बहु रक्तं तु तस्य सुस्राव पात्यतः Rām. 4. 11. 46; Mb. 1.3.152. –11 Going; ऊर्ध्वस्रोतस इत्येते देवा वैकारिकाः स्मृताः Mb. 14.38. 13. –12 Lineage. –Comp. –अञ्जनम् (स्रोतोऽञ्जनम्) antimony. –ईशः the ocean. –रन्ध्रम् an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोरन्ध्रध्वनितसुभगं दन्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 44 (see Malli. thereon); (written श्रोतोरन्ध्र also, q. v.). –वह् *f.*, –वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम् Ś. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Śiva. –2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु Ś. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. –2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्याम् Me. 82; Ś. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. –3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृते Ms. 3. 13; 5. 104. –स्वः 1 One's own self. –2 A relative, kinsman; एनं स्वा अभिसंविशन्ति भर्ता स्वानां श्रेष्ठः पुर एता भवति Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 18; (दौर्गत्यं) येन स्वैरपि मन्यन्ते जीवन्तोऽपि मृता इव Pt. 2. 100; Ms. 2. 109. –3 The soul. –4 N. of Viṣṇu. –स्वा A woman of one's own caste. –स्वः, स्वम् 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. –2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. धन; स्वशब्दोऽयमात्मीयधनज्ञातीनां प्रत्येकं वाचको न समुदायस्य ŚB. on MS. 6. 7. 2. –3 The Ego. –4 Nature (स्वभावः); वृत्तिर्भूतानि भूतानां चराणामचराणि च। कृता स्वेन नृणां तत्र कामाच्चोदनयापि वा॥ Bhāg. 12. 7. 13. –Comp. –अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. –अक्षरम् one's own hand-writing. –अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ Ś. 7. –अधिपत्यम् one's own supremacy, sovereignty. –अधिष्ठानम् one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. –अधीन *a.* 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent. –2 independent. –3 one's own subject. –4 in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवाञ्जलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमन्तः Ś. 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका। निजगाद रतिक्लान्तं कान्तं मण्डनवाञ्छया Gīt. 12; see S. D. 112. *et seq.* –अध्यायः 1 self-recitation, muttering to oneself. –2 study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books; स्वाध्यायेनार्चयेदृषीन् Ms. 3. 81; Bg. 16. 1; T. Up. 1. 9. 1. –3 the Veda itself. –4 a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. –अध्यायिन् *m.* 1 a student of the Vedas. –2 a tradesman. –अनुभवः, अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 self-experience. –2 self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शान्ताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. –अनुभावः love for property. –अनुरूप *a.* 1 natural, inborn. –2 worthy of oneself. –अन्तम् 1 the mind; मम स्वान्तध्वान्तं तिरयतु नवीनो जलधरः Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. –2 a cavern. –3 one's own death, end. –अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. –अर्थ *a.* 1 self-interested. –2 having its own or true meaning. –3 having one's own object or aim. –4 pleonastic. (–र्थः) 1 one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Śi. 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. –2 own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c.; परार्थव्यासङ्गादुपजहदथ स्वार्थपरताम् Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). –3 = पुरुषार्थः q. v.; Bhāg. 12. 2. 6. °अनुमानम् inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पण्डित *a.* 1 clever in one's own affairs. –2 expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; परार्थानुष्ठाने जडयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. –आनन्दः delight in one's self. –आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. –आरब्ध, –आरम्भक *a.* self-undertaken. –आहत *a.* coined by one's self. –इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhīṣma. –उत्थ *a.* innate. –उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. –उपधिः a fixed star. –कम्पनः air, wind. –कर्मन् one's own duty (स्वधर्म); स्वकर्मनिरतः सिद्धिं यथा विन्दति तच्छृणु Bg. 18. 45. –कर्मस्थ *a.* minding one's own duty; अधीयीरंस्त्रयो वर्णाः स्वकर्मस्था द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 1. –कार्मिन् *a.* selfish. –कामिन् *a.* selfish. –कार्यम् one's own business or interest. –कुलक्षयः a fish. –कृतम् a deed done by one's self. –कृतभुज् *a.* experiencing the results of former deeds (प्रारब्धकर्म); मा शोचतं महाभागावात्मजान् स्वकृतभुजः Bhāg. 10. 4. 18. –गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). –गृहः a kind of bird. –गोचर *a.* subject to one's self; स्वगोचरे सत्यपि चित्तहारिणा Ki. 8. 13. –चर *a.* self-moving. –छन्द *a.* 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. –2 spontaneous. –3 wild. (–न्दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (–न्दम्) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छन्दं दलदरविन्द ते मरन्दं विन्दन्तो विदधतु गुञ्जितं मिलिन्दाः Bv. 1. 15. –ज *a.* 1 self-born. –2 natural (स्वाभाविक); आगता त्वामियं बुद्धिः स्वजा वैनायिकी च या Rām. 2. 112. 16. (–जः) 1 a son or child. –2 sweat, perspiration. –3 a viper. (–जा) a daughter. (–जम्) blood. –जनः 1 a kinsman, relative; इतःप्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगन्तुं व्यवसिता Ś. 6. 8; Pt. 1. 5. –2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. °गन्धिन् *a.* distantly related to. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.) –जातिः 1 one's own kind. –2 one's own family or caste.

-ज्ञातिः a kinsman. -ता personal regard or interest; अस्यां मे महती स्वता Svapna. 1. 7. -तन्त्र *a.* 1 self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. -2 of age, full-grown. (-न्त्रम्) one's own (common group of) subsidiaries; जैमिनेः परतन्त्रापत्तेः स्वतन्त्रप्रतिषेधः स्यात् MS. 12. 1. 8. (-न्त्रः) a blind man. -दृश् *a.* seeing one's self; ईयते भगवानेभिः सगुणो निर्गुणः स्वदृक् Bhāg. 3. 32. 36. -देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बन्धुः a fellow countryman. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. -2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -3 peculiarity, one's own rights. -निघ्न *a.* depending on or subservient to oneself; (पुराणि च) निगृह्य निग्रहाभिज्ञो निन्ये नेता स्वनिघ्नताम् Śiva B. 25. 9. -पक्षः 1 one's own side or party. -2 a friend. -3 one's own opinion. -पणः one's own stake. -परमण्डलम् one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश *a.* 1 self-evident. -2 self-luminous. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* astringent. -प्रधान *a.* independent. -प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. -बीजः the soul. -भटः 1 one's own warrior. -2 bodyguard. -भावः 1 own state. -2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; स्वभावहेतुजा भावाः Mb. 12. 211. 3; पौरुषं कारणं केचिदाहुः कर्मसु मानवाः। दैवमेके प्रशंसन्ति स्वभावमपरे जनाः॥ 12. 238. 4; Bg. 5. 14; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāṣ.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °आत्मक *a.* natural, inborn; स्वभावतः प्रवृत्तो यः प्राप्नोत्यर्थं न कारणात्। तत् स्वभावात्मकं विद्धि फलं पुरुषसत्तम॥ Mb. 3. 32. 19. °उक्तिः *f.* 1 spontaneous declaration. -2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिम्भादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनम् K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kāv. 2. 8. °ज *a.* innate, natural. °भावः natural disposition. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. -भूः *m.* 1 an epithet of Brahman. -2 of Śiva. -3 of Viṣṇu. -*f.* one's own country, home. -मनीषा own judgment. -मनीषिका indifference. -मात्रेण *ind.* by one's self. -मुतिः the line which joins the extremities of the perpendicular and diagonal. -यूथ्यः a relation. -योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (-*m., f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-*f.*) a sister or near female relative; रेतःसेकः स्वयोनीषु कुमारीष्वन्त्यजासु च (गुरुतल्पसमं विदुः) Ms. 11. 58. -रसः 1 natural taste. -2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. -3 a kind of astringent juice. -4 the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.) -राज् *a.* 1 self-luminous; त्वमकरणः स्वराडखिलकारकशक्तिधरः Bhāg. 10. 87. 28. -2 self-wise; Bhāg. 1. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 the Supreme Being. -2 one of the seven rays of the sun. -3 N. of Brahmā; दिदृक्षुरागाद्दषिभिर्वृतः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 18. 20. -4 N. of Viṣṇu; हस्तौ च निरभिद्येतां बलं ताभ्यां ततः स्वराट् Bhāg. 3. 26. 59. -5 a king with a revenue of 50 lacs to one crore Karṣas; ततस्तु कोटिपर्यन्तः स्वराट् सम्राट् ततः परम् Śukra. 1. 185. -राज्यम् 1 independent dominion or sovereignty. -2 own kingdom. -राष्ट्रम् own kingdom. -रुचिः one's own pleasure. -रूप *a.* 1 similar, like. -2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. -3 learned, wise. (-पम्) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; तत्रान्यस्य कथं न भावि जगतो यस्मात् स्वरूपं हि तत् Pt. 1. 159. -2 natural character or form, true constitution. -3 nature. -4 peculiar aim. -5 kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. -लक्षणम् a peculiar characteristic or property. -लोकः 1 one's own form (आत्मरूप); व्यर्थोऽपि नैवोपरमेत पुंसां मत्तः परावृत्तधियां स्वलोकात् Bhāg. 11. 22. 34. -2 self-knowledge; पुण्यन् स्वलोकाय न कल्पते वै Bhāg. 7. 6. 16. -वत् *a.* possessed of property; स्ववती श्रुत्यनुरोधात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 20. -वश *a.* 1 self-controlled. -2 independent. -वाहित *a.* 1 self-impelled. -2 alert, active. -वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. -विग्रहः one's own body. -विषयः one's own country, home. -वृत्तम् one's own business. -वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. -संविद् *f.* the knowledge of one's own or the true essence. -संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded; मायां नित्यं स्वसंवृतः Ms. 7. 104. -संवेदनम् knowledge derived from one's self. -संस्था 1 self-abiding. -2 self-possession. -3 absorption in one's own self; उन्मत्तमत्तजडवत्स्वसंस्थां गतस्य मे वीर चिकित्सितेन Bhāg. 5. 10. 13. -स्थ *a.* 1 self-abiding. -2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute; स्वस्थं तं सूचयन्तीव वञ्चितोऽसीति वीक्षितैः Bu. Ch. 4. 37. -3 independent. -4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. -5 contented, happy. (-स्थम्) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. -स्थानम् one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. °विवृद्धिः (Mīmāṁsā) augmentation in its own place (opp. दण्डकलितवत् आवृत्तिः); तत्र पूर्णे पुनरावृत्तिर्नास्तीति दण्डकलितवद् न स्यात्। न च वृद्ध्या विना तदन्तरं पूर्यते इति स्वस्थानविवृद्धिरागतेति ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 83. -स्वरूपम् one's true character. -हन्तृ *m.* suicide. -हरणम् confiscation of property. -हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. -हस्तिका an axe. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-तम्) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare. -हेतुः one's own cause.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own. -कः A relation, friend. -कम् One's own property.

स्वकीय *a.* One's own, own. -2 Of one's own family. -या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2 From oneself. -3 Out of own estate; दातव्यं बान्धवैस्तत्स्यात् प्रविभक्तैरपि स्वतः Ms. 8. 166. -Comp. -प्रमाणम्, -सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वता Ownership.

स्वत्वम् 1 Self-existence. -2 Ownership, proprietory right. -Comp. -निवृत्तिः, -हानिः loss of proprietory right. -बोधनम् proof of ownership. -हेतुः cause of proprietory right.

स्वं (स्व) वृ 1 P. (स्वं-क-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलम् &c. -2 White. -3 Beautiful. -4 Healthy. -च्छः 1 A crystal. -2 The jujube tree. -च्छा White Dūrvā grass. -च्छम् 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. -3 An alloy of silver and gold. -Comp. -पत्रम् talc. -मणिः a crystal. -वालुकम् pure chalk.

स्वच्छता 1 Perfect clearness. -2 Purity. -3 Transparency.

स्वञ्ज् 1 Ā. (स्वजते; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिद्दाचुम्ब्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यष्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. -2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वङ्गः An embrace.

स्वञ्जनम् The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वठ् 10 U. (स्व-ठा-ठयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To finish.

स्वतन्त्रता 1 Independence, freedom. -2 Originality. -3 Wilfulness.

स्वद् I. 1 Ā. (स्वदते, स्वदित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kāśikā; अर्पा हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Śi. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten.

स्वदनम् Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. -तम् An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Shraddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; पृष्ट्वा स्वदितमित्येवं तृप्तानाचामयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ-पृषो०दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure. -3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitṛis or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66; Ms. 9. 142; Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share. -7 A Śrāddha or funeral ceremony; Ms. 2. 142. -8 N. of Māyā or illusion. -*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. -Comp. -कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitṛis; यद्यर्थं भवेद्दद्यां तन्मम स्यात् स्वधाकरम् Ms. 9. 127. -कारः the exclamation Svadhā; पूतं हि तद्गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. -विनयनम् a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitṛis; नाभिव्याहारयेद्ब्रह्म स्वधानिनयनादृते Ms. 2. 172. -प्रियः 1 Agni or fire. -2 black sesamum. -भुज् *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. -2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m., f.*, **स्वधिती** An axe; सुहृा महानसं गौस्वाऽवद्यन्स्वधितिनाद्भुतम् Bhāg. 10. 55. 5. -Comp. -हेतिकः a soldier armed with an axe.

स्वधीतिः A good reciter (of the Veda); a Brahmachārin; दिवष्टिः स्वधीतिः सुतपा लोकाञ्जयति यावतः Mb. 12. 71. 30.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः पेराश्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Bk. -2 To hum (as a bee); रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णान्तिकचरः Ś. 1. 24. -3 To sing. -*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. -2 To sound. -3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति ताम् R. 12. 39; शङ्खस्वनः &c. -Comp. -चक्रः a manner of coitus. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fire.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्-कर्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -तम् 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; *cf.* स्तनित. -2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असञ्जातकिणस्कन्धः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. -2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. -3 To be absorbed in; स्वापं वाञ्छसि चेन्निरर्गलसुखे चेतः सखे सुप्यताम् Bv. 4. 19. -*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. -With अव, नि, प्र, or सम् to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्ष्मणः Mal. 7; चोद्यते स हि संसुप्तः Ku. 2. 42; तत् प्रसुप्तभुजगेन्द्रभीषणं वीक्ष्य दाशरथिराददे धनुः R. 11. 44.

स्वपनम् 1 Sleeping, dreaming, sleep. -2 Numbness (of the skin); Suśr.

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81; 7. 61; 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. -2 A dream, dreaming; स्वप्नेन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु Ś. 6. 10; R. 10. 60.

-3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness; Ms. 9. 13; 12. 33. -4 The state of ignorance (?); भावाद्वैतं क्रियाद्वैतं द्रव्याद्वैतं तथात्मनः। वर्तयन् स्वानुभूत्येह त्रीन् स्वप्नान् धुनुते मुनिः ॥ Bhāg. 7. 15. 62. -Comp. -अन्तिकम् consciousness in dream. -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम a. 1 resembling a dream. -2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर्, -कृत् a. inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृहम्, -निकेतनम् a sleeping-room, bed-chamber; दुःखेन लोकः परवानिवागात् समुत्सुकः स्वप्ननिकेतनेभ्यः Bk. 11. 17. -ज a. dreamt. -तन्द्रिता languor produced by drowsiness. -दर्शनम् dream-vision. -दृश् a. dreaming. -दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -धीगम्य a. perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; रुक्माभं स्वप्नधीगम्यं विद्यात् तं पुरुषं परम् Ms. 12. 122. -प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील: a. disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy; न चातिस्वप्नशीलस्य जाग्रतो नैव चार्जुन Bg. 6. 16. -सृष्टिः f. the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् a. Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy; अहं स्वप्नक् प्रमादेन तव बन्दाहमिः सह Bk. 7. 25.

स्वप्नया, स्वप्न्यया ind. In dream; स यत्रैतत् स्वप्नया चरति Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 18.

स्वप्नालु a. Sleepy, drowsy.

स्वभाजनम् Delighting, making happy; see सभाजनम्.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् ind. 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् Subhāṣ.; R. 1. 70; 3. 20; 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यन्त एवंविधाः कुलपांसनो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. -Comp. -अधिगत a. self-acquired. -अनुष्ठानम् one's own achievement. -अर्जित a. self-acquired. -इन्द्रियमोचनम् spontaneous emission of semen. -ईश्वरः an absolute sovereign. -ईहितलब्ध a. gained by one's own effort; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं श्रमेण यदुपार्जितम्। स्वयमीहितलब्धं तन्नाकामो दातुमर्हति ॥ Ms. 9. 208. -उक्तिः f. 1 voluntary declaration. -2 information, deposition (in law). -उद्यत a. offered spontaneously. -उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. -कृत a. self-made, natural. (-तः) an artificial or adopted son. -गुप्ता Mucuna Pruritus (Mar. कुयली). -ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). -ग्राह a. 1 voluntary, self-choosing. -2 one who takes forcibly. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; निर्दिष्टामिच्छसि मुक्तलज्जां कण्ठे स्वयंग्राहनिषक्तबाहुम् Ku. 3. 7; Mal. 6. 7. -जात a. self-born. -ज्योतिस् self-shining. -दत्त a. self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law; मातापितृविहीनो यस्त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात्। आत्मानं स्पर्शयेदस्मै स्वयंदत्तस्तु स स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 9. 177. -दृश् a. self-evident. -पाठः an original text. -प्रकाश a. self-manifesting. -प्रभ a. self-shining. -प्रभु a. self-powerful. -भूः N. of Brahman; स्वयम्भुवं ब्रह्मोत्पत्ति हरिरिवाब्जानां येनाकिंचन्त सततं गृहकर्मयाः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः 1 the first Manu. -2 N. of Brahman. -3 of Śiva. -भू a. self-existent; तमेको ह्यस्य सर्वस्य विधानस्य स्वयंभुवः Ms. 1. 3. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. -2 of Viṣṇu. -3 of Śiva. -4 of *Kala* or time personified. -5 of Kāmadeva. -6 a Jaina deified saint. -7 the female breast. -8 the Supreme Being. -भूतः N. of Śiva. -भृत a. self-maintained. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband; ततस्ते शुश्रुवुः कृष्णां पञ्चालेषु स्वयंवराम् Mb. 1. 61. 30. -श्रेष्ठः N. of Śiva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् ind. 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c.; त्वं कर्मणां मङ्गलमङ्गलानां कर्तुः स्म लोके तनुषे स्वः परं वा Bhāg. 4. 6. 45. -2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. -3 The sky, ether. -4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 The third of the three Vyāhṛitis, pronounced by every Brāhmaṇa in his daily prayers; see व्याहृति. -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. -ind. (used in nom., acc., gen., or loc. case); स्वलंकृतैर्मनवरैर्विभूषितां पुरंदरः स्वरिव यथामरावतीम् Rām. 7. 11. 50; साधीरपि स्वः खलु गामितायो गमी स तु स्वर्गमितः प्रयाणे N. 6. 99 (herein abl. case, स्वर् = स्वर्गात्). -Comp. -अतिक्रमः reaching Vaikuṇṭha (beyond heaven). -आपगा, -गङ्गा 1 the celestial Ganges. -2 the galaxy or milky way. -उष्माणः a strong wind. -गत a. dead. -गतिः f., -गमनम् 1 going to heaven, future felicity. -2 death. -गिरिः Sumeru. -जित् m. a kind of sacrifice; यजेत चाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा Ms. 11. 74. -तरुः (स्वस्तरुः) a tree of paradise. -दृश् m. 1 an epithet of Indra. -2 of *Agni*. -3 of *Soma*. -धुनी, -नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges; सद्यः पुनन्त्युपस्पृष्टाः स्वर्धुन्यापोऽनुसेवया Bhāg. 1. 1. 15. -भानवः a kind of precious stone. -भानुः N. of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमन्तं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलम् Śi. 2. 49. °सूदनः the sun. -मणिः the sun. -मध्यम् the central point of the sky, the zenith. -यात a. dead. -यात् a. dying. -यानम् dying, death. -योषित् a celestial woman, *apsaras*. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः f. a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वारवामभ्रू (see -वधू above); स्वर्वारवामभ्रुवः नूतं चक्रुः Cholachampū p. 22, Verse 51. -वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a

celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. –वैद्य *m.* du. an epithet of the two Aśvins. –षा 1 an epithet of *Soma*. –2 of the thunderbolt of Indra. –सिन्धु = स्वर्गङ्गा q. v.

स्वर *a.* Going; one who goes (this meaning is given only by Gīrvāṇa.); असौ स्वर इतीममाचक्षते स्वर इति प्रत्यास्वर इत्यमुं......चोद्गीथमुपासीत Ch. Up. 1. 3. 2.

स्वरः [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. –3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:— निषादर्षभगान्धारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः ॥ पञ्चमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तन्त्रीकण्ठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.); सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54. –4 The number 'seven'. –5 A vowel. –6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित q. q. v. v.); निहन्त्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Śi. 2. 95. –7 Air breathed through the nostrils. –8 Snoring. –9 Sweetness of tune or tone; तस्मादार्त्विज्यं करिष्यन् वाचि स्वरमिच्छेत तया वाचा स्वरसंपन्नयार्त्विज्यं कुर्यात् Bri. Up. 1. 3. 25. –रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. –Comp. –अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). –अङ्कः a kind of musical composition. –अन्तरम् the interval between two vowels, hiatus. –उदय *a.* followed by a vowel. (–यः) 1 the production of sound. –2 see स्वरशास्त्र. –उपघातः hoarseness. –उपध *a.* preceded by a vowel. –कम्पः trembling of tone. –कर *a.* producing voice –क्षयः the loss of voice. –ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. –च्छिद्रम् the sound-hole of a flute. –दीप्त *a.* (in augury) inauspicious with regard to voice. –नाभिः a kind of flute. –पत्तनम् N. of the Sāma-veda. –परिवर्तः change of voice. –बद्ध composed in musical measure. –ब्रह्मन् the Brahman as manifested in sound; स्वरब्रह्मणि निर्भातहृषीकेशपदाम्बुजे अखण्डं चित्तमावेश्य लोकाननुचरन् मुनिः ॥ Bhāg. 6. 5. 22. –भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of र् or ल् when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). –भङ्गः, –भेदः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. –2 hoarseness or cracking of voice. –भङ्गिन् *m.* a kind of bird. –मञ्चनृत्यम् a kind of dance. –मण्डलम् the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः तानास्त्वेकोनपञ्चाशदित्येतत्स्वरमण्डलम् ॥ Pt. 5. 54. –मण्डलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). –मात्रा strength of sound. –योगः voice. –लासिका a flute, pipe. –विभक्तिः separation of a vowel. –शास्त्रम् 1 the science of the modulation of sounds. –2 the science of the passage of the air through the nostrils (as bearing on the prognostication of future events). –शुद्ध *a.* correct in musical measure. –शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. –संयोगः 1 the junction of vowels. –2 the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पण्डितकौशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. –संक्रमः 1 a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तन्त्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. –2 the gamut. –संदेहविवादः a kind of round game; K. –संधिः the coalition of vowels. –संपद् *f.* melody of voice. –संपन्न *a.* having a melodious voice. –सामन् *m.* pl. epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. –2 Having a voice. –3 Vocal. –4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded; caused to sound; स्वरितवेणुना सुष्ठु चुम्बितम् Bhāg. 10. 31. 14. –2 Sounded as a note, pitched. –3 Articulated. –4 Circumflexed. –5 Accented –6 Added, admixed –तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरितत्वम् Connotation, significance; अधोविकारे स्वरितत्वमिष्यते N. 9. 42.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. –2 A part of a sacrificial post. –3 A sacrifice. –4 A thunderbolt; स्वरुणा विहतं सद्यो गिरेः शृङ्गमिवापतत् Śiva B. 21. 51. –5 An arrow. –6 A kind of scorpion.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्य *a.* Beneficial to the voice.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानम् Ś. 7. –Comp. –आपगा the celestial Ganges. –ओकस्,–सद् *m.* a god, deity; स्वर्गः स्वर्गसदश्चैव धर्मश्च स्वयमेव तु (उपतिष्ठतु) Mb. 14. 92. 27. –काम *a.* desirous of heaven. –गतिः,–गमनम् death. –गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. –तरङ्गिणी the Ganges; पश्य स्वर्गतरङ्गिणीपरिसरे Sūkti. 62. –तर्षः eager desire for heaven. –द, –प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. –द्वारम् heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. –पतिः,–भर्तृ *m.* Indra. –पथः the milky way. –पर *a.* desirous of heaven. –मार्गः 1 the road to heaven. –2 the milky way. –रोदःकुहरः the hollow space between heaven and earth; टाङ्कारः स्वर्गरोदःकुहरवलयितश्वासकारी न कस्य B. R. 1. 49. –लोकः 1 the celestial region. –2 paradise. °ईश्वरः 1 Indra. –2 the body (as enjoying felicity in Indra's heaven). –वधूः,–स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वङ्गः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. –वासः residence in heaven. –साधनम् the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. –*m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् Ś. 7. 34; Me. 30; Ku. 2. 45. –2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. –2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; न च प्राणिवधः स्वर्ग्यस्तस्मान्मांसं विवर्जयेत् Ms. 5. 48; 3. 106; Bg. 2. 2.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt-petre, nitre.

स्वर्णम् [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -3 A kind of red chalk (गैरिक); अस्रक्क्षरन्ति धाराभिः स्वर्णधारा इवाचलाः Rām. 7. 7. 15. -4 A kind of plant (Mar. धोत्रा). -Comp. -अङ्गः the Āragvadha tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः a kind of bdellium (Mar. कणगुग्गुळ). -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuḍa. -कारः, -कृत् a goldsmith. -गर्भः (=हिरण्यगर्भः) N. of Brahmā. -गैरिकम् a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. -2 a cock. -जम् tin. -दीधितिः fire. -द्वीपः N. of Sumatra. -धातुः red ochre. -नाभः ammonite (शालग्राम); Mb. 5. 40. 10. -पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. -पद्मा the celestial Ganges. -पाठकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. -फला a kind of Musa (Mar. सोनकेळ). -बन्धः a deposit of gold. -बिन्दुः N. of Viṣṇu. -भूमिका 1 Ginger. -2 Cassia bark (Mar. दालचिनी). -भृङ्गारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकम् a kind of mineral substance; ताम्रं लोहं च वङ्गं च काचं च स्वर्णमाक्षिकम् Śiva B. 30. 11. -यूथी, -यूथिका yellow jasmine; Bhāg. 8. 2. 18. -रीतिः bell-metal. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -रेतस् the sun. -वज्रम् a sort of steel. -वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. -2 a money-changer. -वर्णा, -र्णम् turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्त् 10 P. To go; L. D. B.

स्वर्द् 1 Ā. (स्वर्दते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्पं प्रा० स०] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -अङ्गुलिः the little finger. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -इच्छ *a.* unpretentious, unassuming. -कङ्कः a species of heron. -केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. -दृश् *a.* very short-sighted (lit. and fig.). -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -वयस् very young. -विषयः 1 an insignificant matter. -2 a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish. -स्मृति *a.* having a short memory.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.); अतः स्वल्पीयसि द्रव्ये यः सोमं पिबति द्विजः Ms. 11. 8.

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वसा, स्वसृ *f.* [सु अस्-ऋन्; Uṇ. 2. 97] A sister; तस्य पार्थि रणे कार्ष्णिर्मृधेयोधीरां स्वसामिव Mb. 6. 116. 3; स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 Ā. (स्वस्कते) See ष्वस्क्.

स्वस्ति *f.*, *n.* Welfare; समारम्भान्बुभूषेत हतस्वस्तिरकिंचनः Mb. 12. 8. 6; जितं त आत्मविद्धुर्य स्वस्तये स्वस्तिरस्तु मे Bhāg. 4. 24. 33. *-ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'fare-well,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति तेऽस्त्वान्तरिक्षेभ्यः पार्थिवेभ्यश्च भारत Mb. 3.37.35; स्वस्ति भवते Ś. 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनम् 1 a means of securing prosperity. -2 the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3 the benediction of a Brāhmaṇa after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. *-a.* Auspicious; इदं स्वस्त्ययनं श्रेष्ठम् Ms. 1. 106; Mb. 1. 75. 2. -कर्मन् *n.* causing welfare. -कारः a bard. -दः, -भावः an epithet of Śiva. -मुखः 1 a letter. -2 a Brāhmaṇa. -3 a bard, panegyrist. -वाचकः benediction, congratulation. -वाचनम्, -वाचनकम्, -वाचनिकम् 1 a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2 a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यम् congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark (卐) on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Māl. 4. 10; Śi. 10. 43. -5 A palace of particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -10 A kind of bard (who utters words of eulogy); पुरःसरैः स्वस्तिकसूतमागधैः Rām. 2. 16. 46 (com. स्वस्तिका जयजयेति वादिनो बन्दिनः). -कः, -कम् 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins* (in which the toes are placed in the inner hollow of the knees). -3 A seat (पीठ) prepared for a deity; Mb. 12. 40. 7 (com. स्वस्तिकान् सर्वतोभद्राद्यङ्कितानि देवतापीठानि). -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* marked on the ear with the figure स्वस्तिक. -पाणि *a.* 1 crossing hands like स्वस्तिक. -2 holding auspicious things in hands; श्रुत्वा चेदं वचनं पार्थिवस्य सर्वं पुरं स्वस्तिकपाणिभूतम् Mb. 4. 68. 27 (com. स्वस्तिकं मङ्गलारार्तिकादि दधिदूर्वादि च पाणौ यस्य तत् स्वस्तिकपाणिभूतम्).

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; भूतानुकम्पा तव चेदियं गौरेका भवेत् स्वस्तिमती त्वदन्ते R. 2. 48.

स्वस्रीयः, स्वस्रेयः A sister's son; Ms. 3. 148.

स्वस्रीया, स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतम् [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलम्ब्य वः। युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18. -a. 1 Welcome. -2 Lawfully earned (as money); श्रद्धाकृते ह्यक्षये ते भवतः स्वागतैर्धनैः Ms. 4. 226. -Comp. -प्रश्नः enquiry as to health.

स्वागमः Welcome, salutation.

स्वाङ्किकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छन्द्यम् [स्वच्छन्दस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छन्द्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छन्द्येन, स्वाच्छन्द्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वाजन्यम् Kinship, relationship.

स्वातन्त्र्यम् [स्वतन्त्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातन्त्र्यं क्वचित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.) Free will.

स्वातिः, -ती *f.* [स्वेनैव अतति अत् इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगः conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः, स्वादनम् [स्वद्-स्वाद्-वा घञ्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening. -5 The beauty or charm (of a poem).

स्वाद्यम् Agreeable to taste.

स्वादित *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness; स्वादिमा हि ओदनस्य परिक्रये उपकरोति ŚB. on. MS. 10. 3. 38.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु q. v.); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्यस्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वादु q. v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उण्] (-दु or. द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* 1 Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पण्डितः Subhāṣ. -2 Charm, beauty. -दुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. -अन्नम् sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -कण्टः, -कण्टकः Asteracantha Longifolia (Mar. गोखरू). -कार *a.* dainty. -खण्डः 1 a piece of any sweet substance. -2 molasses. -धन्वन् *m.* N. of the god of love. -पाका Solanum Indicum (Mar. मोठी रिंगणी). -पिण्डा a kind of date tree. -फलम् the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree. -मूलम् a carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-plum. -2 the Śatāvarī plant. -3 the root काकोली. -4 spirituous liquor. -5 a grape. -लुङ्गी the sweet citron. -लुवम् 1 rock-salt. -2 marine-salt.

स्वाद्यम् 1 Astringent and salt taste. -2 = रसः q. v.; रूपं ज्योतिः शब्द आकाशवायुः स्पर्शः स्वाद्यं सलिलं गन्ध उर्वी Mb. 7. 201. 74.

स्वाद्वी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise; रामस्वानितसंकाशः स्वान इत्यवदत् स ताम् Bk. 5. 55.

स्वापः [स्वप्-घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; स्वापहेतुरनुपाश्रितोऽन्यया रामबाहुरुपधानमेष ते U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness. -Comp. -व्यसनम् 1 Somnolency. -2 Lethargy.

स्वापक *a.* Soporiferous, soporific.

स्वापतेयम् [स्वपतेरागतं ढञ्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Śi. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See श्वापद.

स्वाप्न *a.* 1 Relating to sleep or dream. -2 Dreamy; तं सप्रपञ्चमधिरूढसमाधियोगः स्वाप्नं पुनर्न भजते प्रतिबुद्धवस्तुः Bhāg. 11. 13. 37.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (-की *f.*) [स्वभावादागतः ठञ्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा। मुमूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजाम् R. 10. 79; 5. 69; Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यम् Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वाभास *a.* Very illustrious or splendid.

स्वाभील *a.* Very formidable.

स्वामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सचरित्रम् Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -5 A husband. -6 A spiritual preceptor. -7 A learned Brāhmaṇa, an

ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). -8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -9 Of Viṣṇu. -10 Of Śiva. -11 Of the sage Vātsyāyana. -12 Of Garuḍa. -13 The sacrificer, the owner (at a याग); योऽर्थो स्वत्यागेन ऋत्विजः परिक्रीणीते, यश्च स्वं प्रदेयं त्यजति स स्वामी ŚB. on MS. 6. 3. 21; तस्मात् स्वामिनः प्रतिनिधिः ibid. -14 The image or temple of a god. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यम् the business of a king or master. -गुणः the virtue of a ruler. -जङ्घिन् m. N. of Paraśurāma. -जनकः the father-in-law. -पाल m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); कथविक्रयानुशयी विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. -भट्टारकः a noble lord. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वात्सल्यम् affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1 existence of a master or owner. -2 goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1 the service of a master. -2 respect for a husband.

स्वामिता, -त्वम् 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. -2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यम् 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership; स्वाम्यं न न स्यात् कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तेताधरोत्तरम् Ms. 7. 21. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion. -4 Sound state (of body and soul); स्वाम्ये प्रयत्नं कुर्वन्ति त्रयो वर्गा यथाविधि Mb. 12. 69. 78 (com. स्वाम्ये स्वास्थ्ये).

स्वाम्नाय a. Well handed down by tradition.

स्वायत्त a. Dependent on one's self, within one's own control; स्वायत्तमेकान्तगुणं विधात्रा विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7.

स्वायंभुव a. (-वी f.) 1 Relating to Brahman; पुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः Ś. 7. 9. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक a. (-की f.) 1 Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition). -2 Voluntary, spontaneons; विधेरपि स्वारसिकः प्रयासः परस्परं योग्यसमागमाय N. 3. 48.

स्वारस्यम् 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness. -3 Naturalness, self-evidence.

स्वाराज् m., स्वाराज्यः An epithet of Indra; भवान् भाविमता लभ्यो दुर्लभः सर्वदेहिनाम्। स्वाराज्यस्याप्यभिमत एकान्तेनात्मविद्गतिः Bhāg. 4. 24. 55.

स्वाराज्यम् 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven; न पर्यं साष्टि साम्राज्यं स्वाराज्यं भौज्यमप्युत Bhāg. 10. 83. 41; Ait. Br. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman) (ब्रह्मत्व); सर्वं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91; Bhāg 7. 15. 45.

स्वारोचिषः, -स्वारोचिस् m. N. of the second Manu; see under मनु; स्वारोचिषो द्वितीयस्तु मनुरग्नेः सुतोऽभवत् Bhāg. 8. 1. 19.

स्वालक्षण a. Easily perceived.

स्वालक्षण्यम् Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; स्वालक्षण्यपरीक्षार्थं तासां श्रुणुत निष्कृतीः Ms. 9. 19; स्वालक्षण्यं वृत्तिः Śān. K. 29.

स्वाल्प a. (-ल्पी f.) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -ल्पम् 1 Littleness, smallness. -2 Smallness of number.

स्वावश्यम् Self-determination.

स्वाशित a. Well fed or satiated; आशंसे स्वाशिता सेना वत्स्यत्येनां विभावरीम् Rām. 2. 84. 18.

स्वाश्लिष् 4 P. To embrace closely; गुरुतल्पयभिभाष्यैनस्तप्ते स्वप्यादयोमये। सूर्मीं ज्वलन्तीं स्वाश्लिष्येन्मृत्युना स विशुध्यति॥ Ms. 11. 103.

स्वास्तरः Good straw for a couch.

स्वास्थ्यम् 1 Self-reliance, selfdependence. -2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness; स्वास्थ्यं भद्र भजस्वार्य त्यज्यतां कृपणा मतिः Rām. 4. 1. 120. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यम् Ś. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of *Agni*; स्वाहा चैव विभावसोः (पतिदेवता) Mb. 13. 146. 5. -ind. An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. -पतिः, -प्रियः *Agni* or fire. -भुज् m. a god, deity.

स्विद् ind. A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translateable by 'what,' 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विदवगुण्ठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या Ś. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with नु, उत, वा &c.; सरोजपत्रे नु विलीनषट्पदे विलोलदृष्टेः स्विदमू विलोचने। शिरोरुहाः स्विन्नतपक्ष्मसंततेद्विरेफवृन्दं नु निशब्दनिश्चलम्॥ Ki. 8. 35; 12. 15; 13. 8; 14. 60; see आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; तदा मोहमनुप्राप्तः सिष्विदे हि जनार्दनः Mb. 7. 27. 20; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41; Ku. 7. 77; Mal. 1. 35; स त्वां पश्यति कम्पते पुलकयत्यानन्दति स्विद्यति Git. 11. -II. 1 A. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous; निद्रापरिस्विद्यदरुनः क्वणनपरिणम-

न्मेदसः प्रेतकायान् Mal. 5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विद् (In comp.) Sweating, perspiring.

स्विदित *p. p.* 1 Sweated, perspired. -2 Melted.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Seethed. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्विष्ट *a.* Much desired or loved.

स्विष्टि *a.* Sacrificing well.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणम्, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; Ś. 5.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकालोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः S. D. 97.

स्वुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite; यदा वा ऋचमाप्नोत्योमित्येवातिस्वरति Ch. Up. 1. 4. 4. -2 To praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -With अभि, प्र to sound. -सम् to pain (Ātm.); दुंतं संस्वरिषीष्ठास्त्वं निर्भयः प्रधनोत्तमे Bk. 9. 28.

स्वॄ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक् 1 Ā. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अङ्गुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. -उदम्, -उदकम्, -जलम् perspiration. -चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -च्छिद् *a.* cooling. -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects). -मातृ *f.* Chyle.

स्वेदनम् [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 Causing to sweat. -3 A diaphoretic. -4 A kind of process to which quicksilver is subjected. -5 Mucus. -Comp. -यन्त्रम् a steam bath (for metals).

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. -2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वेदित *a.* Fomented, softened.

स्वैर *a.* [स्वस्य ईरम् ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धमित्र स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि Ś. 5. 11; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential; सत्वभङ्गभयाद्राज्ञां कथयन्त्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मन्त्रिणः॥ Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Dull, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -रम् Wilfulness, wantonness; तत्रापि निरवरोधः स्वैरेण विहरन् Bhāg. 5. 14. 31. -रम् -*ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; मोहे मोहे रामभद्रस्य जीवं स्वैरं स्वैरं प्रेरितैस्तर्पयेति U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. -आलापः confidential talk. Mu. 4. 8. -कथा unreserved conversation. -चारिन् *a.* free, independent. -विहारिन् *a.* unimpeded. -वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरकम् *ind.* 1 Freely. -2 Plainly.

स्वैरता, -त्वम् Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence; also स्वैरिता in this sense.

स्वैरिणी 1 A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; स्वैरिणी या पतिं हित्वा सवर्णं कामतः श्रयेत् Y. 1. 67. -2 A bat. -3 A line of ascetics; वाराणस्यामुपातिष्ठन्मैत्रेयं स्वैरिणीकुले Mb. 13.120. 3 (com. स्वं ईरयति धर्माय प्रेरयति स्वैरिणी मुनिश्रेणी).

स्वैरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिन्ध्री See सैरन्ध्री.

स्वोरसः 1 The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone. -2 A husk, shell.

स्वौवशीयम् Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translateable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br.; द्वया ह प्राजापत्या देवाश्चासुराश्च Bri. Up. 1. 3. 1. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. **–हः** 1 A form of Śiva. –2 Water. –3 Sky. –4 Blood. –5 A cipher. –6 Meditation. –7 Auspiciousness. –8 Paradise. –9 Heaven. –10 Drying. –11 Fear. –12 Knowledge. –13 The moon. –14 N. of Viṣṇu. –15 War, battle. –16 A horse. –17 Pride. –18 Horripilation. –19 A physician. –20 Cause, motive. **–हम्** 1 The Supreme Spirit. –2 Pleasure, delight. –3 A weapon. –4 The sparkling of a gem. –5 The sound of a lute (*–m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हस्-अच्-पृषो॰ वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck; हंसाः संप्रति पाण्डवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhāṣ.; R. 17. 25. (The description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water *e.g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाम्बुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः Ś. 6. 28; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). –2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. –3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्); प्रीणीहि हंसशरणं विरमक्रमेण Bhāg. 4. 29. 56. –4 One of the vital airs. –5 The sun; हंसः शुचिषद्वसुरन्तरिक्षसद्धोता वेदिषत् Kaṭh. 2. 5. 2; उषसि हंसमुदीक्ष्य हिमानिकाविपुलवागुरया परियन्त्रितम् Rām. ch. 4. 91. –6 Śiva. –7 Viṣṇu. –8 Kāmadeva. –9 An unambitius monorch. –10 An ascetic of a particular order; Bhāg. 3. 12. 43. –11 A spiritual preceptor; Bhāg. 7. 9. 18. –12 One free from malice, a pure person. –13 A mountain. –14 Envy, malice. –15 A buffalo. –16 A horse. –17 A particular incantation; L. D. B. –18 The best of its kind (at the end of a compound; cf. कविहंस); L. D. B. –19 A temple of a particular form. –20 Silver. *–a.* 1 moving, going (गतिमान्); नवद्वारं पुरं गत्वा हंसो हि नियतो वशी Mb. 12. 239. 31 (see com.). –2 Pure; हंसाय संयतगिरे निगमेश्वराय Bhāg. 12. 8. 47; 6. 4. 26. **–साः** (*m.* pl.) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plakṣa-Dvīpa. **–Comp.** **–अंशुः** *a.* white. **–अङ्घ्रिः** vermilion. **–अधिरूढा** an epithet of Sarasvatī. **–अभिख्यम्** silver. **–आरूढः** N. of Brahman. **–उदकम्** a kind of cordial liquor (prepared from infusion of cardamoms). **–कान्ता** a female goose. **–कालीतनयः** a buffalo. **–कीलकः, –नीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. **–कूटः** 1 N. of one of the peaks of the Himālaya. –2 the hump on the shoulder of an ox (for अंसकूट). **–गति** *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. **–गद्गदा** a sweetly speaking woman. **–गामिनी** 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; अव्यङ्गाङ्गीं सौम्यनाम्नीं हंसवारणगामिनीम् (उद्वहेत् स्त्रियम्) Ms. 3. 10. –2 N. of Brahmāṇi. **–गुह्यम्** N. of a particular hymn; अस्तौषीद्धंसगुह्येन भगवन्तमधोक्षजम् Bhāg. 6. 4. 22. **–छत्रम्** dry ginger. **–तूलः –लम्** the soft feathers or down of a goose; रत्नखचितहेमपर्यङ्के हंसतूलगर्भशयनमानीय Dk. 1. 4; 2. 2. **–दाहनम्** aloe-wood. **–नादः** the cackling of a goose. **–नादिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेन्द्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता। नितम्बे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). **–पक्षः** a particular position of the hand. **–पदः** a particular weight (कर्ष). **–पादम्** 1 vermilion. –2 quick-silver. **–बीजम्** a goose's egg. **–माला** a flight of swans; तां हंसमालाः शरदीव गङ्गाम् Ku. 1. 30. **–यानम्** a car drawn by swans. **–युवन्** *m.* a young goose or swan. **–रथः, –वाहनः** epithets of Brahman. **–राजः** a king of geese, a large gander. **–लिपिः** a particular mode of writing (with Jainas). **–लोमशम्** green sulphate of iron. **–लोहकम्** brass. **–श्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. –2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणदितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Śi. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also); Dk. 2. 5; पादलग्नेनेव कलहंसयुगेन हंसकयुगलेन परिष्कृताभ्यां पादकमलाभ्यां ...... Cholachampū p. 6. –3 A particular beating of time in music; L. D. B. See हंस above for other senses.

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हांसिरः A kind of mouse.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचन्द्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. –2 A particle expressing haughtiness, contempt or wonder; तां गाम्नृषिः स्यूमरश्मिः प्रविश्य यतिमब्रवीत्। हंहो वेदा३ यदि मता धर्माः केनापरे मताः ॥ Mb. 12. 268. 9. –3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a

form of address by characters of the middling class; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1.).

हक्कः The calling of elephants. -**क्का** An owl.

हक्कारः Calling; L. D. B. (Mar. हाकारा).

हक्काहकः Calling on; challenging.

हञ्जा, हञ्जिका A female servant.

हञ्जा, हञ्जे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हञ्जे कञ्चणमाले अइं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हञ्जिः *m.* Sneezing or sneeze.

हञ्जिका A kind of medicinal plant (भार्गी-Mar. भारंग).

हट् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट्-ट टस्य नेत्वम्] A market, a fair. -Comp. -**अध्यक्षः** a market-superintendent. -**चौरकः** a thief who steals from fairs and markets. -**वाहिनी** a gutter in a market place. -**विलासिनी** 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2 a sort of perfume. -3 turmeric. -**वेश्माली** a row of market-houses.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post. -5 To take by force; L. D. B.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Absolute necessity. -5 Going in the rear of an enemy. -6 Pistia Stratiotes (आकाशमूली). -7 An unexpected gain; अकस्मादिह यः कश्चिदर्थं प्राप्नोति पूरुषः। तं हठेनेति मन्यन्ते स हि यत्नो न कस्यचित्॥ Mb. 3. 32. 16 (com. अचिन्तितस्यातर्कितस्य च लाभो हठः). (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अम्बालिका च चण्डवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनीयत Dk.; वानरान् वारयामास हठेन मधुरेण च Ram. -Comp. -**आदेशिन्** *a.* prescribing forcible measures against. -**आयात** *a.* absolutely necessary, indispensable. -**पर्णी** moss. -**बुद्धिः** the belief in the unexpected gain (without doing any effort); तथैव हठदुर्बुद्धिः शक्तः कर्मण्यकर्मकृत् Mb. 3. 32. 15. -**योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -**वादिन्** *m.* one using force obstinately; दुर्ग्राह्यविद्विषद्दुर्गग्राहिणा हठवादिना Siva B. 31. 59. -**वादिकः** a चार्वाक type person; see हठबुद्धिः (प्रागजन्माभावात् अकृतमेवोपस्थास्यतीति वदन्); Mb. 3. 32. 13. -**विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हठालुः *f.* Pistia Stratiotes.

हठिक *a.* Sudden, voilent. -**का** Great noise, din; भेरीझाङ्कारेण हठिकाकर्णनाक्रान्तभयचण्डिमानं दिग्दन्तावलवलयं विघूर्णयन् Dk. 1. 1.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि(ड्डि)कः, हड्डिः (also हड्डुकः, हड्डिपः) A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डम् A bone. -Comp. -**जम्** marrow.

हढकः, -कम् A small hand-drum; cf. ढक्का.

हण्डा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हण्डे हञ्जे हलाह्वाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. -*f.* 1 A large earthen vessel (?). -2 A low caste female; cf. हञ्जा.

हण्डिका, हण्डी An earthen pot.

हण्डे *ind.* See हण्डा *ind.*

हद् 1 A. (हदते, हन्न) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहत्सते).

हदनम् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन्नम् Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हन्ति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हन्तुम्; हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* घातयति-ते; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हन्त्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat; चण्डी चण्डं हन्तुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विन्ध्यम् M. 3. 21; Si. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; तृष्णां छिन्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदम् Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy; अम्भोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हन्ति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome; विघ्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति Subhās. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; सकला हन्ति स शक्तिसंपदः Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः Ś. 1. 31. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); *e. g.* कुञ्जं हन्ति कृशोदरी S. D. 7; or तीर्थान्तरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसत्कृतिः। सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हन्ति संप्रति सादरम् K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -12 (In astr.) To touch, come into contact. -13 To ward off, avert. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil; घातयतिमेव नीचः परकार्यं वेत्ति न प्रसाधयितुम् Pt. 1. 363. -With अति to injure excessively. -**अन्तर्** to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain; सुषेणं च हतोऽसीति ब्रुवन्नादत्त सायकम् Mb. 8. 48.31. -2 Hurt, struck, injured; चक्षुरादिषु हताः स्वार्थावबोधक्रियाः Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished; शर्म न लेभे हृदयज्वरार्दितो नरर्षभो यूथहतो यथर्षभः Rām. 2. 85. 21. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः Ś. 1. 23. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied. -9 Whirled up, raised. -10 Suffering from. -11 Violated (sexually). -12 Miserable, wretched. -13 Defective. See हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अनुशयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुद्धम् Ś. 6. 6; Māl. 9. 28; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ह्री विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64. -तम् 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -ता 1 A violated woman. -2 A despised girl (unfit for marriage). -Comp. -आश *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2 weak, powerless. -3 cruel, merciless. -4 barren. -5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -आश्रय *a.* one whose refuge is destroyed; Bu. Ch. 13. 70. -ईक्षण *a.* blind; Bu. Ch. 8. 7. -उत्तर *a.* giving no answer. -उद्यम *a.* broken in purpose; Bu. Ch. 13. 71. -कण्टक *a.* freed from thorns or foes. -किल्बिष *a.* freed from sins; धर्मप्रधानं पुरुषं तपसा हतकिल्बिषम् । परलोकं नयत्याशु भास्वन्तं खशरीरिणम् ॥ Ms. 4. 243. -चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. -च्छाया *a.* bereft of beauty. -जल्पितानि useless talk. -त्रप *a.* shameless. -त्विष् *a.* dimmed in lustre; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतत्विषो बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15. -दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -प्रभाव, -वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour; मन्त्रेण हतवीर्यस्य फणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21. -प्रमाद *a.* freed from carelessness. -बुद्धिः *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -भग, -भाग्यः *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. -युद्ध *a.* destitute of martial spirit. -रथः a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. -लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -विनय *a.* lost to a sense of propriety, wicked; सैन्यानां हतविनयैरिवावृतानां संपर्कं परिहरति स्म चन्दनानाम् Ki. 7. 29. -शेष *a.* surviving. -श्री, -संपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. -साध्वस *a.* freed from fear. -स्त्रीक *a.* one who has killed a woman.

हतक *a.* [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसन्तश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; दूषिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. -कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction; वृत्रहत्ये यथा देवाः परिवव्रुः पुरंदरम् Mb. 7. 153. 37. -2 Striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हतुः Winter.

हत्नुः [हन् क्त्नुः Uṇ. 3. 30] 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness. -3 A killer.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हत्वन् A killer (निघ्नन्); ते सदोषा हतास्माभी राज्यस्य परिपन्थिनः । तान् हत्वा भुङ्क्ष्व धर्मेण युधिष्ठिर महीमिमाम् ॥ Mb. 12. 10. 8 (see com.).

हन् *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननम् [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication. -नः 1 A drum-stick. -2 A kind of worm.

हन्तुः 1 Killing, death; वधान्निवृत्तं तं भूयो हन्तवेऽग्निरचोदयत् Bhāg. 4. 19. 15; 11. 5. 50. -2 A bull.

हन्तृ *a.* (-न्त्री *f.*) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; न तादृशं भवत्येनो मृगहन्तुर्धनार्थिनः Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. -*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनीलः Pandanus Odoratissimus (केतकी).

हनु, -नू *m., f.* [हन्-उन्-स्त्रीत्वे वा ऊङ्] The chin, jaw. -नु *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -भेदः 1 the gaping of the jaws. -2 N. of a particular form of eclipse. -मूलम् the root of the jaw. -मोक्षः relaxation of the jaws. -स्तम्भः = हनुग्रहः. -स्वनः sound made with the jaws.

हनुका A jaw.

हनु (नू) मत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Añjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Laṅkā.] -Comp. -कवचम् N. of various hymns addressed to हनुमत्. -जयन्ती the day of the full moon of Chaitra.

हनूषः [हन्-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4. 75] A demon.

हन्त *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !); हन्त भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यम् Ś. 4; हन्त प्रवृत्तं संगीतकम् M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हन्त ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !); हन्त धिङ् मामधन्यम् U. 1. 42; स्मरामि हन्त स्मरामि U. 1; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हन्त चिन्तामणिर्मया Śānti. 1. 12; Me. 106. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle (expressive of an exhortation to do any thing, or asking attention); हन्तास्मिञ्जन्मनि भवान्न मां द्रष्टुमिहार्हति Bhāg. 1. 6. 22; Bṛi. Up. 2. 4. 1; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f* uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. -2 an offering to be presented to a guest; निवीती हन्तकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हपु (बु) षा N. of a medicinal substance; Uṇ. 4.78.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हम्बा (म्भा) The lowing of cattle; हम्भायमाना कल्याणी वसिष्ठस्याथ नन्दिनी (आगम्य) Mb. 1. 175. 23. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हम्म् 1 P. To go.

हय् 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय्-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296; R. 9. 10 -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -6 The zodiacal sign Sagittarius. -7 The Yak (Bos Grunniens). -Comp. -अङ्गः Sagittarius (धनुराशि). -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -अरिः the fragrant oleander. -आनन्दः green grain of Phaseolus Mungo (Mar. हिरवे मूग). -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. -2 riding (also आरोहम् in this sense). -आलयः a horse-stable. -आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. -इष्टः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कर्मन् *n.* knowledge of horses. -कातरा, -कातरिका N. of a plant; (Mar. घोडे काथर). -कोविद *a.* versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -गन्धा N. of a plant (Mar. आसंध). -ग्रीवः 1 N. of a form of Viṣṇu. -2 N. of a demon; ज्ञात्वा तद्दानवेन्द्रस्य हयग्रीवस्य चेष्टितम् Bhāg. 8. 24. 9. (-वा) N. of Durgā. -च्छटा a troop of horses. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् *m.* the buffalo. -पः -पतिः a groom. -पुच्छिका, -पुच्छी Glycine Debilis (Mar. रानउडीद). -प्रियः barley. -प्रिया the *Kharjuri* tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मुखः N. of a form of Viṣṇu; Mb. 1. 23. 16. -मेधः a horse sacrifice; सर्वान् कामानवाप्नोति हयमेधफलं तथा Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Kubera. -2 Revanta, the son of the sun. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रम् the art or science of training and managing horses. -शिक्षा hippology. -संग्रहणम्, -संयानम् the restraining or curbing of horses; driving horses; पश्य मे हयसंयाने शिक्षां केशवनन्दन Mb. 3. 19. 5.

हयंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हया, हयी A female horse, mare.

हयनः A year. -नम् A covered carriage.

हयिः *m., f.* Wish, desire.

हर *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपथहराः Ki 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; परिहृतमयशः पातितमस्मासु च घातितोऽर्धराज्यहरः Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; समादिदेशैकवधूं भवित्रीं प्रेम्णा शरीरार्धहरां हरस्य Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Śiva; श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40, 67; 1. 50; Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. -Comp. -अद्रिः the Kailāsa mountain. -ईश्वरः Śiva and Viṣṇu forming one person. -गौरी one of the forms of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्धनारीनटेश्वर). -चूडामणिः 'Śiva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् *n.* quick-silver. -नेत्रम् 1 Śiva's eye. -2 the number 'three'. -प्रियः Nerium Odorum (करवीर). -बीजम् 'Śiva's seed', quick-silver. -वल्लभः the white thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -वाहनः a bull. -शेखरा 'Śiva's crest', the Ganges. -सखः N. of Kubera; -सूनुः Skanda; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 A long flexible sword.

हरणम् [हृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणम् Ms. 3. 33; धेनुवत्सहरणम् R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरणम्. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present, (= यौतक q. v.); आजग्मुः खाण्डवप्रस्थमादाय हरणं बहु Mb. 1. 221. 33. -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि *a.* [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish-yellow; हरिता हरिभिः शष्पैरिन्द्रगोपैश्च लोहिताः Bhāg. 10. 20. 11. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84; 3. 43. -3 Yellow; महोरगवराहाय हरिकेश विभो जय Mb. 6. 65. 52; 3. 42. 7. -रिः 1 N. of Viṣṇu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; प्रजिघाय समाधि-

भेदिनीं हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुराङ्गनाम् R. 8. 79; 3. 55, 68. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun; एवं स्तुतः स भगवान् वाजिरूपधरो हरिः Bhāg. 12. 6. 73. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind; तासां तु वचनं श्रुत्वा हरिः परमकोपनः । प्रविश्य सर्वगात्राणि बभञ्ज भगवान् प्रभुः ॥ Rām. 1. 32. 23. -12 A lion; करिणामरिणा हरिणा हरिणाली हन्यतां नु कथम् Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse; ततः कदाचिद्धरिसंप्रयुक्तं महेन्द्रवाहं सहसोपयातम् Mb. 3. 165. 1; Śukra. 4. 946. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1; 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; शत्रुर्वज्रधरात्मजेन हरिणा घोरेण घानिष्यते Mv. 4. 6; R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -23 The sign of the zodiac, Leo. -24 An organ of sense (इन्द्रिय); युक्ता ह्यस्य हरयः शता दशेति Bri. Up. 2. 5. 19. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a lion. ...... हर्यक्षसमविक्रमान् Śiva B. 31. 53. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 of Śiva; सशूलमिव हर्यक्षं वने मत्तमिव द्विपम् Mb. 9. 12. 3. -4 N. of an Asura (हिरण्याक्ष); एवं गदाभ्यां गुर्वीभ्यां हर्यक्षो हरिरेव च Bhāg. 3. 18. 18. -अश्वः 1 Indra; हयाश्च हर्यश्वतुरंगवर्णाः Bhāg. 8. 15. 5. -2 Śiva. -कान्त a. 1 dear to Indra. -2 beautiful as a lion. -केलीयः the country called वङ्ग q. v. -केशः N. of Śiva; हरिकेशस्तथेत्युक्त्वा भूतानां दोषदर्शिवान् Mb. 10. 17. 11. -गणः a troop of horses. -गन्धम् a kind of sandal. -गोपकः cochineal. -चन्दनः, -नम् 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); ततः प्रकोष्ठे हरिचन्दनाङ्किते R. 3. 59; 6. 60; Ś. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2 one of the five trees of paradise; पञ्चैते देवतरवो मन्दारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचन्दनम् ॥ Ak. (-नम्) 1 moonlight. -2 saffron. -3 the filament of a lotus. -चापः, -पम् a rainbow. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लम्) yellow orpiment; अचल एष भवानिव राजते स हरितालसमाननवांशुकः Śi. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33; पारदं हरितालं च ...... Śiva B. 30. 19; H. D. 1. (-ली) 1 the Dūrvā grass. -2 a streak or line in the sky. -3 = हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कम्) 1 yellow orpiment. -2 a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1 the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -2 the Dūrvā plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Viṣṇu. -दिनम् the 11th day (एकादशी) in a fortnight sacred to Viṣṇu. -दिश् f. 'Indra's quarter', the east.-देवः the asterism Śravaṇa. -द्रवः 1 a green fluid. -2 powder of the blossoms of the Nāgakeśara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वारम् N. of a celebrated Tīrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रम् 1 the eye of Viṣṇu. -2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदम् the vernal equinox. -पर्णम् a radish. -प्रियः 1 the *Kadamba* tree. -2 a conch-shell. -3 a fool. -4 a madman. -5 Śiva. (-यम्) 1 the root Uśīra. -2 a sort of sandal. -प्रिया 1 Lakṣmī. -2 the sacred basil. -3 the earth. -4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -बीजम् yellow orpiment. -भक्तः a worshipper of Viṣṇu. -भुज् m. a snake. -मन्थः, -मन्थकः a chick-pea; Śukra. 4. 969. -मेघः, -मेधस् m. N. of Viṣṇu; नमो विशुद्धसत्त्वाय हरये हरिमेधसे Bhāg. 4. 30. 24; 11. 29. 45. -रोमन् a. having fair hair on the body, very young; सुवर्णशिरसोऽप्यत्र हरिरोम्णः प्रगायतः Mb. 5. 110. 12 (com. हरिरोम्णः अपलितस्य नित्यतरुणस्येत्यर्थः). -लोचनः 1 a crab. -2 an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyāsa supplementary to the Mahābhārata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa. -वल्लभा 1 Lakṣmī. -2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Viṣṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. -2 Indra. -3 N. of the sun. °दिश् f. the east; अलकसंयमनादिव लोचने हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6. -बीजम् yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Śiva (Viṣṇu having served Śiva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a *Gandharva*; सपदि हरिसखैर्वधूनिदेशाद्ध्वनितमनोरमवल्लकीमृदङ्गैः Ki. 10. 18. -संकीर्तनम् repeating the name of Viṣṇu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; रक्षसां रुवतां रावं श्रुत्वा हरिहयानुजः Rām. 7. 7. 41; हरिहयाग्रसरेण धनुर्भृता R. 9. 12. -2 the sun. -3 N. of Skanda. -4 of Gaṇeśa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu and Śiva conjoined; see हरेश्वरः. °आत्मकः 1 N. of Garuḍa. -2 of Śiva's bull. -हेतिः f. 1 the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Māl. 9. 18. -2 the discus of Viṣṇu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; हरिहेतिहूति मिथुनं पततोः Śi. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (-णी f.) [हृ-इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish; न चाश्वेन विनिर्यासि विवर्णो हरिणः कृशः Mb. 1. 100. 61; रूपेण पश्ये हरिणेन पश्य N. 22. 131. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -3 Having rays; विश्वरूपं हरिणं जातवेदसम् Praśna U. 1. 8. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:— हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पञ्चभेदोऽत्र भैरव। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kālikā P.); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Viṣṇu. -6 Śiva. -Comp. -अक्ष a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of Śiva. (-क्षी f.) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अङ्कः 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -कलङ्कः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -लाञ्छनः the moon. -हृदय a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः 1 A deer; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलम् Ś. 1. 10. -2 A small deer.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 84; R. 9. 55; 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q.v.). -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. -**Comp.** -**दृश्** *a.* deer-eyed. (-*f.*) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् *a.* [हृ-इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -*m.* 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः Ś. 1.; दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30; Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Viṣṇu. -7 The kidney-bean. -*m.*, *n.* 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; प्रायात् प्रतीचीं हरितं विचिन्वंश्च ततस्ततः Rām. 7. 75. 10; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually *f.* only in the last 3 senses). -**Comp.** -**अन्तः** the end of the quarters (**दिगन्त**); दगन्तानाधत्ते किमिति हरिदन्तेषु परुषान् Bv. 1. 60. -**अन्तरम्** different regions, various quarters; आमोदानथ हरिदन्तराणि नेतुम् Bv. 1. 15. -**अश्वः** 1 the sun; प्रविघाटयिता समुत्पतन् हरिदश्वः कमलाकरानिव Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22; 18. 23; Śi. 11. 56. -2 the *arka* plant. -**गर्भः** green or yellowish Kuśa grass with broad leaves. -**पर्णम्** a radish. -**पतिः** the regent of a quarter. -**मणिः** (**हरिन्मणिः**) an emerald; हरिन्मणिश्यामतृणाभिरामैर्गृहाणि नीध्रैरिव यत्र रेजुः Śi. 3. 49. -**रञ्जनी** Turmeric. -**वर्ण** *a.* greenish, green-coloured.

हरित *a.* (-**ता** or **हरिणी** *f.*) [हृ-इतच्] Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः Ś. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -**तः** 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -**Comp.** -**अश्मन्** *m.* 1 an emerald. -2 blue vitriol. -**उपलः** an emerald; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपलाद्रेः Bhāg. 3. 8. 24. -**उपलेपनम्** green plastering or drawing. -**कपिश** *a.* yellowish brown. -**छद** *a.* green-leaved. -**पण्यम्** trading in vegetables; Kau. A. 2. 1. -**हरिः** the sun.

हरितकम् 1 A pot-herb, green grass; अश्नन् पुरो हरितकं मुदमादधानः Śi. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dūrvā grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रः, हरिद्रकः The yellow sandal tree.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ-ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -**Comp.** -**अङ्गः** a kind of pigeon. -**आभ** *a.* of a yellow colour. (-**भः**) 1 the yellow colour. -2 Zedoary. -**गणपतिः**, -**गणेशः** a particular form of the god Gaṇeśa. -**राग**, -**रागक** *a.* 1 turmeric-coloured. -2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halāyudha:— क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिद्रुः 1 A tree. -2 A kind of plant (Mar. दारुहळद).

हरिमन् *m.* 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness. -3 Time. -4 Jaundice.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśaṅku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Viśvāmitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Viśvāmitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and–as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Viśāmitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरिषः = हर्षः q. v.

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree (Mar. बाळहिरडा); सौवर्चलं यवक्षारं सर्जिकां च हरीतकीम् Śiva B. 30. 17.

हरेणुः [हृ-एणु: Uṇ. 2. 1] 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Laṅkā. -**णुः** *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer. -3 A fragrant drug; L. D. B.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ *a.* (-**र्त्री** *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -*m.* 1 A thief, robber; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरम् Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्मुटः 1 The sun. -2 A tortoise.

हर्म्यम् [हृ-यत् मुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhāṣ.; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7;

Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36; R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. –2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. –3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. –Comp. –अङ्गनम्, –णम् the court-yard of a palace. –तलम्, –पृष्ठम्, –वलभी *f.* the upper room of a palace. –स्थलम् the room of a palace.

हर्मिका *f.* A summer house on a Stūpa.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. –2 To worship. –3 To take. –4 To threaten. –5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यतः 1 A horse. –2 A horse fit for the Aśvamedha sacrifice. –3 A sacrifice; Uṇ. 3. 109.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पञ्चबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. –2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q.v.; नेत्रे जलं गात्ररुहेषु हर्षः Bhag. 2. 3. 24. –3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. –4 The erection of the sexual organ; lustfulness. –5 Ardent desire. –Comp. –अन्वित *a.* full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. –आकुल *a.* agitated with joy. –उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. –उदयः rise of joy. –कर *a.* gratifying, delighting. –कीलकः a kind of sexual enjoyment. –गर्भ *a.* blissful. –जम् semen. –जड *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमङ्गं कुलिशव्रणाङ्कितम् R. 3. 68. –दोहलः, –लम् lustful desire. –वर्धनः N. of a great king of Northern India and founder of an era, A. D. 605 or 606. –विवर्धन *a.* increasing joy. –संपुटः a kind of sexual enjoyment. –स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* (–र्षका or –र्षिका *f.*) [हृष्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण *a.* (–णा or –णी *f.*) [हृष्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. –2 Causing the hair of the body to stand erect; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणम् Bg. 18. 74. –णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. –2 A morbid affection of the eyes. –3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. –4 A funeral and other rites; L. D. B. –5 One of the 27 yogas (Astr.); L. D. B. –णम् 1 Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्हृदामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb. –2 Raising the spirit (of an army); खातकव्यूहतत्त्वज्ञं बलहर्षणकोविदम् Mb. 12. 118. 11. –3 Erection of the sexual organ, sexual excitement.

हर्षयित्नु *a.* [हृष्-णिच् इत्नु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. –*n.* Gold. –*m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. –2 Made happy, gladdened. –तम् Joy, delight.

हर्षुलः [हृष्-उलच् Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 A deer. –2 A lover. –ला A girl with a beard (unfit for marriage). –*a.* 1 Jocular (परिहासशील); हयं वा दन्तिनं ... ... अभिहन्त्यनादृत्य हर्षुले पार्थिवे मुदौ Mb. 12. 56. 54. –2 Lustful.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हलः, हलम् 1 A plough. –2 A weapon. –3 A landmeasure.

हलम् [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] 1 A plough; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभम्। हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or हलं कलयते Gīt. 1. –2 Deformity, ugliness; ततो मया रूपगुणैरहल्या स्त्री विनिर्मिता। हलं नामेह वैरूप्यं हल्यं तत्प्रभवं भवेत्॥ Rām. 7. 30. 22. –3 Hindrance. –4 Quarrel. –Comp. –अश्वः a piebald horse. –आयुधः 1 an epithet of Balarāma. –2 N. of the author of अभिधान-रत्नमाला. –ककुद् *f.* the projecting beam of a plough. –गोलकः a kind of insect; फलं वा मूलकं हत्वा अपूपं वा पिपीलिकाः। चोरयित्वा च निष्पावं जायते हलगोलकः॥ Mb. 13. 111. 100 (com. हलगोलकः दीर्घपुच्छो गोलरूपी कीटविशेषः). –दण्डः the shaft or pole of a plough. –धर, –भृत् *m.* 1 a ploughman. –2 N. of Balarāma; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; अंसन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 61. –भूतिः, –भृतिः *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. –मार्गः a furrow. –मुखम् a ploughshare. –वाहा a particular landmeasure. –सीरः a ploughshare. –हति *f.* 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. –2 ploughing.

हलदी, हलदीका, हलद्दी *f.* Turmeric.

हलहल *a.* Ploughing, making furrows.

हलहलकः Eagerness; Hch. 8.

हलहला An exclamation of applause or approbation.

हला 1 A female friend. –2 The earth. –3 Water. –4 Spirituous liquor. –*ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुन्तले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ Ś. 1; cf. हण्डा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. –2 A furrow. –3 Agriculture.

हलिकः A ploughman.

हलिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. –2 Balarāma. –Comp. –प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree. (–या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा, हलेषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. -**ल्यम्** 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness; Rām. 7. 30. 22; see हल्म् (2).

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse, a piebald horse.

हलाहलः, हलाहलम् 1 = हाल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard. -4 A kind of deadly poison; see हाल (ला) हलम्.

हलुहारः A kind of horse.

हल्लकम् The red lotus.

हल्लनम् Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हल्लीशम् (-षम्) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीश (स) कः Dancing in a ring; घोषवासस्यानुरूपोऽयं हल्लीसकनृत्तबन्धं उपयुज्यताम् Bālacharitam 3; हल्लिसकं सललितं रुचिरं वहामि ibid. 4. 6.

हवः [हु-अ, ह्वे-अप् संप्र॰ पृषो॰ वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice; भीमतामपरोऽम्भोधिसमेऽधित महाहवे Śi. 19. 54. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनम् [हु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 A sacrificial ladle. -4 Calling, summoning, invocation. -5 Challenging to fight. -**नः** 1 Fire. -2 A fire-receptacle. -**Comp.** -**आयुस्** *m.* fire.

हवनी = हवित्री q. v.

हवनीय *a.* [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. -**यम्** 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्मती N. of the mythical cow Kāmadhenu; तस्मै स नरदेवाय मुनिरर्हणमाहरत्। ससैन्यामात्यवाहाय हविष्मत्या तपोधनः॥ Bhāg. 9. 15. 24.

हविष्यम् [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; दर्भाः पवित्रं पूर्वाह्णो हविष्याणि च सर्वशः Ms. 3. 256; 11. 77, 106; Y. 1. 239; (नन्दव्रजकुमारिकाः) चेरुर्हविष्यं भुञ्जानाः कात्यायन्यर्चनव्रतम् Bhāg. 10. 22. 1. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -**Comp.** -**अन्नम्** food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -**आशिन्, -भुज्** *m.* fire.

हविस् *n.* [हूयते हु-कर्मणि असुन्] 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः Ś. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7; 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति। हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Bhāg. 9. 19. 14. -3 Water. -4 N. of Śiva. -5 A sacrifice; स्यादन्यायत्वादिज्यागामी हविःशब्दः MS. 6. 4. 21; यदीमानि हवींषीह विमथिष्यन्त्यसाधवः Mb. 12. 8. 10. -6 Food (अन्न); ब्राह्मणेभ्यो हविर्दत्वा मुच्यते तेन पाप्मना Mb. 13. 136. 16. -**Comp.** -**अशनम्** (**हविरशनम्**) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-**नः**) fire. -**गन्धा** (**हविर्गन्धा**) the Śamī tree. -**गेहम्** (**हविर्गेहम्**) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -**भुज्** *m.* (**हविर्भुज्**) fire; अन्वासितमरुन्धत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजम् R. 1. 56; 10. 69; 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20; Śi. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. -**यज्ञः** (**हविर्यज्ञः**) a kind of sacrifice. -**याजिन्** (**हविर्याजिन्**) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. -**व्यम्** 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general; ममेष्टं नित्यशो हव्यैर्मन्त्रैः संपूज्य पावकम् Rām. 7. 30. 12. -**व्या** A cow; इडे रन्ते हव्ये etc. ŚB. on MS. 3. 10. 49. -**Comp.** -**आशः** fire. -**कव्यम्** oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; हव्यकव्याभिवाह्याय सर्वस्यास्य च गुप्तये Ms. 1. 94; 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* -**पाकः** an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. -**लेहिन्, -वाह्, -वाह, -वाहन** *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire; तथा हि तोयौघविभिन्नसंहतिः स हव्यवाहः प्रययौ पराभवम् Ki. 16. 61; अथ संचिन्तयामास भगवान् हव्यवाहनः Mb. 3. 217. 10.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हससि यदि किंचिदपि दन्तरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरम् Gīt. 10; Bk. 7. 63; 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकाम् N. 2. 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवम् K.; Śi. 1. 71. -4 To resemble; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्बन्धुजीवप्रसूनैः. -7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालम् Subhāṣ. -*Caus.* (हासयति-ते) To cause to smile; प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढम् Ku. 7.95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth. -**Comp.** -**कृत्** *a.* causing laughter.

हसत् *pres. p.* Mocking, excelling; मृत्पिण्डशेखरितकोटिभिरर्धचन्द्रं शृङ्गैः शिखाग्रगतलक्ष्ममलं हसाद्भिः Śi. 5. 63. -*f.* A portable fire-vessel (Mar. शेगडी).

हसनम् Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -**Comp.** -**मणिः** fire.

हसन्तिका A portable fire-vessel.

हसन्ती 1 A portable fire-vessel. -2 A lamp-stand. -3 A kind of Mallikā. -4 A kind of fairy (=शाकिनी).

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. **-तम्** 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting; कीर्तितानि हसितेऽपि तानि यं व्रीडयन्ति चरितानि मानिनम् Ki. 13. 47. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of'; गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि Ś. 3 'I shall send it by Gautamī'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 62 'leaning on Śambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ 1 (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकङ्कणं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36; अथवा हस्तिहस्तचञ्चलानि पुरुषभाग्यानि भवन्ति Avimārakam 2. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *aṅgulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितम् Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनम् 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्या खेदं कृशाङ्ग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात् परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबन्धे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे किं करोत्येष बर्ही V. 4. 22. **-स्तम्** 1 A pair of leather-bellows. -2 Skill (in using the hand); कलासु कौशलमक्षभूमिहस्तादिषु Dk. 2. 2. **-Comp. -अक्षरम्** one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. **-अग्रम्** the finger (being the extremity of the hand). **-अङ्गुलिः** *f.* any finger of the hand. **-अभ्यासः** contact with the hand. **-अवलम्बः, आलम्बनम्** support of the hand; दत्तहस्तावलम्बे प्रारम्भे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. **-आमलकम्** 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयताम् K. 43. **-आवापः** 1 a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणम्); V. 5; Ś. 6. -2 a hand-fetter; व्यालकुञ्जरदुर्गेषु सर्पचोरभयेषु च। हस्तावापेन गच्छन्ति नास्तिकाः किमतः परम् ॥ Mb. 12. 181. 5. **-कमलम्** 1 a lotus carried in the hand. -2 a lotus-like hand. **-कौशलम्** manual dexterity. **-क्रिया** manual work or performance, handicraft. **-गत, -गामिन्** *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67; 8. 1. **-ग्राहः** taking by the hand. **-चापल्यम्** = हस्तकौशलम् q. v. **-तलम्** 1 the palm of the hand. -2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. **-तालः** striking the palms together, clapping the hands. **-तुला** 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; हस्ततुलयापि निपुणाः पलप्रमाणं विजानन्ति Pt. 2. 83. **-दक्षिण** *a.* 1 situated on the right hand. -2 Right, correct. **-दोषः** a slip of the hand. **-धारणम्, -वारणम्** warding off a blow (with the hand). **-पादम्** the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति Ś. 4. **-पुच्छम्** the hand below the wrist. **-पृष्ठम्** the back of the hand. **-प्रद** *a.* supporting, helping. **-प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित** *a.* 1 held in the hand. -2 gained, secured. **-प्राप्य** *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand; हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः Me. 77. **-बिम्बम्** perfuming the body with unguents. **-भ्रष्ट** *a.* escaped. **-मणिः** a jewel worn on the wrist. **-रोधम्** *ind.* in the hands; हस्तरोधं दधद् धनुः Bk. 5. 32. **-लाघवम्** 1 manual readiness or skill. -2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. **-लेखः** Sketching practice before producing an object of art, hand-drawing; अस्यैव सर्गाय भवत्करस्य सरोजसृष्टिर्मम हस्तलेखः N. 7. 72; हस्तलेखमसृजत् खलु जन्मस्थानरेणुकमसौ भवदर्थम् ibid. 21. 69. **-वापः** = हस्तक्षेपः shooting (arrows) with the hand; यस्यैकपष्टिर्निशितास्तीक्ष्णधाराः सुवाससः संमतो हस्तवापः Mb. 5. 23. 22. **-वाम** *a.* situated on the left (or wrong) hand. **-विन्यासः** position of the hands. **-संवाहनम्** rubbing or shampooing with the hands; संभोगान्ते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां यास्यत्यूरुः सरसकदलीगर्भगौरश्चलत्वम् Me. 98. **-सिद्धिः** *f.* 1 manual labour, doing with the hands. -2 hire, wages. **-सूत्रम्** a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; धात्र्यङ्गुलीभिः प्रतिसार्यमाणमूर्णामयं कौतुकहस्तसूत्रम् Ku. 7. 25. **-स्वस्तिकः** crossing the hands; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Mal. 4. 10. **-हार्य** *a.* manifest.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand. -3 A measure of length. -4 A turn-spit.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever; केनचित् हस्तवतैकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरङ्गां कारयित्वा Dk. 2. 2.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकम् A multitude of elephants; Mb. 9.

हस्तिका A kind of stringed instrument.

हस्तिन् *a.* (**-नी** *f.*) [हस्तः शुण्डादण्डोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. *-m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96; 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मन्द्र, मृग, and मिश्र). **-Comp. -अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of elephants. **-अशना** Boswellia Serrata (Mar. साळई, कुरुंद). **-आजीवः** an elephant-driver. **-आयुर्वेदः** a

work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कक्ष्यः 1 a lion. -2 a tiger. -कर्णः the castor-oil plant. -गिरिः the city and district of Kāñchi. -घ्नः 1 an elephant-killer. -2 a man. -चारः a kind of weapon. -चारिन् m. an elephant-driver. -जागरिकः a keeper of elephants. -जिह्वा a particular vein. -दन्तः 1 the tusk of an elephant. -2 a peg projecting from a wall. (-न्तम्) 1 ivory. -2 a radish. -दन्तकम् a radish. -नखम् a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -नासा an elephant's trunk. -पः,-पकः an elephant driver or rider; जज्ञे जनैर्मुकुलिताक्षमनाददाने संरब्धहस्तिपकनिष्ठुरचोदनाभिः Śi. 5. 49; इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. -पर्णी the कर्कटी plant. -प्रधान a. chiefly depending on elephants; Kau. A. 2.2. -बन्धकी a female elephant helping in tethering wild ones; Kau. A. 2. 2. -मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -मयूरकः N. of a plant (Mar. आजमोदा). -मल्लः 1 N. of *Airāvata*; सुराधिपाधिष्ठितहस्तिमल्ललीलां दधौ राजतगण्डशैलः Śi. 4. 13. -2 of Gaṇeśa. -3 of Śaṅkha, the eighth of the chief Nāgas. -4 a heap of ashes. -5 a shower of dust. -6 frost. -यूथः, -थम् a herd of elephants. -वक्त्रः N. of Gaṇeśa; Dk. 2. 3. -वर्चसम् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. -2 a hook for driving elephants. -विषाणी Musa Sapientum (Mar. केळ). -शाला an elephant-stable. -शुण्डा, -ण्डी A kind of shrub (Mar. इंद्रवारुणी, कवंडळ). -श्यामाकः a kind of millet. -षड्गवम् a collection of six elephants. -स्नानम् = गजस्नानम् q. v.; अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 17. -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना) पुरम् N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; it's other names are :— गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women. (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimañjarī thus describes her :— स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितम्बबिम्बा स्थूलाङ्गुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितान्तभोक्त्री (नितम्बखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्तेकरणम् Marrying.

हस्त्य a. 1 Belonging to the hand. -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र a. [हस्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 12] 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलम् A kind of deadly poison.

हहा m. A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा ind. A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयम् U. 3. 38; हा पितः कासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति कासि Māl. 10 &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णाभक्तम् Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach. -Comp. -कारः the exclamation हा. -हाकृत a. filled with cries.

हा I. 3 Ā. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वान्धवरथम् H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13; R. 5. 72; 8. 52; 12. 24; 14. 61, 87; 15. 59; Ś. 4. 14; बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 91; 10. 71; 20. 10; Me. 51, 62; Bv. 2. 129; Ṛs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego. -3 To let fall. -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. *-Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; भिन्नतिमिरनिकरं न जहे शशिरश्मिसंगमयुजा नभः श्रिया Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17; 5. 161; 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चन्द्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूतमप्युनपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. *-Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3. To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; द्रुतमेतु न हापयिष्यते सदृशं तस्य विधातुमुत्तरम् Śi. 16. 33; Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. *-Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हात a. Given up, abandoned.

हातुः m., f. 1 Death. -2 Road.

हानम् 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure; अज्ञानमेवास्य हि मूलकारणं तद्धानमेवात्र विधौ विधीयते A. Rām. 7.5.9. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power. -4 Want, lack. -5 Cessation.

हानिः f. [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāṣ.;

का नो हानिः Sarva S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -7 = गतिः (from हा 3 A.); हानिभङ्गविकल्पानां नवानां संचयेन च Mb. 12. 239. 33. -Comp. -कर a. causing loss, detrimental, injurious; अनादिष्टोऽपि भूपस्य दृष्ट्वा हानिकरं च यः। यतते तस्य नाशाय स भृत्योऽर्हो महीभुजाम्॥ Pt. 1. 88.

हापनम् Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हाङ्गरः A large fish.

हाटक a. (-की f.) Golden. -कम् 1 Gold; नवहाटकेष्टकचितं ददर्श सः क्षितिपस्य पस्त्यमथ तत्र संसदि Śi. 13. 63. -2 The thorn-apple. -3 A kind of magical drink; या वै विलायनं प्रविष्टं पुरुषं रसेन हाटकाख्येन साधयित्वा Bhāg. 5. 24. 16. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः N. of a form of Śiva; ततोऽधस्ताद्वितले हरो भगवान् हाटकेश्वरः स्वपार्षदभूतगणावृतः Bhāg. 5. 24. 17. -हाडिका An earthen pot. -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रम् [हा-करणे त्रल्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हान्त्रः Death, dying. -न्त्रम् A demon; Uṇ. 4. 168.

हापनम् The act of causing to quit or abandon.

हापुत्री, हापुत्रिका A kind of wag-tail.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायक a. Giving up, abandoning; नैव धर्मी न चाधर्मी पूर्वोपचितहायकः Mb. 14. 19. 7.

हायनः, -नम् A year; त्रस्तैकहायनकुरङ्गविलोलदृष्टेः U. 3. 28; Māl 4. 8. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमण्डले Amaru. 100; पाण्ड्योऽयमंसार्पितलम्बहारः R. 6. 60; 5. 52; 6. 16; Me. 74; Ṛs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. आवलिः, -ली f. 1 a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकम् N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकाञ्चितकाञ्चिदाम Gīt. 11. -2 N. of a vocabulary of uncommon words by पुरुषोत्तमदेव. -गुटि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; ताम्रोदरेषु पतितं तरुपल्लवेषु निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70. -फलम्, -फलकम् a necklace of five strings. -यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकुचाग्रैरुन्नतैर्हारयष्टिम् Ṛs. 2. 25; 1. 8; Ki. 9. 2. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; लवणहारकः Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math.) -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler. -7 A kind of science.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कण्ठः a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -4 Robbed, carried. -5 Lost; हतः शत्रुः कृतं मित्रं रत्नमाला न हारिता Pt. 5. 85. -6 Surpassed, exceeded. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon; कांस्यं हृत्वा तु दुर्बुद्धिर्हारितो जायते नरः Mb. 13. 111. 102.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. -रा A grape.

हारिण a. (-णी f.) Belonging to a deer. -णम् Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् a. (-णी f.) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुञ्जराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273; 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; तद्रजो प्रतिपं विद्यात् सततं हारि देहिनाम् Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing. -5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing: तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; Śi. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, exelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour; हारिद्रवर्णं सुसुखं च शुक्रम् Mb. 12. 280. 33. -2 The Kadamba tree. -3 A kind of vegetable poison. -4 A kind of fever. -द्रम् Gold; तथापि नालोकि तदस्य रूपं हारिद्रभङ्गाय वितीर्णभङ्गम् N. 6. 45; 7. 13. -a. yellow, yellow-coloured.

हारी f. A pearl; L. D. B.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीता मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of a Smriti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दम् [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा॰ अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जन्तुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Śi. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning; अर्जुनः सहसाऽऽज्ञाय हरेर्हार्दमथासिना Bhāg. 1. 7. 55. -a. Relating to or being in the heart; संछिद्य हार्दमनुमानसदुक्तितीक्ष्णज्ञानासिना भजत माखिलसंशयाधिम् Bhāg. 11. 13. 33.

हार्दिक्यः 1 N. of Krita-varman; Mb. 1. 2. 32; मुञ्च हार्दिक्य शङ्काम्। Ve. 3. 7. -2 Friendship.

हार्दिन् n. Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यदृच्छया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; इतः परानर्भकहार्यशस्त्रान् वैदर्भि पश्यानुमता मयासि R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); निःश्वासहार्यांशुकमाजगाम घर्मः प्रिया वेशमिवोपदेष्टुम् R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरम् Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; नहि तस्यास्ति किंचित् स्वं भर्तृहार्यधनो हि सः Ms. 8. 417. -8 To be destroyed; संनिबद्धमपहर्तुमहार्यं भूरि दुर्गतिभयं भुवनानाम् Ki. 18.30. -9 To be warded off; स संप्रधार्यैवमहार्यसारः सारं विनेष्यन् सगणस्य शत्रोः Ki. 16. 25. -10 Captivating, charming; हार्योऽयं विषयो ब्रह्मन् गान्धर्वो नाम नामतः Mb. 13. 19. 49. -र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhītaka. -3 The dividend (in math.). -र्या A kind of sandal-wood.

हालः [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 N. of a king, Sālivāhana king. -4 A kind of bird. -ला Spirituous liquor. -ली A wife's younger sister. -Comp. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलम् 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Śiva); अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्यः । ननु सन्ति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानाम् Subhāṣ.; हालाहलं न विषं विषं रमा Subhāṣ.-2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95; 2.73; मधु तिष्ठति वाचि योषितां हृदये हालहलं महद्विषम् Pt. 1. 188. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनाङ्काम् Me. 51; Pt. 1. 58; Śi. 10. 21; हाल्या साकमज्ञातं हालाहलमदापयत् Śiva. B. 28. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. -ला A small mouse. -ली Spirituous liquor. -लम् 1 = हालहल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा ठक् ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने हालिकदम्पती प्रतिवसतः स्म Pt. 4. 92/93. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough. -*a.* Relating or belonging to a plough; P.IV. 3. 124.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [हे-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Śi. 10. 13; जगुः सरागं ननृतुः सहावम् Bk. 3. 43; गतैः सहावैः कलहंसविक्रमम् Ki. 8. 29. (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि :—ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषत् प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हावु [हा उ वु] An exclamation of joy; T. Up. 3. 10.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; संरम्भं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय ताम् R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3. -6 Pride, arrogance; अनन्यहेतुष्वथ मे गतिः स्यादात्यन्तिकी यत्र न मृत्युहासः Bhāg. 3. 27. 30. -Comp. -शील *a.* prone to mirth.

हासाः (Ved.) कालाः; Uṇ. 4. 228.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew (भण्ड); न नृत्यगीतशीलेषु हासकेषु च धार्मिकः Mb. 12. 36. 37.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हासन *a.* Funny, comical.

हासनिकः A play-fellow.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य मृगेन्द्र कामं हास्यं वचस्तद्यदहं विवक्षुः R. 2. 43. -स्यम् 1 Laughter; क्रीडां शरीरसंस्कारं समाजोत्सवदर्शनम् । हास्यं परगृहे यानं त्यजेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका ॥ Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; तस्माद्द्यूतं न सेवेत हास्यार्थमपि बुद्धिमान् Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule; तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं क्रुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined :— विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमथदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्पदम् a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -कथा a funny tale. -कारः = हासकः q. v.; तथोपविष्टं राजानमुपासन्ते विचक्षणाः । कथानां बहुरूपाणां हास्यकाराः समन्ततः ॥ Rām. 7. 43. 1. -पदवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision; Vikr. 18. 107. -रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हास्स् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कम् A herd of elephants; खेदायत श्वसितवेगनिरस्तमुग्धमूर्धन्यरत्ननिकरैरिव हास्तिकानि Śi. 5. 30.

हास्तिनम् N. of Hastināpura, q. v. -*a*. Having the depth of an elephant (as water); सरस्तलं हास्तिनम् Dk. 2. 7.

हाह (हा) लम् Deadly poison.

हाहवः A kind of hell.

हाहस् *m*. A Gandharva.

हाहा *m*. N. of a Gandharva; हा हेति गायन् यदशोचि तेन नाम्नापि हाहा हरिगायनोऽभूत् N. 2. 27; हाहाहूहूभ्यां त्वा गन्धर्वाभ्यां परिददामि Kaus. 7. 56. 13. -*ind*. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा); हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं ध्वंसते देहबन्धः U. 3. 38. -Comp. -**कारः** 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2 the din or uproar of battle. -**रवः** the cry हाहा.

हि *ind*. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रम् M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतङ्गजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत्। सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus*. हाययति; *desid*. जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed. -7 To forsake, abandon; सर्वेषु भूतेष्वधियज्ञमीशं यजस्व योगेन च कर्म हिन्वन् Bhāg. 7. 10. 12.

हिंस् 1, 7 P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; दीर्घौ बुद्धिमतो बाहू स ताभ्यां हन्ति हिंसितः Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; हिनस्ति प्रत्यङ्गं ज्वर इव गरीयानित इतो Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; न हिनस्त्यात्मनात्मानं ततो याति परां गतिम् Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38; 14. 57; 15. 78.

हिंसक *a*. [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. -**कः** 1 A savage amimal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनम्, -ना [हिंस्-ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing; वर्जयेत् ... प्राणिनां चैव हिंसनम् Ms. 2. 177; 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसनीय *a*. To be hurt or killed; पित्र्ये दैवे च कर्मणि श्राद्धादौ पशवो हिंसनीया नान्यत्रेति मनुरभिहितवान् Kull. on Ms. 5. 41.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal' and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; गान्धर्वमादत्स्व यतः प्रयोक्तुर्न चारिहिंसा विजयश्च हस्ते R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -**आत्मक** *a*. injurious, destructive. -**कर्मन्** *n*. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. -2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy. (=अभिचार q. v.). -**प्राणिन्** *m*. a noxious animal. -**प्राय** *a*. generally injurious; हिंसाप्रायां पराधीनां कृषिं यत्नेन वर्जयेत् Ms. 10. 83. -**रत** *a*. delighting in mischief; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170; also हिंसाविहार in this sense. -**रुचि** *a*. intent on or delighting in mischief; व्याघ्राघ्रातमृगीकृपाकुलमृगन्यायेन हिंसारुचेः Māl. 5. 29. -**समुद्भव** *a*. arising from injury.

हिंसारुः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. -*m*. A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a*. Injured, hurt. -**तम्** Injury, hurt.

हिंसीनः A savage animal, beast of prey.

हिंसीरः [हिंस्-ईरन् Uṇ. 5. 22] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a*. Liable to be injured or killed; मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः॥ Ms. 5. 41; R. 2. 57.

हिंस्र *a*. [हिंस्-र] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; व्याधिता वाधिवेत्तव्या हिंस्रार्थघ्नी च सर्वदा Ms. 9. 80; 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -**स्रः** 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; सा दुष्प्रधर्षा मनसापि हिंस्रैः R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of Bhīma. -5 A man who delights in injuring living creatures; Ms. 3. 164. -**स्रम्** Cruelty; Ms. 1. 29. -Comp. -**जन्तुः, -पशुः** a beast of prey. -**यन्त्रम्** 1 a trap. -2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard (जटामांसि). -3 The Guñjā plant; L. D. B. -4 A kind of grain (गवेधु); L. D. B. -5 Fat.

हिक्क् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 Ā. (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough; शुकानामपि सर्वेषां हिक्किका प्रोच्यते ज्वरः Mb. 12. 283. 55. -3 (हिक्का) An owl.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like *'him'*; (used in ritual); लोकेषु पञ्चविधं सामोपासीत पृथिवी हिंकारः... Ch. Up. 2. 2. 1. –2 A Tiger.

हिङ्गु *m.*, *n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-डु नि°] 1 The plant called Asa foetida. –2 The substance prepared from this plant (asa foetida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food; अश्राद्धेयानि धान्यानि कोद्रवाः पुलकास्तथा । हिङ्गुद्रव्येषु शाकेषु पलाण्डुं लशुनं तथा ॥ Mb. 13. 91. 38. –3 The Nimba tree; Bhāg. 4. 6. 17. –Comp. –**निर्यासः** 1 the gummy exudation of the *hiṅgu* tree. –2 the *nimba* tree. –**पत्रः** the *iṅgudi* tree.

हिङ्गुलः, –लम्, **हिङ्गुलिः**, **हिङ्गुलु** *m.*, *n.* } Vermilion, cinnabar.

हिङ्गुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिङ्गुली The egg-plant.

हिङ्गूज्ज्वला A kind of perfume.

हिङ्गूलम् An esculent root (as of Amorphophallus Campanulatus; Mar. सुरण).

हिज्जः, हिज्जलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal.)

हिञ्जीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot; Hch. 7.

हिडिम्बः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. –**म्बा** 1 The sister of Hiḍimba who married Bhīma. –2 The wife of Hanumat; cf. epithets like हिडिम्बापतिः, –रमणः. –Comp. –**जित्, निषूदन, –भिद्, –रिपु** *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिण्ड् 1 A. (हिण्डते, हिण्डित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. –2 To disregard, slight.

हिण्डनम् [हिण्ड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. –2 Sexual intercourse. –3 Writing.

हिण्डिकः An astrologer.

हिण्डि(ण्डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. –2 A man, male. –3 The egg-plant. –4 A tonic or stomachic. –**रम्** The pomegranate.

हिण्डी N. of Durgā. –Comp. –**कान्तः, –प्रियतमः** N. Śiva.

हिण्डुकः N. of Śiva.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. –2 Held, taken. –3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. –4 Useful, advantageous. –5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. –6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.); माता मित्रं पिता चेति स्वभावात् त्रितयं हितम् H. 1. 35. –7 Sent, impelled. –8 Gone, proceeded. –9 Auspicious. –**तः** A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; आपदामापतन्तीनां हितोऽप्यायाति हेतुताम् H. 1. 28. –**ता** A causeway, dike; Ms. 9. 274. –2 N. of particular veins; हिता नाम नाड्यो द्वासप्ततिसहस्राणि हृदयात् पुरीततमभिप्रतिष्ठन्ते Bṛi. Up. 2. 1. 19. –**तम्** 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. –2 Anything proper or suitable. –3 Well-being, welfare, good. –Comp. –**अनुबन्धिन्** *a.* involving or causing welfare. –**अन्वेषिन्, –अर्थिन्** *a.* seeking another's welfare; स रामस्य हितान्वेषी त्वदर्थे हि स मावदत् Mb. 3. 280. 56. –**आशंसा** congratulation. –**इच्छा** good will, good wishes. –**इच्छु** *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. –**उक्तिः** *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. –**उपदेशः** 1 friendly advice, salutary instruction. –2 N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Viṣṇu-Śarman; श्रुतो हितोपदेशोऽयं पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु । वाचां सर्वत्र वैचित्र्यं नीतिविद्यां ददाति च ॥ H. Pr. 2. –**एषिन्** *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent; विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः कथयत्येव हितैषिणं रिपुं वा Ki. 13. 6. –**कर, –कर्तृ, –कृत्, –कारक** *a.* 1 doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. –2 useful, rendering a service, serviceable; मूषिका गृहजातापि हन्तव्या सापकारिणी । उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत् प्रार्थ्यते जनैः ॥ Pt. 1. 95. –3 beneficial, doing good; दग्धानां किल वह्निना हितकरः सेकोऽपि तस्योद्भवः Pt. 1. 371. (–**रः**) a friend, benefactor; नरपतिहितकर्ता द्वेष्यतां याति लोके Pt. 1. 131; पण्डितोऽपि वरं शत्रुर्न मूर्खो हितकारकः 417. –**काम** *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; सुहृदां हितकामानां न करोतीह यो वचः Pt. 1. 315. –**काम्या** desire for another's welfare, goodwill. –**कारिन्, –कृत्** *m.* a benefactor. –**पथ्य** *a.* useful and salutary. –**प्रणी** *m.* a spy. –**प्रवृत्त** *a.* intent on the welfare of. –**प्रेप्सु** *a.* = हितकाम; यो बन्धनवधक्लेशान् प्राणिनां न चिकीर्षति । स सर्वस्य हितप्रेप्सुः सुखमत्यन्तमश्नुते ॥ Ms. 5. 46. –**बुद्धि** *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. –**वचनम्, –वाक्यम्** friendly advice. –**वादिन्** *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. –2 The young of an animal.

हिन्तालः A kind of palm; केसरहिन्तालबद्धबहलच्छायम् Bk. 13. 33.

हिन्दुः also **हिन्दू**. N. of the people of Hindusthan or Bhāratavarṣa. The name appears to have been derived from Sindhu, the name of the celebrated river where the Vedic Āryans recited their Vedic mantras. In the Avesta स् is pronounced as ह्; so सप्तसिन्धु was pronounced by the Persians as हप्तहिन्दु. The Bhaviṣya-Purāṇa speaks of हप्तहिन्दु. Here are a few references in a few Kośas and the Purāṇas :- (1) The Kālikā-Purāṇa says, "कलिना बलिना नूनमधर्माकलिते कलौ । यवनैर्घोरमाक्रान्ता हिन्दवो विन्ध्यमाविशन् ॥" (2) The Merutantra of the 8th century A. D.—"हिन्दुधर्मप्रलोप्तारो जायन्ते चक्रवर्तिनः । हीनं च दूषयत्येष

हिन्दुरित्युच्यते प्रिये ॥ " (3) The Rāmakośa— " हिन्दुर्दुष्टो न भवति नानार्यो न विदूषकः । सद्धर्मपालको विद्वान् श्रौतधर्मपरायणः ॥ " (4) The Hemantakavikośa—"हिन्दुर्हि नारायणादिदेवताभक्तः" (5) The Adbhutarūpakośa— " हिन्दुर्हिन्दूश्च पुंसि द्वौ दुष्टानां च विघर्षणे । " –Comp. –धर्मः the Hindu religion.

हिन्दोलः 1 A swing. –2 The swing on which the figures of Krisṇa are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिन्दोलकः, –हिन्दोला 1 A swing. –2 A cradle.

हिबुकम् The fourth astrological house (पाताल).

हिम *a.* [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. –मः 1 The cold season, winter. –2 The moon. –3 The Himālaya mountain. –4 The sandal tree. –5 Camphor. –मम् 1 Frost, hoar-frost; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचन्द्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46; 9. 25; 9. 28; 15. 66; 16. 44; Ki. 5. 12; अनन्तरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातम् Ku. 1. 3, 11. –2 Cold, coldness. –3 A lotus. –4 Fresh butter. –5 A pearl. –6 Night. –7 Tin. –8 Sandal wood. –Comp. –अंशुः 1 the moon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 91; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति Ś. 1. 20; R. 5. 16; 6. 47; 14. 80; Śi. 2. 49. –2 camphor. °अभिख्यम् silver. –अङ्कः camphor. –अचलः, –अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगन्धि किंचित् क्वणत् किंनरमध्युवास Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79; 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1 Pārvatī. –2 the Ganges. –अम्बु, –अम्भस् *n.* 1 cold water. –2 dew; निधौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमाम्भः R. 5. 70. –अनिलः a cold wind. –अपहः fire. –अब्जम् a lotus. –अभ्रः camphor. –अरातिः 1 fire. –2 the sun. –3 the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. –अरिः fire. °शत्रुः water; Bu. Ch. 11. 71. –आगमः the cold or winter-season. –आनद्ध *a.* frozen. –आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. –आलयः 1 the Himālaya mountain; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1. –2 the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. –आह्वः, –आह्वयः camphor. (–यम्) a lotus. –उत्तरा the tawny grape. –उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. –उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. –उस्रः the moon; यदाप्यानं हिमोस्रेण भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. –ऋतुः the winter season. –करः 1 the moon; लुठति न सा हिमकराकिरणेन Gīt. 7. –2 camphor. –कूटः 1 the winter season. –2 the Himālaya mountain. –खण्डम् a hail stone. –गिरिः the Himālaya. –गुः the moon. –गृहम् a room furnished with cool appliances. –जः the Maināka mountain. –जा 1 the plant Zedoary. –2 Pārvatī. –ज्योतिस् *a.* cool-rayed (as the moon). –ज्वरः ague. –झटिः, –झण्टिः mist, fog. –तैलम् a kind of camphor ointment. –दीधितिः the moon; प्रथमं कलाभवदथार्धमथो हिमदीधितिर्महदभूदुदितः Śi. 9. 29. –दुर्दिनम् wintry weather, cold and bad weather. –द्युतिः the moon. –द्रुमः the Nimba tree. –द्रुह् *m.* the sun; हरेः प्रगमनं नास्ति, न प्रभानं हिमद्रुहः Bk. 9. 107. –धातुः the Himālaya mountain. –धामन् *m.* the moon. –ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. –पातः 1 cold rain; Pt. 3. –2 fall of snow. –प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. –भानुः the moon. –भास्, –रश्मि *m.* the moon; शोभाभिभूतहिमवालुकवालुकेन छायाजुषा सविधरोपितपादपेन Rām. ch. 5. 42; N. 2. 88; कस्तूरिकां च काश्मीरं पाटीरं हिमवालुकाम् Śiva B. 30. 13. –शर्करा a kind of sugar produced from Yavanāla. –शीतल *a.* ice-cold. –शैलः the Himālaya mountain. –श्रथः the moon; चन्दनद्रुमसंच्छन्ना निराकृत-हिमश्रथाः Bk. 22. 4. –संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. –सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चन्द्रमसि वा Māl. 1. 31. –सुत *m.* the moon. –स्रुतिः the snow-shower. –हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. –*m.* The Himālaya mountain; राज्ञा हिमवतः सारो राज्ञः सारो हिमाद्रिणा R. 4. 79; V. 5. 22. –Comp. –कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. –पुरम् N. of Osadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं सिद्धये हिमवत्पुरम् Ku. 6. 33. –सुतः the Maināka mountain. –सुता 1 Pārvatī. –2 the Ganges.

हिमवलम् A pearl.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. –2 Small cardamoms. –3 A kind of grass. –4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukā.

हिमानी 1 [महद् हिमम्, आनुक्] A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरभासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. –2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमित *a.* Changed into snow or ice.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. –2 Cold, frigid.

हिम्ब् To please; L. D. B.

हिरम्गुः N. of Rāhu.

हिरणम् [हृ-ल्युट् नि०] 1 Gold. –2 Semen. –3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय *a.* (–यी *f.*) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2; R. 15. 61. –यः The god Brahman. –यम् One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यम् [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246. –2 Any vessel of gold; मन्त्रवत् प्राशनं चास्य हिरण्यमधुसर्पिषाम् Ms. 2. 29 (some take in the first sense). –3 Silver; (ददौ) हिरण्यस्य सुवर्णस्य मुक्तानां विद्रुमस्य च Rām. 1. 74. 5; Mb. 13. 57. 34. –4 Any precious metal. –5 Wealth, property; अपदेश्यैश्च संन्यस्य हिरण्यं तस्य तत्त्वतः Ms. 8. 182. –6 Semen virile. –7 A *cowrie.* –8 particular measure. –9 A substance. –10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). –ण्या One of the seven tongues of fire. –Comp. –अक्षः N. of

a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu; अंशे हिरण्याक्षरिपोः स जाते हिरण्यनाभे तनवे नयज्ञः R. 18. 25. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman, he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth.] –कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. –कर्तृ *m.* goldsmith; यथा हिरण्यकर्ता वै रूप्यमग्नौ विशोधयेत् Mb. 12. 280. 11. –कवच *a.* having golden armour (said of Śiva). –कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kaśyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrāda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Viṣṇu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Viṣṇu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्राद]. –कारः a goldsmith. –केशी a branch (शाखा) of Yajurveda. –कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). –गर्भः 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). –2 N. of Viṣṇu. –3 the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. –द *a.* giving or granting gold; भूमिदो भूमिमाप्नोति दीर्घमायुर्हिरण्यदः Ms. 4. 230. (–दः) the ocean. (–दा) the earth. –नाभः 1 the mountain Maināka. –2 N. of Viṣṇu. (–भम्) a building having three halls (towards east, west and south). –बाहुः 1 an epithet of Śiva. –2 the river Soṇa. –बिन्दुः fire. –रेतस् *m.* 1 fire; द्विषामसह्यः सुतरां तरूणां हिरण्यरेता इव सानिलोऽभूत् R. 18. 25. –2 the sun. –3 N. of Śiva. –4 the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. –वर्चस् *a.* shining with golden lustre. –वर्णा a river. –वाहः 1 the river Soṇa. –2 N. of Śiva.

हिरण्यकः Eagerness for gold.

हिरण्यय *a.* (–यी *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः 1 A divine treasure. –2 Golden ornament.

हिरण्यिनी A gold-mine.

हिरुक् *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except. –2 Amongst, in the midst of. –3 Near. –4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलिहिल *a.* Sporting, dallying.

हिलमोचिः, –मोचिका, –मोची Enhydra Hingcha (Mar. चाकवत).

हिल्लः A kind of aquatic bird.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. –2 The musical mode called Hindola. –3 A caprice, whim. –4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); ही वीर कुरुराजेति ही भीम इति जल्पताम् Mb. 1. 135. 2; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64; or आः, कष्टम्, बत, ही, चित्रम्... Bk. 6. 11 and ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोचे Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). –2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. –3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c.; यो वैश्यः स्याद् बहुपशुर्हीनक्रतुरसोमपः। कुटुम्बात् तस्य तद् द्रव्यमाहरेद्यज्ञसिद्धये ॥ Ms. 11. 12. –2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); तया (संतत्या) हीनं विधातर्मां कथं पश्यन्न दूयसे R. 1. 70; गुणैर्हीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Subhāṣ.; so द्रव्य°, मति°, उत्साह° &c.; अन्नहीनो दहेद्राष्ट्रं मन्त्रहीनस्तु ऋत्विजः। दीक्षितं दक्षिणाहीनो नास्ति यज्ञसमो रिपुः Ms. 11. 40 (v. l.) –3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). –4 Decayed, wasted. –5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. –6 Subtracted. –7 Less, lower; हीनान्नवस्त्रवेषः स्यात् सर्वदा गुरुसंनिधौ Ms. 2. 194; हीना हीनान् प्रसूयन्ते 10. 31. –8 Low, base, mean, vile. –9 Defeated (in a law-suit). –10 Lost, strayed from (a caravan). –नः 1 A defective witness. –2 A faulty respondent; (Nārada enumarates five kinds :— अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पञ्चविधः स्मृतः ॥). –3 Substraction. –ना A female mouse; cf. दीना. –नम् Deficiency, want. –Comp. –अङ्ग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; हीनाङ्गी वाधिकाङ्गी वा या भवेत् कन्यका नृणाम्। भर्तुः स्यात् सा विनाशाय स्वशीलनिधनाय च ॥ Pt. 5. 95; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. (–गी) a small ant. –कर्मन्, –क्रिय *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites; Ms. 3. 7. –कुल, –ज *a.* baseborn, of low family. –क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice; Ms. 11. 12. –जाति *a.* 1 of a low caste. –2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded; हीनजातिस्त्रियं मोहादुद्वहन्तो द्विजातयः। कुलान्येव नयन्त्याशु ससंतानानि शूद्रताम् ॥ Ms. 3. 15. –पक्ष *a.* unprotected. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* faithless. –यानम् N. of the earliest system of Buddhist doctrine. –योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. –रोमन् *a.* bald. –वर्ण *a.* 1 of low caste. –2 of inferior rank. –वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. –वादिन् *a.* 1 making a defective statement. –2 prevaricating. –3 dumb, speechless. –4 cast in law, defeated. –सख्यम् associating with low persons. –सामन्तः a deposed king; Śukra. 1. 189. –सन्धिः an agreement made by an inferior king. –सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीनक *a.* Deprived of.

हीनित *a.* 1 Deprived of one's own. –2 Separated from. –3 Subtracted.

हीन्तालः The marshy date tree.

हीरः [हृ-क नि] 1 A snake. –2 A necklace. –3 A lion. –4 N. of the father of Śrīharṣa, the author of the

Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Śiva. -रः, -रम् The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित). -Comp. -अङ्गः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī. -2 An ant.

हीलम् Semen virile.

हीलना Injury.

हीलुकम् A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; यो मन्त्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकम् Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावकम् Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering; हुतं च दत्तं च तथैव तिष्ठति Karṇabhāra 1. 22. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; Ś. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Śiva. -तम् 1 An oblation, offering. -2 An Oblation to fire; द्वे देवानभाजयदिति हुतं च प्रहुतं च Bṛi. Up. 1. 5. 2; Bg. 9. 16. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; हुताग्निर्ब्राह्मणांश्चार्च्य प्रविशेत् स शुभां सभाम् Ms. 7. 145; यथाविधिहुताग्नीनाम् R. 1. 6. (*-m.*) a sacrificial fire. -अशः 1 fire. -2 N. of the number 'three'. -3 Plumbago Ceylanica (Mar. चित्रक). -अशनः 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Śiva. -अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलिका). -आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशम् R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -भुज् *m.* fire; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9. °प्रिया Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव Ś. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Gīt. 9; Me. 45; Ṛs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire; आश्रमादाश्रमं गत्वा हुतहोमो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 6. 34. (-मम्) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations; यज्ञो न मेऽस्ति हुतिदानदयादियुक्तः Bhagavaccharaṇa S. 10.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; जम्बुको हुडुयुदेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum or small cymbal; न ते हुडुक्केन न सोऽपि ढक्कया न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया. N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुडुम्बः Parched rice (called हुडुम्); L. D. B.

हुण्ड् 1 Ā. (हुण्डते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुण्डः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village-hog. -5 A demon.

हुण्डनम् Becoming benumbed or paralyzed.

हुण्डिः *m., f.* A heap or lump of rice.

हुण्डिका 1 A bill of exchange, bond (Mar. हुंडी); Raj. T. -2 Assignment (for the maintenance of soldiers); *ibid.*

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातम् or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तदबला सीतेति हुम्. -2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुम्. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुम् is often found used with dat.; *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*', 'to roar, grunt, bellow', as in अनुहुंकृ 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Śi. 16. 25.). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कान्ता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति Ś. 3. 1; R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3 roaring, bellowing in general. -4 the grunting of a boar. -5 the twang of a bow. -कृतम् 1 an incantation. -2 the grunt of a wild boar. -3 the roar of thunder.

हुंभा = हंबा; तस्या हुंभारवोत्सृष्टाः पह्लवाः शतशो नृप Rām. 1. 54. 18.

हुरुट्टकः A kind of bolt or hook (for elephants).

हुर्च्छ् 1 P. (हूर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive. -3 To escape; L. D. B.

हुर्च्छनम् Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलः A kind of implement or knife.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुलिहुली 1 Nuptial music. -2 Roaring, howling; Mk.

हुलुः A ram.

हुहु (हू), हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva; मुक्तो देवलशापेन हूहूर्गन्धर्वसत्तमः Bhāg. 8. 4. 3.

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 Ā. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः (-न:) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो माण्डितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारङ्गकम्; ग्रासं ग्रासं चरति परितः कश्चिदेणाङ्कहूणः Rām. ch. 6. 96. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūṇas). -णाः m. pl. N. of a country or its people; हूणावरोधानाम् R. 4. 68.

हूत p.p. [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणम्] 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतम् The act of calling; P. VIII. 2. 84.

हूतिः f. [ह्वे-क्तिन् संप्रसारणम्] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v.

हूम् &c. See हुम्; (a particle expressing anger); ...हूं मातर्, दैवतानि धिक् Bk. 6. 11.

हूरवः A jackal.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुम्, हृत; pass. ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; हरामि रामसौमित्री मृगो भूत्वा मृगयुवौ Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शङ्कया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47; Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृन्तात्श्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानाम् R. 5. 69; Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; उत्कण्ठां तां हरिष्यामि मेघलेखामिवानिलः Rām. 7. 40. 19; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue, enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरङ्गनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरन्ति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः Ś. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखम् V. 3. 6; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 10. 83; Rs. 6. 21; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; 6. 44; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; Y. 2. 123; स हरतु सुभगपताकाम् Dk. -8 To have, possess; अङ्गैः सुकुमारतरैः सा कुसुमानां श्रियं हरति Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; त्वां हरन्तीं श्रियं श्रियः Bk. 5. 71. -10 To marry; पित्रे न दद्याच्छुल्कं तु कन्यामृतुमतीं हरन् Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -*Caus.* (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one, (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिम् Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. -*Desid.* (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p.p. [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. -तम् A portion, share. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. -2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तर a. deprived of an answer; हृतोत्तरं तत्त्वविचारमध्ये Ki. 17. 43. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -दार a. bereft of one's wife. -द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. -प्रसाद a. deprived of calmness. -मानस a. robbed of one's senses. -शिष्ट a. spared from pillage. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined. -सार a. robbed of the best part.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction. -4 (In astr.) A portion of a particular side of a triangle on the celestial globe.

हृ (ह्रि) णीयते Den. Ā. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दण्डधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणिः m. 1 Anger. -2 Flaming.

हृणी (णि) या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame; निलीय तस्यैव तनौ हृणीयया Rām. ch. 2. 73. -3 Compassion.

हृत्वन् m. [हृ-क्वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 105] 1 A fisherman. -2 N. of Śiva.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart; त्यक्तं गृहाद्यपि मया भवतापशान्त्यै नासीदसौ हृतहृदो मम मायया ते Bhagavaccharaṇa S. 15. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आमयः sickness of heart. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -उत्क्लेदः, -उत्क्लेशः nausea. -कम्पः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग a. reaching up to the breast (as water, आचमनजल); हृद्गाभिः पूयते विप्रः कण्ठगाभिस्तु भूमिपः Ms. 2. 62. -गत a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2 cherished. (-तम्) design, meaning, intent. -ग्रन्थः a heart-sore. -ग्रहः spasm of the heart. -देशः the region of the heart. -द्योतन a. breaking the heart. -द्रवः too quick pulsation. -पिण्डः, -ण्डम् the heart. -रोगः 1 a heart-disease, heartburn. -2 sorrow, grief, anguish. -3 love. -4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृल्लासः) 1 hiccough. -2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning; कीर्त्यर्थमल्पहृल्लेखाः पटवः कृत्स्ननिर्णयाः Mb. 12. 262. 27. -2 heart-ache. -लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety; यदा व्यपेतहृल्लेखं मनो भवति तस्य वै Mb. 12. 294. 31. -वण्टकः the stomach. -शयः 1 the god of love; अहोरूपमहो धाम अहो अस्या नवं वयः। इति ते तामभिद्रुत्य पप्रच्छुर्जातहृच्छयाः॥ Bhāg. 8. 9. 2. -2 love; हृच्छयेनाभिभूतात्मा भीमसेनमकामयत् Mb. 3. 12. 95. -3 soul, conscience (अन्तर्यामी); नूनं तयोरनुमते हृदि हृच्छयचोदितः Mb. 12. 334. 13. -शूलम् an acute pain in the chest. -शोकः heartburn or anguish. -सारः courage; अद्राक्षमहमेतत्ते हृत्सारं महदद्भुतम् Bhāg. 7. 3. 18. -स्तम्भः paralysis of the heart. -स्फोटः breaking of the heart.

हृदयम् 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. –2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणाभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. –3 Love, affection. –4 The interior or essence of anything. –5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c.; ऋतुपर्णो नलसखो योऽश्वविद्यामयान्नलात्। दत्वाऽक्षहृदयं चास्मै सर्वकामस्तु तत्सुतः ॥ Bhag. 9. 9. 17. –6 True or divine knowledge. –7 The Veda. –8 Wish, intention; एवं विरिञ्चादिभिरीडितस्तद्विज्ञाय तेषां हृदयं तथैव Bhāg. 8. 6. 16. –9 = अहंकारम् q. v.; मनो विसृजते भावं बुद्धिरध्यवसायिनी। हृदयं प्रियाप्रिये वेद त्रिविधा कर्मचोदना Mb. 12. 248. 1. –Comp. –आत्मन् *m.* a heron. –आविध् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; रोचनैर्भूषितां पम्पामस्माकं हृदयाविधम् Bk. 6. 73. –ईशः, –ईश्वरः a husband. (–शा, –री *f.*) 1 a wife. –2 a mistress. –उद्ङ्कः heaving of the heart. –उद्वेष्टनम् contraction of the heart. –उन्मादकर *a.* bewitching hearts. –कम्पः tremor of the heart, palpitation. –क्लमः weakness of the heart. –क्षोभः agitation of the heart. –ग्रन्थिः anything which binds the soul or grieves the heart (as अविद्यारूपसंसारबन्धन); भिद्यते हृदयग्रन्थिश्छिद्यन्ते सर्वसंशयाः Muṇḍ. 2. 2. 8. –ग्रहः spasm of the heart. –ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. –चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. –छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. –जः a son. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing the heart or its secret. –दाहिन् *a.* heart-burning. –दीपः, –दीपकः N. of a glossary of materia medica by Vopadeva. –दौर्बल्यम् faint-heartedness. –पुरुषः beating of the heart. –प्रमाथिन् *a.* agitating the heart; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधम् M. 3. 1. –प्रस्तर *a.* cruel. –रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. –रोगः, –शल्यम् a thorn or wound in the heart, a heart-disease; P. VI. 3. 51; समुत्खाता नन्दा नव हृदयशल्या इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13. –लेखः 1 knowledge. –2 heart-ache, anxiety. –विध्, –वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. –विरोधः oppression of the heart. –वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. –शैथिल्यम् depression, faintheartedness. –शोषण *a.* heart-withering. –संघट्टः paralysis of the heart. –संमित *a.* breast-high. –स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. –स्थानम् the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. –2 Lovely, handsome; Māl. 1. –3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Māl. 3; वल्गकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13; Ku. 2. 16. –4 Fit, appropriate. –5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. –मम् An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदय्य *a.* Dear to the heart; पुत्रान् स्मरंस्ता दुहितृर्हृदय्या Bhāg. 7. 6. 12.

हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्पृश् *a.* 1 Touching the heart. –2 Dear, beloved. –3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. –2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिराकृतिरार्तहृद्या Bv. 1. 69. –3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Māl. 1. 4; 8. 4; R. 11. 68. –4 Affectionate, kind. –5 Savoury, dainty; रम्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. –द्या 1 Red arsenic. –2 A she-goat. –द्यम् 1 White cumin. –2 Thick sour milk. –Comp. –गन्धः the Bilva tree. –गन्धा the great-flowered jasmine. –गन्धम् 1 small cumin. –2 sochal salt.

हृद्यता, हृद्यत्वम् Heartiness, cordiality, agreeableness.

हृष् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चन्द्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 51; Mv. 7. 13. –2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); सुखवेदनाहृषितरोमकूपया Śi. 13. 13; हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यन्ति रोमकूपानि Mb. –3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g.* the penis). –4 To lie, tell a lie.–*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषिः *m., f.* 1 Joy, satisfaction. –2 Splendour. –3 A liar.

हृषित *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त वा० इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. –2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. –3 Astonished. –4 Bent, bowed. –5 Disappointed. –6 Fresh. –7 Armed, accoutred. –8 Dulled, blunted.

हृषीकम् [हृष्-ईक् कक् Uṇ. 4. 26] An organ of sense; न मे हृषीकाणि पतन्त्यसत्पथे Bhāg. 2. 6. 33. –Comp. –ईशः an epithet of Viṣṇu; or Kṛiṣṇa; पाञ्चजन्यं हृषीकेशो देवदत्तं धनंजयः (दध्मौ) Bg. 1. 15; *et. seq.* (हृषीकाणीन्द्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान्। हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.)

हृषु *a.* 1 Pleased, rejoiced. –2 Telling lies. –षुः 1 Fire. –2 The sun. –3 The moon.

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त] 1 Pleased, rejoiced (= हृषित). –2 Bristling, erect, standing on end. –3 Rigid, stiff. –4 Blunted. –5 Surprised. –Comp. चित्त, –मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. –तनु, –तनूरुह, –रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). –रूप *a.* in a happy mood. –वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. –संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. –हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* [हृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure; वस्ताण्वं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23. –2 Pride. –3 Knowledge. –Comp. –योनिः a kind of semi-impotent man.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबन्धे विरोधम् Vikr. 18. 107. –2 A particle used in challenging. –3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेठति) 1 To be wicked. –2 To vex, trouble, harass. –3 To strike, hurt, injure. –4 To be born or produced. –5 To purify. –6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness.

हेठः 1 Vexation. –2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. –3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् I. 1 Ā. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect; अहेडमानास्त्वरया स्म दूता राज्यां तु ते तत्पुरमेव याताः Rām. 2. 68. 22. –II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. –2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. **–Comp. –जः** anger, displeasure.

हेडावु (बु) कः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m.*, *f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि०] A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56; 14. 30. –2 A stroke, injury. –3 A ray of the sun. –4 Light, splendour. –5 Flame; वहन्ति सर्वभूतानि त्वत्तो निष्क्रम्य हेतयः Mb. 5. 16. 6; Śi. 14. 25. –6 An implement, instrument; सध्यञ्च नियम्य यंतयो यमकर्तहेतिं जहपुः स्वराडिव निपानखनित्रमिन्द्रः Bhāg. 2. 7. 48. –7 Shot, impact (of a bow-string). –8 A young sprout.

हेतुः [हि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Māl. 1. 23; R. 1. 10; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25; Ś. 3. 12. –2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. –3 A means or instrument. –4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). –5 Logic, science of reasoning. –6 Any logical proof or argument. –7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined :— हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. –8 (In gram.) The agent of the causal verb; P. I. 4. 55. –9 (with Buddhists) Primary cause. –10 (with Pāśupatas) The external world and senses (that cause the bondage of the soul). –11 Mode, manner. –12 Condition. –13 Price, cost; दीन्नाराणां दशशती पञ्चाशदधिकाभवत्। धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुर्देशे दुर्भिक्षविक्षते Rāj. T. 5. 71. (*N. B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp.; तमसा बहुरूपेण वेष्टिताः कर्महेतुना Ms. 1. 49; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). **–Comp. –अपदेशः** adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). **–अवधारणम्** (in dram.) reasoning. **–आक्षेप** (in Rhet.) an objection accompanied with reasons; न स्तूयसे नरेन्द्र त्वं ददासीति कदाचन। स्वमेव मत्वा गृह्णन्ति यतस्त्वद्धनमर्थिनः ॥ इत्येवमादिराक्षेपो हेत्वाक्षेप इति स्मृतः। Kāv. 2. 167-168. **–आभासः** 'the semblance of a reason', a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds :— सव्यभिचार or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). **–उत्प्रेक्षा**, **–उपमा** a simile accompanied with reasons. **–उपक्षेपः**, **–उपन्यासः** adducing a reason, statement of an argument. **–कर्तृ** *m.* the causal subject; याजयेदिति हेतुकर्तुरेवैतत् प्रत्यक्षं वचनम्, लक्षणया यजेः कर्तुः ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 39. **–दुष्ट** *a.* unreasonable. **–दृष्टिः** scepticism. **–बलिक** *a.* strong in argument. **–युक्त** *a.* well-founded. **–रूपकम्** a metaphor accompanied with reasons. **–वादः** 1 disputation, controversy. –2 fraud (कपट); न हेतुवादाल्लोभाद्वा धर्मं जह्यां कथंचन Mb. 5. 91. 24. –3 assigning a cause (sceptically); न यक्ष्यन्ति न होष्यन्ति हेतुवादविमोहिताः Mb. 3. 190. 26. **–वादिन्** 1 a disputant. –2 a sceptic. **–विशेषोक्तिः** a mention of difference accompanied with reasons; एकचक्रो रथो यन्ता विकलो विषमा हयाः। आक्रामत्येव तेजस्वी तथाप्यर्को नभस्तलम्॥ सैषा हेतुविशेषोक्तिस्तेजस्वीति विशेषणात्॥ Kāv. 2. 328-329. **–शास्त्रम्** a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation; योऽवमन्येत ते मूले हेतुशास्त्राश्रयाद् द्विजः Ms. 2. 11. **–हेतुमत्** *m.* du. cause and effect. °भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* 1 Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). –2 Destined for. **–कः** 1 A cause, reason. –2 An instrument. –3 A logician; Ms. 12. 111.

हेतुता, –त्वम् Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. –2 Having the *hetu*. *-m.* An effect.

हेतुवन्निगदः A prose (Vedic) statement supplying or stating the purpose; असति हेतौ न ह्यत्रानुयाजान् यक्ष्यन् भवतीति हेतुवन्निगदो नोपपद्येत। ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 41.

हेमम् [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. –2 The thorn-apple. **–मः** 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. –2 A particular weight of gold. –3 The planet Mercury. **–मा** 1 The earth. –2 A handsome woman.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. –2 Water. –3 Snow. –4 The thorn-apple. –5 The Keśara flower. –6 Winter, the cold season. –7 The planet Mercury. –8 The Dhattūra plant.; हेमनामकतरुप्रसवेन त्र्यम्बकस्तदुपकल्पितपूजः N. 21. 34. **–Comp. –अङ्कः** *a.* adorned with gold; Mu. 2. 10 (v. l.); see next word. **–अङ्ग** *a.* golden; सुगाङ्गे हेमाङ्गं नृवर तव सिंहासनमिदम् Mu. 2. 10. (**–ङ्गः**) 1 Garuḍa. –2 a lion. –3 the mountain *Sumeru*. –4 N. of Brahman. –5 of Viṣṇu. –6 the *Champaka* tree. **–अङ्गदम्** a gold bracelet. **–अद्रिः** 1 the mountain *Sumeru*. –2 N. of an author of the encyclopaedic work चतुर्वर्गचिन्तामणि. **–अम्भोजम्** a golden lotus, Nelumbium Speciosum (variety yellow); हेमाम्भोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 64. **–अम्भोरुहम्** golden lotus; हेमाम्भोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतम् Ku. 2. 44. **–आह्वः** 1 the wild *Champaka* tree. –2 the *Dhattūra* plant. **–कक्ष** *a.* having golden walls. **–क्षः** a golden girdle. **–कन्दलः** coral. **–करः, –कर्तृ, –कारः, –कारकः** a goldsmith; (हत्वा) विविधानि च रत्नानि जायते हेमकर्तृषु Ms. 12. 61; हेममात्रमुपादाय रूपं वा हेमकारकः Y. 3.

147. –कलशः a golden pinnacle; Inscr. –किंजल्कम् the Nāgakesára flower. –कुम्भः a golden jar. –कूटः N. of a mountain; Ś. 7. –केतकी the *Ketaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). –केलिः 1 an epithet of Agni. –2 the Chitraka plant. –केशः N. of Śiva. –गन्धिनी the perfume named Reṇukā. –गर्भ *a.* containing gold in the interior. –गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru.* –गौरः the Aśoka tree. –घ्नम् lead. –घ्नी turmeric. –चन्द्रः N. of a celebrated Jaina lexicographer (of the 11th century). –छन्न *a.* covered with gold. (–न्नम्) gold covering. –ज्वालः fire. –तरुः the thorn-apple. –तारम् blue vitriol. –दुग्धः, –दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. –धान्यकः the $1\frac{1}{2}$ Māṣaka weight. –धारणम् the 8-Palas weight of gold. –पर्वतः the mountain Meru. –पुष्पः, –पुष्पकः 1 the Aśoka tree. –2 the Lodhra tree. –3 the Champaka tree. (*–n.*) 1 the Aśoka flower. –2 the flower of China rose. –पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. –पृष्ठ *a.* gilded. –ब (व) लम् a pearl. –माला the wife of Yama. –माक्षिकम् pyrites. मालिन् *m.* the sun. –यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. –रागिणी *f.* turmeric. –रेणुः a kind of atom (त्रसरेणु). –वलम् a pearl. –व्याकरणम् Hemachandra's grammar. –शङ्खः N. of Viṣṇu. –शृङ्गम् 1 a golden horn. –2 a golden summit. –सारम् blue vitriol. –सूत्रम्, –सूत्रकम् a kind of necklace (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकम् Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. –2 A touchstone. –3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमन्तः, –न्तम् One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपतत्तुषारो हेमन्तकालः समुपागतः प्रिये ॥ Ṛs. 4. 1. –Comp. –नाथः the wood-apple tree.

हेमन्ती Winter.

हेम्नः The planet Mercury.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned; स्वप्ने निरुक्त्या गृहमेधिसौख्यं न यस्य हेयानुमितं स्वयं स्यात् Bhāg. 5. 11. 3.

हेरम् [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. –2 Turmeric. –3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरकः, हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरम्बः [हे शिवे रम्बति रम्ब्-अच् अलुक् समा० Tv.] 1 N. of Gaṇeśa; जेता हेरम्बभृङ्गिप्रमुखगणचमूचक्रिणस्तारकारेः Mv. 2. 17; हे हेरम्ब, किमम्ब, रोदिषि कथं, कर्णौ लुठत्यग्निभूः Subhāṣ. –2 A buffalo. –3 A boastful hero. –Comp. –जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Gaṇeśa).

हेरुकः 1 An attendant on Śiva. –2 N. of Gaṇeśa. –3 N. of a Buddha (=चक्रसम्बर).

हेल् 1 Ā. (हेलते) To disregard; see हेड्.

हेलञ्ची A common herb; L. D. B.

हेलनम्, –ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. –2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड्-भावे-डस्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult; तत्पूर्वमंसद्वयसं द्विपाधिपाः क्षणं सहेलाः परितो जगाहिरे Śi. 12. 72. –2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; हेलात्यन्तं समालक्ष्य विकारः स्यात् स एव च S. D. 128; भावो हावश्च हेला च त्रयस्तत्र शरीरजाः D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime; मुग्धेन्दुसुन्दरतदीयमुखावलोकहेलाविशृङ्खलकुतूहलनिह्नवाय Māl. 9. 43. –3 Strong sexual desire; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृङ्गारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ –4 Ease, facility; निवेशयामासिथ हेलयोद्धृतम् Śi. 1. 34; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. –5 Moonlight. –6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावत् *a.* Careless, taking things easily.

हेलाबुक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun; व्यतरन्नरुणाय विश्रमं सृजते हेलिहयालिकालनाम् N. 2. 80; 3. 80; विक्रीय तं हेलिहिरण्यपिण्डं तारावराटानियमादित द्यौः N. 22. 13; हेलिः केलिसरोजबन्धुः Yaśastilaka 3. 403; also हेलिकः in this sense. –*f.* 1 Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance. –2 An embrace. –3 A marriage-procession in the street.

हे (है) लिहिल *a.* Of a sportive or wanton nature.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word लटभ q.v., is used only by later writers like Kalhaṇa, Bilhaṇa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic, cf. Mar. हेवा); अस्मिन्नासीत्तदनु निबिडाश्लेषहेवाकलीलविल्लद्वाहुकणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent; हेवाकसस्तु शृङ्गारो हावोऽक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायन्ते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhaṇa.

हेष् 1 Ā. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितम् Neighing, braying; रथाङ्गसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8; सरावधुताभ्रविमानसंकुलं कुर्वन्नभो हेषितभीषिताखिलः Bhāg. 10. 37. 1.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है *ind.* A vocative particle.

हैडिम्बः, –म्बिः Ghaṭotkacha (son of Hiḍimbā); तत्राद्भुतमपश्याम हैडिम्बस्य पराक्रमम् Mb. 6. 58. 15.

हैतुक *a.* (–की *f.*) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठण्] 1 Causal, causative. –2 Argumentative, rationalistic. –कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. –2 A follower of the Mīmāṁsā

doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic; वेदवादरतो न स्याश्च पाखण्डी न हैतुकः । शुष्कवादविवादे न कंचित् पक्षं समाश्रयेत् ॥ Bhāg. 11. 18. 30. -4 A heretic; हैतुकान् बकवृत्तींश्च वाङ्मात्रेणापि नार्चयेत् Ms. 4. 30.

हैम *a.* (-मी *f.*) [हिम-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागम् R. 16.7. -2 Golden, made of gold; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठम् R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6.6. -3 Of a golden yellow colour. **-मा, -मी** Yellow jasmine. **-मम्** Hoar-frost, dew. **-मः** An epithet of Śiva. **-Comp. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका** a golden coin.

हैमन *a.* (-नी *f.*) [हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold; गजपतिद्वयसीरपि हैमनस्तुहिनयन् सरितः पृषतां पतिः Śi. 6. 55; Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); प्रेम्णा मनःसु रजनीष्वपि हैमनीषु Śi. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. **-नः** 1 The month Mārgaśīrṣa. -2 The winter season (=हेमन्त q.v.). -3 A kind of rice which grows in winter (षष्टिक).

हैमन्तिक *a.* [हेमन्ते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. **-कम्** A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमन्त.

हैमवत *a.* (-ती *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूरभवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himālaya mountain; आनन्दशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain; यद्यच्चक्रे महाबाहुस्तस्मिन् हैमवते गिरौ Mb. 3. 160. 4; स्थाण्वाश्रमं हैमवतं जगाम Ku. 3.23; 2. 67. **-तः** A kind of poison. **-तम्** Bhāratavarṣa or India.

हैमवतिक *a.* Living in the Himālaya mountain; स हैमवतिकान् जित्वा करं सर्वानदापयत् Mb. 3. 254. 6.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 Of the river Ganges; एवमुक्तः प्रत्युवाच राजा हैमवतीं तदा Mb. 3. 108. 16. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवम्, हैयंगवीनम् [ह्यो गोदोहात् भवं ह्यस् गो ख नि॰] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter; भित्वा मृषाश्रुर्दृषदश्मना रहो जघास हैयंगवमन्तरं गतः Bhāg. 10. 9. 6.

हैरण्य *a.* Golden, made of gold. **-Comp. -वासस्** *a.* clothed in golden feathers (as an arrow).

हैरण्यकः 1 Goldsmith. -2 A guardian of golden treasure.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m* pl. N. of a people and their country. **-यः** 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Paraśurāma q. v.); धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हैहेयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होड् I. 1 Ā. (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होड् *m.* A robber.

होढम् Stolen goods; न होढेन विना चौरं घातयेद्धार्मिको नृपः Ms. 9. 270.

होतृ *a.* (-त्री *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री Ś. 1. 1. *-m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rigveda at a sacrifice; जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताश्वलो बभूव. -2 A sacrificer; इति वादिन एवास्य होतुराहुतिसाधनम् R. 1. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni. **-Comp. -कर्मन्** *a.* the function of the होतृ. **-प्रवरः** the election of a होतृ. **-ष (स) दनम्** the होतृ's seat; होतृषदनाद्वैवापि दुरुद्गीथमनुसमाहरति Ch. Up. 1. 5. 5.

होतृकः, होत्रकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्रम् [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise; सत्त्वेन कुरुते युद्धं राजन् सुबलवानपि । नोद्यमेन न होत्राभिः सर्वाः स्वीकुरुते प्रजाः ॥ Mb.3.33. 69. -3 Ved. Speech. -4 The office of होतृक priest.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Śiva; या हविर्या च होत्री Ś. 1. 1.

होत्रिय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. **-यः** The priest who offers oblations to gods. **-यम्** The sacrificial hall.

होत्वन् A sacrificer.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajñas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.); इष्टिर्यागः । स एवासेचनाधिको होमः ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 7. -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice; R. 3. 38; Mb. 12. 165. 26. **-Comp. -अग्निः** the sacrificial fire. **-कर्मन्** sacrificial act. **-कल्पः** mode of sacrificing. **-कुण्डम्** a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. **-तुरङ्गः** a sacrificial horse; नियुज्य तं होमतुरङ्गरक्षणे R. 3. 38. **-धानम्** a sacrificial chamber. **-धान्यम्** 1 sesamum. -2 barley. **-धूमः** the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. **-धेनुः** a cow yielding milk for an oblation. **-भस्मन्** *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. **-भाण्डम्** a sacrificial implement. **-वेला** the time for offering oblations. **-शाला** a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [हु-इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, –होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. **–म्यम्** (also हौम्यम्) 1 Ghee. –2 Anything for an oblation (होमद्रव्य); अग्नीनामव्ययं ह्येतद्धौम्यं वेदविदो विदुः । तस्माद्ददाति यो धेनुं स हौम्यं संप्रयच्छति ॥ Mb. 13. 66. 47.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign; होरासु गणितेष्वपि Śiva B. 10. 35. –2 Part of the duration of a sign. –3 An hour. –4 A mark, line. –5 Horoscope; horoscopy.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod (Mar. हुळा).

होला The Holi festival.

होलाकः A kind of vapour-bath.

होलाकम् A religious act performed by those that hail from east India; ये प्राच्या इति (समाख्याताः) ते होलाकादीन् (करिष्यन्ति) ŚB.on MS.1.3.19.–**Comp.**–**अधिकरणन्यायः** A rule of interpretation according to which in the absence of a श्रुति text supporting what is stated in स्मृतिs and कल्पसूत्रs, the existence of a general श्रुति text in its support may be assumed on the strength of inference. It is not, however, admissible to assume the existence of restricted श्रुति texts (*i. e.* texts restricting a particular act to a particular class or land); सामान्यश्रुतिकल्पनायामस्ति प्रमाणं न विशेषश्रुतिकल्पनायाम् । This rule is discussed by जैमिनि and शबर at MS. 1. 3. 15–23.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten - but particularly three or four - days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). –2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v above.

होहौ, हौ *ind.* A vocative particle (ho! holla!).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. –2 To go.

हौतभुजम् The कृत्तिका constellation.

हौत्रक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रम् [होतुरिदम् अण्] The office of the priest called Hotṛi q. v.

हौम्यम् Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 Ā. (ह्नुते-ह्नुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अभ्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमम् Bk. 15. 88. –2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. –3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.; P. I. 4. 34.

ह्नवः, –वनम् Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. –2 Denial.

ह्मल् 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. –2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि॰] Yesterday. **–Comp.** **–भव** *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (**–नी** *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः, ह्यस्तनेन च कोपेन शक्तिं वै प्राहिणोन्मयि Mb. 5. 184. 4. **–Comp.** **–दिनम्** yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal; P. IV. 2. 105.

ह्मग् 1 P. (ह्मगति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्णीया Censure, reproach, shame.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् नि॰] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; आपगा गरुडेनेव ह्रदादुद्धृतपन्नगा Rām.2. 47. 17; Ki. 15. 17; ह्रदे गभीरे हृदि चावगाढे शंसन्ति कार्यावतरं हि सन्तः N. 3. 53. –2 A deep hole or cavity; नाभिह्रदैः परिगृहीतरयाणि निम्नैः Śi. 5. 29. –3 A ray of light.–**Comp.** **–ग्रहः** a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river; सुप्रतीततोयां विस्तीर्णां ह्रदिनीं वेतसैर्वृताम् Mb. 3. 64. 12; Bhāg. 2. 7. 28; 10. 21. 9. –2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्रप् 10 P. (ह्रापयति) 1 To speak. –2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. –2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति रूपमेव ह्रसते वक्त्रं च लालायते Pt. 4. 78. –*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. –2 Shortened; curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a.* (Compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a.* [ह्रस्-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्; superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. –2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. –3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). –4 Minor, very young in age; जाता ह्रस्वा प्रजा प्रमीयते Mb. 3. 197. 13. –5 Unimportant, insignificant. **–स्वः** 1 A dwarf. –2 A short vowel. **–स्वम्** Green or black sulphate of iron. **–Comp.** **–अग्निः** Calotropis Gigantea = wort (Arka). **–अङ्ग** *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (**–ङ्गः**) a dwarf. **–गर्भः** the Kuśa grass. **–गवेधुका** Uraria Lagopodioides (Mar. लहान चिकणा). **–जात्य** *a.* of a small kind.**–दर्भः, –कुशः** the short or white Kuśa grass. **–दा** gum olibanum. **–निर्वंशकः** a small sword. **–पर्णः** Ficus Infectoria (Mar. लघुपिंपरी). **–फलः** the date tree. **–बाहुक** *a.* short-armed. **–मूर्ति** *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. **–मूलः** the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a.* See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; अन्ये कलियुगे नृणां युगह्रासानुरूपतः Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. –3 Small number. –4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्रासनम् 1 N. of the seventh *i. e.* the last stage of must of an elephant; Mātaṅga L. 9. 18. –2 Diminution.

ह्राद् 1 Â. (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound; दुन्दुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रादुनिः,-नी Hail; ह्रादुनयो विस्फुलिङ्गाः Bri. Up. 6. 2. 10.

ह्राम्, ह्रीम्, ह्रूम् &c. An exclamation of sacred mantras; ओं ह्रां ह्रीं ह्रूं ओं नमो भगवते हृषीकेशाय Bhāg. 5. 18. 18.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते; प्रतिहतपरिस्पन्दः स्तोता विपय ह्रिणीयते Mv. 1. 51 (v. l.).

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity; cf. हृणीया.

ह्री 3 P. (जिह्रेति, ह्रीण-ह्रीत) 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.); जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गन्तुम् Ś. 7. 6; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनाम् Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44; 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 102; 6. 132. *-Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णम् R. 6. 49; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयन्ति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64; 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीसन्नकण्ठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. **-Comp. -जित, -मूढ** *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. **-धारिन्** *a.* bashful. **-निरासः** shamelessness. **-निषेव** *a.* modest, shy; जाताः कुले ह्यनृशंसा वदान्या ह्रीनिषेवाः कर्मणा निश्चयज्ञाः Mb. 5. 25. 5. **-पदम्** cause of shame. **-बल** *a.* extremely modest. **-यन्त्रणा** the constraint of bashfulness; ह्रीयन्त्रणामानशिरे मनोज्ञाम् R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कक्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear. **-कः** 1 A father; Uṇ. 3. 47. -2 A mongoose.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. **-कुः** 1 Tin. -2 Lac. -3 A cat.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; तत्रैव दुश्चरितमथ निवेदयन्ती ह्रीणासि पापहृदये न सखीजनेऽस्मिन् Ve. 2. 12; ह्रीतमिव नभसि वीतमले न विराजते स्म वपुरंशुमालिनः Ki. 12. 13. **-Comp. -मुख** *a.* 1 blushing. -2 bashful, modest; इतीरिता पत्ररथेन तेन ह्रीणा च हृष्टा च बभाण भैमी N. 3. 67.

ह्रीतिः Shame, modesty.

ह्रेपणम् The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -2 Embarrassment.

ह्रेपित *a.* 1 Ashamed. -2 Surpassed.

ह्रीच्छ (ह्रीच्छति) To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरम् -लम् A kind of perfume (Mar. वाळा).

हुड्, -हूड् 1 P. (होडति, हूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 Â. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 Â. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep.

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितम् Neighing.

ह्रेषिन् *a.* Neighing, whinnying.

ह्रेषुकः A kind of spade.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्वग् 1 P. (ह्वगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness; (ह्लत्तिः *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लापयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak. -3 To speak well; L. D. B.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 Â. (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. -3 To be pleasant; ह्लादते तनयस्पर्शः L. D. B. *-Caus* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure; joy, delight; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनम् The act of rejoicing, joy, delight. -2 Refreshing, refreshment.

ह्लादित p. p. Delighted, refreshed.

ह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, pleasing &c. -2 Very noisy or loud.

ह्लादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु; [Uṇ. 3. 47] (ह्लीकः=लज्जावान्); Uṇ. 3. 86; (ह्लीकुः ह्लीकुश्च लज्जावान्).

ह्लेषा See ह्रेषा

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To go astray, stumble. *-Caus.* (ह्व-ह्वा-लयति-ते but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble; स छिन्नबाहुरपतद् विह्वलो ह्वलयन् भुवम् Bk. 6. 45; (especially with वि).

ह्वला Going astray, failure.

ह्वालः Failure, cessation.

ह्वृ 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वरस् *n.* pl. Crookedness, deceit.

ह्वार्यः 1 A serpent. -2 A horse.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वातुम्, हूत; *Pass.* हूयते; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बन्धुप्रियां बन्धुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask, beg.

ह्वा A name, appellation. [Saubhari's Dvyākṣaranāmamālā gives other meanings:- ह्वा जिह्वा तरुणी सरित् 42.]

ह्वातव्य *a.* To be called.

ह्वानम् 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound. -3 A challenge (for fight); सुग्रीवोऽप्यनदद्घोरं वालिनो ह्वानकारणात् Ram. 4. 12. 15.

ह्वायक *a.* Calling, summoning, challenging etc.

APPENDIX A

SANSKRIT PROSODY

Introduction

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Piṅgala-chhandas-śāstra, attributed to the sage Piṅgala, which consists of Sutras distributed over eight books. The Agni-Purāṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Piṅgala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Śrutabodha, Vāṇībhūṣaṇa, Vṛitta-darpaṇa, Vṛitta-ratnākara, Vṛitta-kaumudī, Chhandomañjarī &c. In the following pages the Chhandomañjarī and Vṛitta-ratnākara have been chiefly drawn upon, Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres being ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pādas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pāda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛittas are divided into three classes: — समवृत्त in which the Pādas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long', according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in गन्ध or गः. (The consonants प्र & ह्र, as also ब्र, & क्र, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical licence; *e. g.* in Ku. 7. 11 or Śi. 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody.) So also the last syllable of a *pāda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादान्तगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mātrā is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यान्ति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरवं यान्ति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ⏑ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one), the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows:—

य ⏑ — — (Bacchius)
र — ⏑ — (Amphimacer)
त — — ⏑ (Anti-bacchius)
भ — ⏑ ⏑ (Dactylus)
ज ⏑ — ⏑ (Amphibrachys)
स ⏑ ⏑ — (Anapæstus)
म — — — (Molossus)
न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ (Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (⏑) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N.B.— Sanskṛit prosodists classify Vṛittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛittas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metre according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Piṅgala, as also the Lilāvatī and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A समवृत्त
Section B अर्धसमवृत्त
Section C विषमवृत्त
Section D जाति &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre, *e. g.* म्रभ्न stands for म, र, भ, न; so म्तौ, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Gaṇas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Daṇḍin &c.).

SECTION A

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter

(प्रतिष्ठा)

कन्या

Def. ग्मौ चेत् कन्या।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्-कन्या सैका धन्या।
यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखेलत्॥

———

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter

(सुप्रतिष्ठा)

पङ्क्ति

Def. भ्गौ गिति पङ्क्तिः।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपङ्क्तिः।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार॥

———

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter

(गायत्री)

(1) तनुमध्यमा

Def. त्यौ चेत् तनुमध्यमा।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा

[also called वाणी]

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः।
Sch. G. म, म (3. 3).
Ex. (a) श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती।
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे॥ Kāv. 3. 86.

(b) गोपस्त्रीणां मुख्या विद्युल्लेखारूपा।
कालिन्दीतीरे सा रेमे श्रीकृष्णेन॥

(3) शशिवदना

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम्।
अधरसुधोर्मिं मधुरिपुरैच्छत्॥

(4) सोमराजी

Def. द्वियां सोमराजी।
Sch. G. य, य (2. 4).
Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः।
जगन्मण्डलस्य छिनत्त्यन्धकारम्॥

———

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter

(उष्णिक्)

(1) कुमारललिता

Def. कुमारललिता ज्सू गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग (3. 4).
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।
व्रजैणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा

Def. मस्गौ स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग (3. 4).
Ex. रङ्गे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दन्तीन्द्रान्मदलेखा ।
लग्नाभून्मुरशत्रौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2).
Ex. रविदुहितृतटे नवकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

———

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक)

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पञ्चमम् ।
द्विचतुष्पादयोर्हस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युताङ्घ्रिपद्मयोः
श्रुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवाम्बुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4).
Ex. चञ्चलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नन्दसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग (4. 4).
Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बर्हश्रेणी शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णाम्भोदः ॥

(6) समानिका

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G. ग, ल, र, ज (4. 4).
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्-तडागसद्म ।
धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

———

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter

(बृहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2).
Ex. हृदतटनिकटक्षोणी भुजगशिशुभृता याऽसीत् ।
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽभूत् ॥

(2) भुजङ्गसङ्गता

Def. सजरैर्भुजङ्गसङ्गता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, र (3. 6).
Ex. तरला तरङ्गरिङ्गितैर्यमुना भुजङ्गसङ्गता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4).
Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नन्दसुतश्चारु ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

———

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter

(पङ्क्ति)

(1) त्वरितगति

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5).
Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता ॥
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6).
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिन्दीये तटवनकुञ्जे ।
उद्दीव्यन्तीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती

(Also called चम्पकमाला).

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5).
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

———

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter

(त्रिष्टुभ्)

(1) इन्द्रवज्रा

Def. स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6).
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टेन्द्रवज्राहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेन्द्रवज्रा

Def. उपेन्द्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6).
Ex. उपेन्द्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमण्डपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति

Def. अनन्तरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदन्ति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इन्द्रवज्रा and उपेन्द्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18; Ku. 3; Ki. 17, &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; *e. g.* in the following verse from Māgha. there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इन्द्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेषकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥ Śi. 12. 1.

(4) दोधक

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्गौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5).
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Śi. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितम्

(भ्रमराविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7).
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वान्तं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥ Śi. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8 or 4. 7).
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशान्तये ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7).
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयाऽपि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवाम्भोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7).
Ex. अंहो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8).
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेन्द्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9; Śi. 10.

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Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter

(जगती)

(1) इन्द्रवंशा

Def. तच्चेन्द्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ।
Sch. G. इन्द्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long:— The Gaṇas are, त, त, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येन्द्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीताम्बरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः।
यस्मिन् ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः॥

(2) चन्द्रवर्त्म

Def. चन्द्रवर्त्म निगदन्ति रनभसैः।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8).
Ex. चन्द्रवर्त्म पिहितं घनतिमिरै
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुञ्जवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी॥

(3) जलधरमाला

Def. अब्ध्यङ्गैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8).
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात् सा वः॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6).
Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम्।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः॥ Śi. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7).
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरन्दमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम्।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु॥

(6) तोटक

Def. वद तोटकमाब्धिसकारयुतम्।
Sch. G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 4).
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम्।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियातमिवान्तिकमस्य गुरोः॥ R. 8. 91.
See Śi. 6. 71.

(7) द्रुतविलम्बित

Def. द्रुतविलम्बितमाह नभौ भरौ।
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4).
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः॥ Ś. 6.
See R. 9; Śi. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा

(also called मन्दाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5).
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतये वसन्तानकः॥ Śi. 6. 67; also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7).
Ex. विहगाः कदम्बसुरभाविह गाः
कलयन्त्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम्।
भ्रमयन्नुपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः॥ Śi. 4. 36;
Ki. 6; Śi. 9 also.

(10) भुजङ्गप्रयात

Def. भुजङ्गप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6).
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति।
धनेभ्यः परो बान्धवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम्॥

(11) मणिमाला

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः।
Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6).
Ex. प्रह्वामरमौली रत्नोपलक्लृप्ते
जातप्रतिबिम्बा शोणा मणिमाला।
गोविन्दपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वान्तं शमयन्ती॥

(12) मालती

(Also called यमुना).

Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7).
Ex. इह कलयाच्युत केलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुम्बति मालतीं मुहुः॥

(13) वंशस्थविल

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित).

Def. वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7).
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।
निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ Ku. 5. 1.

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ या ।
Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7).
Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6).
Ex. इन्द्रनीलोपलेनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुम्भद्रवालङ्कृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥

See Śi. 4. 42.

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Metres with 13 syllables in a quarter

(अतिजगती)

(1) कलहंस

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा).

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (7. 6).
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकण्ठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनूजः ॥

See Śi. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा

(Also called चन्द्रिका and उत्पलिनी).

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6).
Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयन्त्यन्तरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी

Def. त्र्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10).
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणातिभिरङ्गुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरन्दरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4. 88.

See Ki. 7; Śi. 8.

(4) मञ्जुभाषिणी

(Also called सुनन्दिनी and प्रबोधिता).

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मञ्जुभाषिणी ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7).
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Śi. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरम्

Def. वेदै रन्ध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9).
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28.

Śi. 4. 44; 6. 76; also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा

(Also called प्रभावती).

Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।
Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9).
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमण्डला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 16.

See Bk. 1. 1; Śi. 17.

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Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter

(शक्वरी)

(1) अपराजिता

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7).
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतासंपदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

(2) असंबाधा

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9).
Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात् क्षिप्ते
दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबन्धः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पथ्या

(Also called मञ्जरी).

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9).
Ex. स्थगयन्त्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वरा
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकान्तकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित् कपिशयन्ति चामी कराः ॥ Śi. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा

(also called कुररीरुता).

Def. नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ल, ग (6. 8).
Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेन चिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥ Śi. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7).
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरण कलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल).

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10).
Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशङ्कामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी
मध्येऽप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसन्ततिलका

(Also called वसन्ततिलक, उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता).

Def. उक्ता वसन्ततिलका तभजा जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6).
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशान्तरेषु ॥ Ś. 4. 1.

(8) वासन्ती

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासन्तीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4).
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृङ्गीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखण्डाद्रेर्द्रुतपवनैर्मन्दान्दोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासन्तीयम् ॥

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Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिशक्वरी)

(1) तूणक

Def. तूणकं समानिकापदद्वयं विनान्तिमम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8).
Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृङ्गपूरितं
पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेमतूणकम् ।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) मालिनी

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7).
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कान्ते पक्षस्यान्ते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कान्तं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चन्द्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत् ।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्रागश्वेतश्वेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्राग्यात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ते हर्म्यस्यान्ते शय्यैकान्ते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला ।
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगगनगता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

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Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter

(अष्टि)

(1) चित्र

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4).
Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वल्लवीजनाङ्गसंगजातपुलकाङ्ग ।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पञ्चचामर

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पञ्चचामरं वदेत् ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. सुरद्रुमूलमण्डपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुराङ्गनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपञ्चचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ॥

(3) वाणिनी

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुन्दं
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वरचितैः स्तवानि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि)

(1) चित्रलेखा

(Also called अतिशायिनी).

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिकूस्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7).
Ex. इति धौतपुरन्ध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलाङ्गभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मङ्क्तुमीषे ॥ Śi. 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9).
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदम्बुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
र्मदकलनीलकण्ठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः ॥
Mal. 9. 18; see 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।
Sch. G. ज, स; ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9).
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥ Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मन्दाक्रान्ता

Def. मन्दाक्रान्ताम्बुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7).
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विरहविधुरा काचिदिन्दीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकबरी निःश्वसन्ती विशालम् ।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिदूतीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामञ्जुकुञ्जं जगाम ॥
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the Meghadūta is written in this metre).

(5) वंशपत्रपतित

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7).
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
व्रीडमसंमुखोऽपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
काञ्चनकन्दरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥
Śi. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी

Def. रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभला गः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11).
Ex. दिगन्ते श्रूयन्ते मदमलिनगण्डाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः ।
इदानीं लोकेऽस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पाण्डित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी

Def. नसमरसला गः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता ।
Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7).
Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यन्धः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशङ्कया ॥
Ś. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता

Def. स्याद्भूतर्त्वश्वैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7).
Ex. क्रीडत्कालिन्दीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यैः
वातैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता मन्दमन्दम्
भृङ्गालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा

Def. मन्दाक्रान्ता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7).
Ex. शङ्केऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।
नैनादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामन्तरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नन्दन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नन्दनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7).
Ex. तरणिसुतातरङ्गपवनैः सलीलमान्दोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपङ्कजरजःसुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनन्दनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृन्दावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5).
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104

(5) शार्दूलललित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6).
Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दरं चैद्यप्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिधृति)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्य्मौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7).
Ex. कदम्बामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनाः केकिनः कान्तकेका
विनिद्राः कन्दल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात् किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7).
Ex. वेदान्तेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अन्तर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6).
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपातिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमन्तः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5).
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारम्भरभसात्
कालिन्दीकूलकुञ्जे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदयः ।
गोविन्दो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शङ्के पीयूषपानैः प्रचुरकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter

(कृति)

(1) गीतिका

Def. सजजा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, ज, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8).
Ex. करतालचञ्चलकङ्कणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरङ्गिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहुलानुरागनिवासरासससमुद्भवा भवरागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु वल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता भ्लौ गः सुवदना ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, भ, ल, ग (7. 7. 6).
Ex. उत्तुङ्गास्तुङ्गकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यन्दिसलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकण्ठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतः खातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिन्दूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यन्ति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter

(प्रकृति)

(1) पञ्चकावली

(Also called सरसी, ध्रुतश्री)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पञ्चकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7).
Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरङ्गजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदन्तरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7).
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥

Ś. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter

(आकृति)

हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, न, न, न, न, ग, ग
Ex. or
म, म, त, न, न, न, स, ग (8. 14).
सार्धं कान्तेनैकान्तेऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
कामक्रीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलघु रसन्ती ।
कालिन्दीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति **हंसी** ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter

(विकृति)

अद्रितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12).
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतङ्गनिभमन्नदृप्तदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा ।
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचद**द्रितनया** ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter

(संकृति)

तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी ।
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 12).
Ex. माधव मुग्धैर्मधुकरविरुतैः कोकिलकूजितमलयसमीरैः
कम्पमुपेता मलयजसलिलैः प्लावनतोऽप्यविगततनुदाहा ।
पद्मपलाशैर्विरचितशयना देहजसंज्वरभरपरिदूनै-
र्निश्वसती सा मुहुरतिपरुषं ध्यानलये तव निवसति **तन्वी** ॥

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter

(अतिकृति)

क्रौञ्चपदा

Def. क्रौञ्चपदा भ्मौ स्भौ नननना न्गाविषुशरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह भवेत् ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7).
Ex. क्रौञ्चपदालीचित्रिततीरा मदकलखगकुलकलकलरुचिरा
फुल्लसरोजश्रेणिविलासा मधुमुदितमधुपरवरभसकरी ।
फेनविलासप्रोज्ज्वलहासा ललितलहरिभरपुलकितमुतनुः
पश्य हरेऽसौ कस्य न चेतो हरति तरलगतिरहिमकिरणजा ॥

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter

(उत्कृति)

भुजङ्गविजृम्भित

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतननयुगरसलगैर्भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम् ।
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7).
Ex. हेलोदञ्चन्यञ्चत्पादप्रकटविकटनटनभरो रणत्करतालक-
श्चारुप्रेङ्खच्चूडाबर्हः श्रुतितरलनवकिसलयस्तरङ्गितहारधृक् ।
त्रस्यन्नागस्त्रीभिर्भक्त्या मुकुलितकरकमलयुगं कृतस्तुतिरच्युतः
पायाद् वश्छिन्दन् कालिन्दीहृदकृतनिजवसति-
वृहद्**भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम्** ॥

दण्डक

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दण्डक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *nagaṇas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *ragaṇas* or *yagaṇas*, or all the feet may be *sagaṇas*. The classes of दण्डक usually mentioned are चण्डवृष्टिप्रयात, प्रचितक, मत्तमातङ्गलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रान्त, कुसुमस्तवक, अनङ्गशेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Daṇḍaka.

SECTION B

अर्धसमवृत्त (Half-equal Metres)

(1) अपरवक्त्र

(Sometimes called वैतालीय)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter).
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-
स्त**मपरवक्त्र**मवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमाः ॥

(2) उपचित्र

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद् गुरुकावुपचित्रम्।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग, (even quarter).

Ex. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचन्दनलिप्तम्।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम्॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा

(Also called औपच्छन्दसिक)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter).

Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवान्तं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम्॥

Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी

(Also called वैतालीय or सुन्दरी)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter).

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम्।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः॥ Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती

Def. सयुगात् सगुरू विषमे चेद्
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्गौ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter).

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयन्ती
केलिनिकुञ्जगृहाय जगाम॥

(6) हरिणप्लुता

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-
र्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter).

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः॥

N. B. Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छन्दसिक and वैतालीय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *Jātis*; (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛittas.

SECTION C

विषमवृत्त (Unequal Metres)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनन्तरम्।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल, (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग, (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग, (fourth ,,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम्।
क्लान्तिरहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनजयः॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Śi. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned, wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल, ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D

जाति (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants).

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वार्यायाः॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेऽपि।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पञ्चदश सार्या॥ Śrut. 4.

The first and the third quarters must each contain 12 mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18 and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवन्ते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
छन्दोविदस्तदानीं **गीतिं** तामममृतवाणि भाषन्ते ॥

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत् पिंषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥

Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषन्ते महाकवयः ॥ Śrut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नवगोपसुन्दरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदु**पगीतिः** स्वर्गकुरङ्गीदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllablic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संतत**मुद्गीतिः** संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्ध**मार्यागीतिः** ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मिन्ननवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवन्ते रसवन्ननवरतममन्दरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Śi. 4. 51.

Note:— All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(७) वैतालीय

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्नो निरन्तराः ।
न समाऽत्र पराश्रिता कला **वैतालीये**ऽन्ते रलौ गुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— ⏑ —) and a short and a long vowel (⏑ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i.e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद् वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥

Śi. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छन्दसिक

Def. पर्यन्ते यौ तथैव शेष**मौपच्छन्दसिकं** सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणामथ संभाव्यपराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेन्द्रसूनुः ॥

Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Śi. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुन्दरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छन्दसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गान्त्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M.

II

A Classified List of Sanskrit Metres

(1) Ganas with their definitions and symbols

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो, भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
गुरुरेको गकारस्तु लकारो लघुरेककः ।
क्रमेण चैषां रेखाभिः संस्थानं दर्श्यते यथा ॥

छन्दोमञ्जरी, प्रथमः स्तवकः 8-9.

Ancient symbols	Gaṇa	Modern symbols
S S S	मगण (All long)	— — —
I I I	नगण (All short)	◡ ◡ ◡
S I I	भगण (First letter long)	— ◡ ◡
I S S	यगण (First letter short)	◡ — —
I S I	जगण (Middle letter long)	◡ — ◡
S I S	रगण (Middle letter short)	— ◡ —
I I S	सगण (Third letter long)	◡ ◡ —
S S I	तगण (Third letter short)	— — ◡
S	ग (The long letter)	—
I	ल (The short letter)	◡

(2) Works cousulted

The classification of metres as arranged by Prof. H. D. Velankar, M. A., in the Jayadāman is reproduced herewith for ready reference. An effort has been made to give Sanskrit definitions in the same metre wherever they are available. The number of letters varies from one letter to 45 letters in a pāda. The main section is given as a Heading with a figure on the right, which represents the number of varieties. The Gaṇas of the metres are arranged alphabetically, followed by the यति and the definitions and the names of the metres given in the different works. The readers are requested to make use of the symbols either ancient or modern, given at the top of this section.

The metres listed are collected from the following 11 old and important treatises on Sanskrit metres, arranged in an approximate chronological order :—

1. Chhandassāstra of Piṅgala (P) published in the Kāvyamālā Series No. 91 (3rd edition), Bombay, 1938.

2. Nāṭyaśāstra of Bharata (Bh) published in the Kāśī Sanskrit Series No. 60, Benares, 1929.

3. Jayadevachhandas of Jayadeva (Jd) published in Jayadāman.

4. Vṛittajātisamuchchaya of Vīrahaṅka (Vjs) published in the Journal BBRAS, 1929 and 1931.

5. Ratnamañjūṣā of an unknown Digambara Jain author (Rm) published by the Bharatīya Jnāna-Pīṭha, Durgākuṇḍa, Benares.

6. Svāyambhūchhandas of Svāyambhū (Sb) published in the Journal BBRAS, 1935.

7. Vṛittaratnākara of Kedāra (Vr) critically edited in Jayadāman.

8. Chhandonuśāsana of Jayakīrti (Jk) published also in Jayadāman.

9. Chhandonuśāsana of Hemchandra (H) with brief footnotes (Hc) both published in the Jayadāman.

10. Prākṛita Paiṅgala (Pp) published in the Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1902.

11. Jānāśrayi (Js) published in the Trivendrum Sanskṛit series.

A few additional metres which are not given in these older works are added in this list (the choice being purely subjective) from the following five works which, with the exception of the first, are comparatively modern.

1. Utpala's commentary on Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsaṁhitā ch. 103, quoted by verses (Utpala, V); published in the Viziānagaram Sanskṛit series Vol. X Benares 1895 onwards.

2. Kavidarpaṇa of an unknown author who knows Hemachandra (Kd); published in the Annals BORI. 1935-36.

3. Chhandomañjarī of Gaṅgādasa (Chm.) published in the Kāśī Sanskṛit Series No 55, 1927.

4. Mandāramarandachampū (Mm) published in the Kāvyamālā Series, No. 52, Bombay, 1895.

5. Chhandahkaustubha (Ckau) from a manuscript No. 894 of 1886-92 in the Bhāndārkar Research Institute, Poona.

6. Vāṇībhūṣaṇa of Damodar published in the Kāvyamālā Series No. 53 (VB).

Prākrit metres defined in some of these works (Nos. 4. 6. 9. 10) are not included in the Jayadāman. A list and an index of Prakrit metres collected from eight old works (including the abovementioned ones) prepared on a similar plan is published in the Journal BBRAS., 1946.

वर्णवृत्तानि-समचतुष्पदी

[The arrangement is as follows:—The capital letters in the beginning denote the Scheme of Gaṇas. The portion within the rectangular brackets gives the definitions of the metres with their source. The words after the bracket denote the different names given to the वृत्त s by the various authors. The cæsura, when indicated, is shown within circular brackets immediately after the Scheme of Gaṇas.]

1 उक्ता

ग [गः श्रीः H. 2. 6] गी, गौ, श्री.

2 अत्युक्ता (4)

गग [गौ स्त्री H. 2. 7] आशिस्, काम, नौ, पद्म, स्त्री.
गल [ग्ले तु यत्र जातु जन्तु Jk. 2. 6] जन्तु, दुःख, सार.
लग [लगौ यदा तदा सुखम् Jk. 2. 5] मही, सुख.
लल [लौ मदः H. 2. 8] पुष्प, मद, मधु, वलि.

3 मध्या (8)

ज [सुविद्धि सुवस्तु Jk. 2. 13] मृगेन्द्र, सुवस्तु.
त [तेनैव सेनेति Jk. 2. 12] पञ्चाल, सेना.
न [नगणयुगथ दृगिति जगति Jk. 2. 15] कमल, दृक्.
भ [यद्यविभोद्य च हृद्यमिहोच्यति Jk. 2. 14] मन्दर, हृद्य.
म [मो नारी H. 2. 11] ताली, नारी, श्यामाङ्गी.
य [यः केशा H. 2. 12] केशा, धूः, धृति, मनोज्ञ, वन, शशी.
र [रो मृगी H. 2. 13] चञ्चला, तडित्, प्रिया, मृगी, सुधी.
स [सो मदनः H. 2. 14] प्रवर, मदन, रजनी, रमण.

4 प्रतिष्ठा (16)

जग [जगौ जया Jk. 2. 21] जया, नगानिता (॰णिका), लासिनी, विलासिनी.
जल [जपा जलि Jk. 2. 29] जपा.
तग [तारा तगौ Jk. 2. 20] तारा, सोमप्रिया.
तल [ताल्लि त्रपु Jk. 2. 28] त्रपु.
नग [मधु नगौ Jk. 2. 23] कुसुमिता, मधु, मृगवधू, सती.
नल [नलि दयि Jk. 2. 31] दयि.
भग [भृगौ सुमुखी Jk. 2. 22] ललिता, सुमुखी.
भल [भाल्लि जतु Jk. 2. 30] जतु.
मग [म्गौ कन्या H. 2. 15] कन्या, गीति, तीर्णा.
मल [वल्ली माल्लि Jk. 2. 24] वल्ली.
यम [युगौ व्रीडा H. 2. 20] वृद्धि, व्रीडा.
यल [यलौ सद्म Jk. 2. 25] सद्म.
रग [गौं समृद्धिः H. 2. 18] ऋद्धि, पुण्य, पुष्प, समृद्धि.
रल [वर्त्म राल्लि Jk. 2. 26] धारी, वर्त्म.
सग [सुमतिः स्गौ Jk. 2. 19] भ्रमरी, सुमति.
सल [कदली स्लि Jk. 2. 27] कदली.

5 सुप्रतिष्ठा (14)

जगग [सती जगौ गः Jk. 2. 35] शिखा, सती.
तगग [तिष्ठद्गु ताद्गौ Jk. 2. 39] तिष्ठद्गु, हारि.
तलग [नन्दा तलगौ Jk. 2. 37] नन्दा, मन्दा.
नलग [नल्गौ धृतिः Jk. 2. 41] अभिमुखी, कमलमुखी, धृति, मृगचपला.
नलल [नललि यमकम् Pp. 2. 39] यमक.
भगग [भो गौ पङ्क्तिः H. 2. 25] अक्षरोपपदा, अक्षरपङ्क्ति, काञ्चनमाला, कुन्तलतन्वी, पङ्क्ति, भूतलतन्वी, हंस.
भलग [शर्म भलगाः Jk. 2. 36] रति, शर्म.
मगग [मगगा विद्युद्भ्रान्ता Bh. 32. 68] विद्युद्भ्रान्ता, संमोहा.
मलग [म्लगाः सावित्री H. 2. 30] सावित्री.
यलग [यलगा जया Kd. 4. 8] जया.
रगग [रो गौ प्रीतिः H. 2. 23] प्रीति.
रलग [राल्गौ धृतिः Jk. 2. 34] धृति, भामिनी, वागुरा, विदग्धक.
सगग [सो गौ घनपङ्क्तिः H. 2. 31] घनपङ्क्ति, सुदती.
सलग [सल्गौ रमा Jk. 2. 38] प्रिया, रमा.

6 गायत्री (24)

जज [जजौ सुमालती Pp. 2. 54] सुमालती.
तत [मन्थानस्तौ Pp. 2. 50] कामावतार, मन्थान.
तय [त्यौ चेत् तनुमध्या Jk. 2. 44] तनुमध्या.
तर [त्रौ जला H. 2. 47] जला.
तस [त्सौ चेद् वसुमती Vr. 3. 9] वसुमती.
नन [ननौ दमनकम् Pp. 2. 56] दमनक.
नय [न्यौ शशिवदना H. 2. 39] कनकलता, चतुरंशा, मकरशीर्षा, मुकुलिता, शशिवदना.
नर [मणिरुचिर्नरौ Jk. 2. 48] गिरा, मणिरुचि, शफरिका.
भम [भ्मौ विक्रान्ता H. 2. 49] विक्रान्ता.
भय [भ्यौ कामलतिका H. 2. 41] कामलतिका, कामललिता.
भर [भ्रौ लघुमालिनी H. 2. 45] मालिनी, लघुमालिनी.
मम [मौ सावित्री H. 2. 33] विद्युल्लेखा, शेषराज, सावित्री.
मय [तटी म्यौ Jk. 2. 42] तटी, रम्या, सुनन्दा.
मर [म्रौ तटी H. 2. 34] तटी, नदी.
मस [म्सौ मुकुलम् H. 2. 42] पङ्क्ति, सुकुल, वीथी, (v. l. अनुकूल, सोमकुल).
यम [य्मौ शिखण्डिनी H. 2. 51] शिखण्डिनी.
यय [यौ सोमराजी H. 2. 38] द्रुत, शङ्खनारी, सोमराजी.
रन [र्नौ कच्छपी H. 2. 44] कच्छपी.
रम [र्मौ मालिनी H. 2. 40] नीलतोया, मालिनी.
रर [हंसमाला ररौ Jk. 2. 51] द्वियोधा, स्रग्विणी, हंसमाला.
सभ [स्भौ गुरुमध्या H. 2. 37] गुरुमध्या.
सम [स्मौ सूचीमुखी H. 2. 50] सूचीमुखी.
सय [स्यौ विमला H. 2. 46] विमला.
सस [सौ रमणी H. 2. 35] कुमुद, तिलक, तिलक, नालिनी, रमणी.

7 उष्णिक् (25)

जरग [ज्रौ गः सुभद्रा H. 2. 67] विलम्बिता, सुभद्रा.
जसग (3. 4 or 2. 5) [ज्सौ गः कुमारललिता H. 2. 54] कुमारललिता.
तनग [त्नगा मधुकरिका H. 2. 65] मधुकरिका, वज्र.
तभग [चूडामणिस्तभगाः Vr. 3. 12. 1] चूडामणि.
तसग [त्सौ गो भ्रमरमाला H. 2. 57] भ्रमरमाला, वञ्चक.
नजल [नजलाः सुवासः Pp. 2. 60] सुवास.
ननग [मधुमती ननगाः Vr. 3. 12. 2] चपला, द्रुतगति, मधुमती, लटह, हरिविलसित.
नभग [मधुमती नभगाः Vr. 3. 12. 3] मधुमती.
नयग [न्यौ गः कुमुद्वती H. 2. 68] कुमुद्वती, कुसुमवती.

नरग [त्रौ गो मनोज्ञा H. 2. 70] प्रकाशिता, मनोज्ञा.
नसल [नसलाः करहञ्ची Pp. 2. 62] करहञ्ची.
भजग [भ्जौ गः शारदी H. 2. 64] ध्रुनी, पञ्चमगति, शारदी.
भनग [चित्रमिह भनगैः Jk. 2. 59] चित्र.
भभग [भौ गः कलिका H. 2. 59] कलिका, भोगवती, सोपान.
भसग [भ्सौ गो विधुवक्त्रा H. 2. 60] मदलेखा, विधुवक्त्रा.
मभग [म्भौ गः सरलम् H. 2. 61] सरल.
ममग [मौ गा गान्धर्वी H. 2. 52] गान्धर्वी, शीर्षरूपक.
मसग [म्सौ गो मदलेखा H. 2. 55] मदलेखा.
यसग [य्सौ गो मुदिता H. 2. 69] मुदिता.
रजग [जौं ग उष्णिक् H. 2. 53] उष्णिक्, कामिनी, खेटक, गोमिनी, रक्ता, शिखा, समानिका.
ररग [रौ गो हंसमाला H. 2. 58] हंसमाला.
रसग [सौं ग उद्धता H. 2. 56] उद्यता, उद्धता.
सजग [स्जौ गो विमला H. 2. 66] विमला.
सरग [स्रौ गो दीप्ता H. 2. 71] दीप्ता, हंसमाला.

8 अनुष्टुभ् (35)

जतगग [जतगा गः वितानम् Vr. 3. 19] वितानम्.
जरगल [जरगलाः सुचन्द्रप्रभा Ckau. 2. 27] सुचन्द्रप्रभा.
जरलग [प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ Vr. 3. 18] नगस्वरूपिणी, नाराचक, प्रमाणिका, बालगर्भिणी, मत्तचेष्टित, स्थिर.
तजलग [आनुष्टुभि ताजलगाः Jk. 2. 62] अनुष्टुभ्.
ततगग [तौ गौ यदा केतुमाला Jk. 2. 71] केतुमाला.
तमगल [तो मोगला मृत्युञ्जयः । अ० वृ० र० 8. 69] मृत्युञ्जय.
तरगग [त्रौ गौ विभा H. 2. 72] विभा.
तरलग [नाराचकं तरौ लगौ Jk. 2. 70] नाराच (नाराचिका).
तसगग [तसगा गः श्यामा Vjs. 5. 10] श्यामा.
नजगग [नजगा गः चित्तविलासितम् Bh. 15. 26] चित्तविलासित.
नजलग [नूजौ लूगौ ललितगतिः H. 2. 80] ललितगति.
ननगग [नौ गौ रतिमाला H. 2. 86] रतिमाला, तुङ्ग, मधुकरसदृशाख्या.
ननलग [ननलगा कुसुमम् Vjs. 5. 14] कुसुम, सुविकासितकुसुम.
नभलग [नभलगा गजगतिः Chm. 2. 21] गजगति.
नरलग [नरलगैः सुमालती Jk. 2. 72] सुमालती.
नसगग [न्सौ गौ गुणलयनी H. 2. 15] गुणलयनी.
नसलग [नसलगा मही Bh. 32. 133] कमल, मही.
भतलग (4. 4) [माणवकं भात्तलगाः Jk. 2. 69] माणवक, माणवकक्रीडितक.
भनलग [भनलगैर्नदी Bh. 32. 139] नदी.
भभगग [चित्रपदा भौ गौ P. 6. 5] चित्रपदा, वितान.
भरलग [नागरकं भरौ लगौ Vr. 3. 19] नागरक.
मनगग [म्नौ गौ हंसरुतम् H. 2. 79] हंसरुत.
ममगग (4. 4) [मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला Chm. 2. 18] विद्युन्माला, विद्युल्लेखा, सोमकान्त.
मरलग [म्रौ ल्गौः चेद्वक्ष्यते क्षमा Jk. 2. 63] क्षमा.
यरगल [सुचन्द्राभा यूरौ गलौ Ckau. 8. 146] सुचन्द्राभा.
रजगग [जौं गौ सिंहलेखा H. 2. 81] मानिनी, मालिनी, समानिका, सिंहलीला, सिंहलेखा.
रजगल [रात् जगलैः समानी Jk. 2. 66] समानी.
रयलग [रो यलौ गुरुः स्याल्लता P. 6. 4] अनुष्टुभ्, लता, हंसिनी.
ररगग [पद्ममाला च रौ गौ Ckau. 2. 26] पद्ममाला, पद्मिनी.
रसगग [गाथो रसगगैः Vjs. 4. 57] गाथ.

सनलग [विमलजला सनलगैः Bh. 32. 128] विमलजला.
सभगग [सभगा गो यदि मोदः अ० वृ० र० 8. 52] मोद.
सरगल [सुविलासा सरौ गलौ Ckau. 2. 28] सुविलासा.
ससलग [सौ ल्गौ मही H. 2. 85] मही.
8 Short letters [वसुलमचलम् P. 6. 4] अचल.

9 बृहती (30)

जतर [जतौर्यदा चारुहासिनी Jk. 2. 77] चारुहासिनी.
तनम [तन्मा मकरलता H. 2. 102] कनकलता, मकरलता.
तभय [तभ्या रुचिरा H. 2. 100] रुचिरा.
नजय [नजूयाः शशिलेखा H. 2 103] शशिलेखा.
नजर [नजरा बुद्बुदम् Bh. 32. 284] बुद्बुद.
ननम [भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः Vr. 3. 21] मधुकरिका, भुजगशिशुभृता, भुजगशिशुसृता.
ननर [ननरयुतमुपच्युतम् Jk. 2. 82] उपच्युत.
ननस [नौ सो लघुमणिगुणनिकरः H. 2. 104] कमल, लघुमणिगुणनिकर.
नयस [नयसैः साराङ्गिका Pp. 2. 79] साराङ्गिका.
नरर [कुसुमिता नरौ रो यदा P. 6. 7] कुसुमिता, बृहतिका.
नसय [नस्या विशाला H. 2. 101] गुर्वी, बिम्ब, विशाला, शलभविचलिता.
भजस [भजसा उदयम् H. 2. 92] उदय.
भभर [भौ रपरौ तदनूत्सुकम् Jk. 2. 80] उत्सुक.
भमम (5-4) [स्निग्धा स्याद् भममा यत्र हराननयुगैर्यतिः Mm. 10. 6] वक्त्र, स्निग्धा.
भमस [स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद् भमसाः Ckau. 9. 199] मणिबन्ध, मणिमध्या, सिंहाक्रान्ता.
मतय [मात् त्यौ स्तश्चेत् सुन्दरलेखा Jk. 2. 74] सुन्दरलेखा.
मनय [मनयैर्मकरलता Kd. 4. 21] मकरलता.
मभस [मभ्साः सिंहाक्रान्ता H. 2. 105] सिंहाक्रान्ता, पवित्रा.
ममम [ममौ मो रूपमाला Pp. 2. 88] रूपमाला, कर्पूर.
मसस [मः सौ कनकम् H. 2. 77] कनक, गाथा.
ययय [बृहत्यं त्रयो याः Jk. 2. 73] बृहत्य.
रजर [रजूराः कामिनी H. 2. 106] कामिनी, तरङ्गवती, भाविनी.
रनर [नैरा भद्रिका H. 2. 94] भद्रिका.
रनस (3-6) [रान्नसौ खलु हलमुखी Jk. 2. 76] हलमुखी.
ररर [ररर्रैर्महालक्ष्मी Pp. 2. 76] महालक्ष्मी.
सजज [सजौ जस्तोमरम् Pp. 2. 86.] तोमर.
सजर [सजरैर्भुजङ्गसंगता Ckau. 2. 32] भुजङ्गसंगता.
सजस [बृहतीजमाक्षि सजसैः Jk. 2. 75] अक्षि.
ससम [सौ मस्तारम् H. 2. 98] तार.
ससस [सिः सौम्या H. 2. 99] सौम्या.

10 पङ्क्ति (36)

जजजग [जिगावुषिता (जजजा ग उषिता) H. 2. 116] उषिता.
तजजग [तो जौ ग उपस्थिता H. 2. 120] उपस्थिता.
ततरग (5-5) [आन्दोलिका ततरगाः सायकैर्यतिः Mm. 16. 8] आन्दोलिका.
तयभग [तयभगाः सुषमा Pp. 2. 96] सुषमा.
तयसग [त्यौ सुगावितिं चेत् सा मदिराक्षी Jk. 2. 88] मदिराक्षी.
नजनग (5-5) [कुलटा स्यान्नजनगाः पञ्चभिः पञ्चभिर्यतिः Mm. 16. 11.] अमृतगति, कुलटा, त्वरितगति.

नजयग [नज्यगा विपुलभुजा H. 2. 125] विपुलभुजा.

नननग [निगौ निलया (ननना गो निलया) H 2. 115.] निलया.

नरजग (6-4) [नरजगैर्भवेन्मनोरमा शास्त्रसागरैः Ckau. 10. 314] मनोरमा.

भतनग [भत्नगा मृगचपला H. 2. 122] मृगचपला, मुरदयिता.

भनमग [भ्नौ मृगौ बन्धूकम् H. 2. 118] बन्धूक.

भभभग [भत्रितयाद्गिति चित्रगतिः Jk. 2. 89] चित्रगति, दोधक, वृत्त, सारवती.

भभमग [भौ मगुरू यदि बन्धूकाख्यम् Jk. 2. 91] बन्धूक.

भमजग [दीपकमाला भो मजौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 28. 2] दीपकमाला.

भमतग [दीपकमाला चेद् द्वौ भ्मौ तगौ Vr. 3. 28. 3] दीपकमाला.

भमनग [भमनगैर्वृत्तसमृद्धा Bh. 32. 204] वृत्तसमृद्धा.

भमसग (5-5) [रुक्मवतीयं भाति भमस्गैः (शरैर्बाणैर्यतिः) Jk. 2. 86] चम्पकमाला, पुष्पसमृद्धि, रुक्मवती, रूपवती, सुभावा.

मनजग [म्नौ ज्गौ चेति पणवनामकम् Vr. 3. 28. 5] पणव.

मननग [मो नौ गः कुमुदिनी H. 2. 123] कुमुदिनी, कुसुमसमुदिता.

मनयग (3-7) [मान्यौ गः पणवकमाह ज्ञः Jk. 2. 85] कुवलयमाला, पणव.

मभनग (4-6) [हंसी मभनगैः प्रोक्ता यतिर्वेदैर्गुहाननैः Mm. 13. 4] हंसी.

मभभग (4-6) [हंसक्रीडा मभभा गयुताः Jk. 2. 95] हंसक्रीडा.

मभसग (4-6) [ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगयुक्ता Vr. 3. 26] मत्ता, विलासिता.

मसजग [पङ्क्तौ शुद्धविराण्मसौ जगौ Jk. 2. 84] शुद्धविराट्.

मससग [मः सौ ग उद्धतम् H. 2. 124] उद्धत.

रजरग [स्यान्मयूरसारिणी रजौ गौं Jk. 2. 92] मयूरसारिणी.

रमसग [र्मस्गाः कलिका H. 2. 121.] कलिका.

रयजग (5-5) [मौक्तिकं रयौ चेज्जगोत्तरौ Jk. 2. 93] पङ्क्तिका, मौक्तिक, पथ्या, मरालिका.

रसजग [रसजगा ललिनी Mm. 20. 3] ललिनी.

रससग [रः सौ गो मणिरङ्गः H. 2. 117] मणिरङ्ग, मणिराग.

सजजग (5-5) [कमला स्यात् सजजगा विच्छिन्ना सायकैः शरैः Mm. 13. 10] कमला, संयुता.

सजसग [स्जस्गा माला H. 2. 126] प्रमिता, माला.

सतयग (5-5) [कलगीतं सतयगाः शरैर्बाणैर्यतिर्भवेत् Mm. 13. 7] कलगीत.

ससजग [ससजगा एकरूपम् Ind. Stu. VIII. p. 370] एकरूप.

ससमग [त्रिसगा अपि मेघवितानम् Vr. 3. 28. 8] मेघवितान, वितान.

ररग [रत्रयश्चेत् त्रयीनामकं गः अ० वृ० र०] त्रयी.

11 त्रिष्टुभ् (45)

जतजगग (5-6) [उपेन्द्रवज्रा जतजा गुरू चेत् Jk. 2. 116 (बाणर्तुभिर्यतिः) Mm.] उपेन्द्रवज्रा.

जरजगग [विलासिनी जूरौ जुगौ गः P. 6. 26] विलासिनी.

जसतगग [उपस्थितमिदं जः सस्तगौ गः । वृत्तसार] उपस्थित, शिखण्डित.

जसयलग [जसयलगा सारिणी Rm. 5. 33] सन्नता, सारिणी.

जसरगग [शिखण्डितमिदं ज्सौ रगौ गश्चेत् Vr. 3. 43. 2] शिखण्डित.

तजजगग [ताज्जौ ग्गुरुगैवमुपस्थिता स्यात् Jk. 2. 103] उपस्थिता.

तजजलग [स्यान्मोटनकं तजजाश्च लगौ P. 6. 15] मोटक, मोटनक.

ततजगग [स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः Chm. 2. 41] इन्द्रवज्रा.

तततगग [विध्वङ्कमाला भवेत्तौ तगौ गः। वृ० र० परि० 11. 293] लयग्राहि, विध्वङ्कमाला.

तननलग [तो नौ लुगौ मुखचपला H. 2. 149] अभिहिता, मुखचपला.

तनरलग [तनरा लगौ उद्यता Bh. 32. 308] उद्यता.

तभजलग [तभजल्गा उत्थापनी H. 2. 148] उत्थापनी, विश्लोक.

नजजलग (5-6) [नजजलगैर्गदिता सुमुखी Vr. 3. 32 (पृषत्कऋतुभिर्यतिः)] द्रुतपादगति, सुमुखी.

नतनलग [असुविलासो नतनलगवः Vr. 3. 43. 5] असुविलास.

नननगग [नननगा गः दमनकम् Pp. 2. 109] दमनक.

नननलग [नननलगैर्दमनकम् Mu. 3. 133] दमनक.

ननरगग [कुपुरुषजनिता ननौ गौं गः Vr. 3. 43. 6] कुपुरुषजनिता.

ननरलग [ननरलगयुतैव भद्रिका Jk. 2. 104] भद्रिका, अपरवक्त्र, सुभद्रिका (चान्द्रिका).

ननसगग [ननसगगुरुरचिता वृन्ता Vr. 3. 40] चित्रा, वृत्ता, वृत्ताङ्गी, वृन्ता, पृथ्वी.

नयनलग [न्यनल्गाः कमलदलाक्षी H. 2. 150] कमलदलाक्षी, रुचिरमुखी.

नयभगग (6-5) [अनवसिता न्यौ भ्गौ गुरुरन्ते Vr. 3. 43. 8] अनवसिता, पतिता, श्री, माणिक्यमाला.

नयसगग [नयसगा गः Br. Saṅhitā 33. 29; 35. 8] —The same as above.

नररलग (6-5) [राजहंसी नरौ रो लगौ यतिः स्याद्दतुसायकैः Mm. 9. 11.] राजहंसी, विभूषणा.

नसनगग [नस्ना गावशोका H. 2. 152] अशोका, गतविशोका.

भतनगग (5-6) [स्यादनुकूला भतनगगाश्चेत् Chm. 2. 11. 8] अनुकूला, प्रत्यबोध, मौक्तिकमाला, श्री, कुड्मलदन्ती, रुचिरा, सान्द्रपद, भद्रपद.

भतनगल [सान्द्रपदं भ्तौ नगलघुभिश्च Ckau.] सान्द्रपद.

भभभगग [दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद् गौ Chm. 2. 51] दोधक, भित्तक.

भभरगग [भौ रो गौ रोचकम् H. 2. 127] रोचक.

मतजगग (4-7) [म्तौ ज्गौ गः स्यादधिनगैर्गुणाङ्गी अ० वृ० र० 11. 353] गुणाङ्गी.

मततगग (4-7) [विश्रामोऽब्धौ शालिनी मेन तौ गौ Jk. 2. 100] शालिनी.

मभतगग (4-7) [वातोर्मी मान्द्रतगा गेन युक्ता Jk. 2. 111] वातोर्मी, ऊर्मिमाला, वातोर्मिमाला.

मभनलग (4-7) [मान् भ्नौ लगौ चेद् भ्रमरविलसितम् Jk. 2. 101] भ्रमरविलसित.

मभभगग (4-7) [मो भौ गौ वा वातोर्मी H. 2. 137] वातोर्मी.

मभसगग [मभसा गौ पीनश्रोणिः Bh. 32. 202) पीनश्रोणि.

मममगग । मत्रितयाद् गौ मालती Pp. 2. 112] मालती.

मसजगग (6-5) [म्सौ ज्गौ गो रसखं सदैकरूपम् Jk. 2. 113] एकरूप, मणि, मेरुरूपा.

रजरलग [श्रेणिरभ्यभाणि राजरौ लगौ Jk. 2. 102] ताल, निःश्रेणिका, श्येनी (वैतिका), श्रेणि, सेनिका.

रजसलग (5-6) [रेण जेन सेन लगयोर्द्रुता Chm. 2. 63] द्रुता, रञ्जिता.

रनभगग [स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च Chm. 2. 50] दीपक, स्वागता.

रनरलग [रान्नरौ लगयुतौ रथोद्धता Jk. 2. 99] रथोद्धता.

रससलग [अच्युतं रससल्गुरुणोच्यते Jk. 2. 107] अच्युत.

सजयलग [सज्या लगौ सारणी H. 2. 153] सारणी.

सभरलग [सभरल्गैः अपरान्तिका भवेत् Jk. 2. 105] अपरान्तिका.

समनलग [समनल्गा विमला H. 2. 151] विमला.

सससलग [उपचित्रमिदं ससमा लगौ Vr. 3. 43. 13] उपचित्र, विदुषी.

12 जगती (53)

जजजज [चतुर्जगणं वद मौक्तिकदाम Vr. 3. 64. 1] मौक्तिकदाम.

जतजर (6-6) [वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ Chm. 2. 66; गुहास्यर्तुर्भिर्यतिः Ckau. 2. 61] अभ्रवंशा, वंशस्था, वंशस्थविल, शुद्धविराट्.

जभजर [जभौ जरौ वदति पञ्चचामरम् Vr. 3. 64. 3] पञ्चचामर, प्रियंवदा.

जभसय (4-8) [कृतोर्यतिः स्मृतिरिति जाद्भसौ यः Jk. 2. 147] स्मृति.

जरजर [जरौ जरौ वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् Vr. 3. 64. 4] पञ्चचामर, प्रमाण, वसन्तचत्वर, वसन्तचामर, विभावरी.

जरभर [जरौ भरौ च हंसाख्यम् Bh. 32. 321] हंसाख्य.

जसजस (6-6) [श्रुतौ जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः Jk. 2. 127] जलोद्धतगति.

जससय [ज्सौ स्यौ कोलः H. 2. 193] कोल.

ततजर [स्यादिन्द्रवंशा ततजै रसंयुतैः Vr. 3. 46] इन्द्रवंशा.

तततत [कामावतारस्तकारैश्चतुर्भिस्तु Jk. 2. 119] कामावतार, सारंगरूपक.

तभजर [धीरैरभाणि ललिता तभौ जरौ Vr. 3. 57] ललिता.

तभसय (4-8) [ज्ञाता श्रुतिर्गतियातिभाक्तभौ स्यौ Jk. 2. 146] श्रुति.

तयतय (6-6) [त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः Chm. 2. 79] अब्जविचित्रा, मणिमाला, पुष्पविचित्रा.

तयमय (7-5) [वाहिनी त्यौ म्याद्विकामच्छराः P. 6. 42] वाहिनी.

नजजय (8-4) [अभिनवतामरसं नजजाद्यः P. 6. 27; Vr. 3. 64] अभिनवतामरस, कमलविलासिनी, तामरस, ललितपदा.

नजजर (6-6, 5-7) [भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ Vr. 3. 63] तति, मालती, यमुना, वरतनु.

नजभय (8-4) [इह नवमालिनी नजभयौ म्यौ Vr. 3. 62; वसुसमुद्रैर्यतिः P. 6. 43] (7-5) [अर्कसायकैश्छिन्ना M. M.] } नवमालिका, नवमालिनी, वनमालिनी.

ननजस [ननजसा इह कमललोचना Bh. 32. 225] कमललोचना.

ननननन [नचतुष्कं तरलनयना Pp. 2. 137] तरलनयना.

ननभर [ननभरसहिताभिहितोज्ज्वला Vr. 3. 59] चलनेत्रिका, उज्ज्वला.

ननमय (8-4) [पुटो नौ म्यौ वसुसमुद्राः P. 6. 32] पुट.

ननमर [ललितमभिहितं नौ म्रौ नामतः Chm. 2. 87] तत, ललित.

ननरय (5-7) [भवति ननरयैस्तु कामदत्ता Jk. 2. 141] कामदत्ता.

ननरर (7-5) [ननररघटिता तु मन्दाकिनी Chm. 2. 75] गौरी, चञ्चलाक्षी, प्रमुदितवदना, मन्दाकिनी.

ननरर (7-5) [स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा Vr. 3. 64. 9] प्रभा.

नभजय (5-9) [नभजयैश्च मुखरं कलहंसा Jk. 2. 132] कलहंसा, द्रुतपद, मुखर.

नभजर [भुवि भवेन्नभजरैः प्रियंवदा Chm. 2. 82] प्रियंवदा, मत्तकोकिल.

नभनय [द्रुतपदं भवति नभनयाश्चेत् Chm. 2. 88] द्रुतपद.

नभभर [द्रुतविलम्बितमाह नभौ भरौ Vr. 3. 48] द्रुतविलंबित, सुन्दरी, हरिणप्लुता, उज्ज्वला.

नयनय (6-6) [नयसहितौ न्यौ कुसुमविचित्रा (भिन्नैः रसैः) Vr. 3. 51] कुसुमविचित्रा, गजललित.

नयरय (6-6) [कुमुदनिभां भवति नयरयैः Bh. 16. 40] कुमुदनिभा.

नरनर (6-6) [मता नरौ नरौ भिन्ना वत्रकोणैर्गुहाननैः P. 6. 27. 9] मता, बहुमता.

नररर [नो रिर्मेघावली H. 2. 188] मेघावली, वसन्ता.

भतनस (5-7) [ललना भ्तौ न्साविन्द्रियर्षयः P. 8. 6] रति, ललना.

भभभभ (3-3-3-3) [मोटकनाम समस्तभमीरय (त्रिभिर्यतिचतुष्टयम्) Chm. 2. 93] भामिनी, मोटक, मोदक.

भभमस (4-8) [जलमाला भभमसाः सागरैर्वसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 17. 13] जलमाला.

भमसम [कान्तोत्पीडा भ्मौ स्मौ P. 6. 40] कान्तोत्पीडा.

भमसस (5-7) [पञ्चमुनी भ्मौ सात्सयुता ललना Vr. 3. 64. 12] ललना, ललिता.

मभरय (4-8) [माद्भ्रौ यः खं पुरधाम्नि पुण्डरीकम् Jk. 2. 136] पुण्डरीक.

मभसम (4-8) [अब्ध्यङ्गैर्जलधरमाला म्भौ स्मौ Vr. 3. 61] जलधरमाला.

मममम [सर्वे मा यस्मिन् सोऽयं विद्याधरः स्यात् Chm. 2. 89] कल्याण, काञ्चन, विद्याधर.

मममस [मममसैः विकान्ता Bh. 32. 12] विकान्ता.

ममयय (5-7) [वैश्वदेवी मो याविन्द्रियर्षयः P. 6-41] चन्द्रकान्ता, चन्द्रलेखा, वैश्वदेवी.

यययय [भुजङ्गप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः Chm. 2. 69] अप्रमेया, भुजङ्गप्रयात.

रजरज [रजौ रजौ समानम् Rm. 5. 1] समान.

रनभस [चन्द्रवर्त्म भवतीह रनभसैः Jk. 2. 131] चन्द्रवर्त्म, वितान.

रभजर [दुग्धवृत्तं रभजरैरुदीरितम् P. 6. 27. 5] दुग्ध.

रयनय [र्यन्याः कुमुदिनी H. 2. 185] कुमुदिनी.

रररर [रैश्चतुर्भिर्मता वाग्विदैः स्रग्विणी Jk. 2. 120] पद्मिनी, लक्ष्मीधर, स्रग्विणी.

सजसस [प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता Chm. 2. 73] प्रमिताक्षरा.

सयसय [शिबिका सयौ स्यौ च महेन्द्रवज्रा Jk. 2. 137] केकिरव, शिबिका, महेन्द्रवज्रा.

सससस [इह तोटकमाह चतुःसचितम् Jk. 2. 121] छित्तक, तोटक, नन्दिनी, भ्रमरावलि.

13 अतिजगती (46)

जतसजग (5-8) [जतौ सजौ गो भवति मञ्जुहासिनी Chm 2. 107] मञ्जुभाषिणी, मञ्जुवादिनी—हासिनी, मन्दभाषिणी, सन्धिवर्षिणी.

जभसजग (4-9) [जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिराब्धिविश्रमा Jk. 2. 163] कलावती, प्रभावती, रुचिरा, अतिरुचिरा, सदागति.

जसतसग [उपस्थितमिदं ज्सौ त्सौ सगुरुकौ चेत् P. 7. 1. 12 or Vr. 3. 70. 2] उपस्थित.

तभजजग [त्भौ जौ गोऽभ्रकम् H. 2. 215] अभ्रक.

तभरजग (4-9) [वेदैर्ग्रहैस्तभरा जगौ प्रभावती Vr. 3. 70. 3] प्रभावती.

तभसजग (4-9) [लक्ष्मीर्भवेत्तभसजगैर्यतिः श्रुतौ Jk. 2. 154] प्रभावती, रुचि, लक्ष्मी.

नजजरग [भवति मृगेन्द्रमुखं नजौ जरौ गः P. 7. 1. 9] मृगेन्द्रमुख, सुवक्त्रा, अचल.

नजततग (7-6) [कुटिल (कुटज) गतिर्नजौ सप्तभिस्तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 70. 6] कुटिल (कुटज) गति.

नजनसग [नजनसगैरपि मदकलिता स्यात् Jk. 2. 115] मदकलिता.

नजमतग (7-6) [कुटजगतिर्नजौ सप्तर्तुर्म्तौ गुरुः Chm. 2.108] कुटजगति.

नजसजग [नजसजगैर्भवति मञ्जुभाषिणी Jk. 2. 156] मञ्जुभाषिणी.

नततग [अतिजगत्यां नतौ तौ गुरुः कौमुदी Jk. 2. 149] कौमुदी, उर्वशी.

नततरग (7-6) [उर्वशी नरुततरगा राज्याङ्गैर्ऋतुभिर्यतिः Mm. 1. 19] उर्वशी.

ननततग (7-6) [कुटिलगतिर्नौतौग् स्वरर्तवः P. 8. 8] कुटिलगति, क्षमा, चन्द्रिका, विद्युत्.

ननतरग (4-9) [नौ त्रौ गः क्षमा H. 2. 200] क्षमा.

ननतसग [नौ त्सौ गो गौरी H. 2. 213] गौरी.

ननननग [नीगौ त्वरितगतिः H. 2. 219] चपला, त्वरितगति, लघुगति.

ननसग [गौरी नौ न्सौ ग् P. 7. 4] गौरी.

ननमरग (7-6) [नौ म्रौ गः क्ष्मा H. 2. 203] क्ष्मा.

ननरयग [नौ र्यौ गश्चन्द्रिका H. 2. 205] चन्द्रिका.

ननसरग [भवति भुवि ननसरैर्गेन गौरी Vr. 3. 70. 8] गौरी.

ननससग [नयुगलसयुगलगैरिति चण्डी Chm. 2. 98] कमललोचना, कमलाक्षी, चण्डी.

नसजजग [न्सौ जौ गो लयः H. 2. 208] लय.

नसततग [न्सौ तौ गो विद्युन्मालिका H. 2. 209] विद्युन्मालिका.

नसततग (6-7) [ऋतुमुनियतिर्विद्युन्नसौ तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 70. 9] विद्युत्.

नसररग (6-7) [नसरयुगगैश्चन्द्रलेखर्तुलोकैः Vr. 3. 70. 10] चन्द्रलेखा.

भनजजल [भनजा जलौ पङ्क्तावली Pp. 2. 148.] पङ्क्तावली.

भभभभग [गन्तभकारचतुष्कयुताङ्गरुचिः Jk. 2. 161] अङ्गरुचि.

मतयसग (4-9) [मत्तमयूरं म्तौ य्सौ ग् समुद्रनवकौ P. 7. 3] मत्तमयूर.

मतसरग (5-8) [म्तौ स्रौ गः कौड्डम्भो बैः H. 2. 216] कौड्डम्भ.

मनजरग (3-10) [म्नौ ज्रौ गः पुरविरतिः प्रहर्षिणी स्यात् Jk. 2. 150] प्रहर्षिणी, मयूरपिच्छ.

मभभग (4-9) [मोहप्रलापः श्रुतिभिर्विरहैर्मिनो मभत्रिगाः Mm. 1. 60. 2] मोहप्रलाप.

ममजजग (4-9) [मौ जौ गः श्रेयोमाला H. 2. 201] श्रेयोमाला.

ममतनग [ममता नगौ विद्युन्माला Bh. 32. 164] विद्युन्माला.

यमररग (6-7) [यमौ रौ विख्याता चञ्चरीकावली गः Vr. 3. 70. 11] चञ्चरीकावली, चन्द्रिका, चन्द्रिणी, मञ्जरीकावली.

ययययग [इदं कन्दुकं यत्र येभ्यश्चतुर्भ्यो गः P. 7. 1. 2] कन्दुक.

ययययल [यचतुष्कात् लः कन्दः Pp. 2. 145] कन्द.

सजसजग (5-8) [सजसा जगाविति जयाऽथ नन्दिनी Jk. 2. 159] कनकप्रभा, जया, नन्दिनी, प्रबोधिता, मञ्जुभाषिणी, मनोवती, विलम्बिता, सुनन्दिनी, सुमङ्गली.

सजसमग [सुनन्दिनी सजसा मगौ ग० पु० 1. 209. 21] सुनन्दिनी.

सजससग [कुटजं वदन्ति कवयः सजसस्गैः Jk. 2. 152] कलहंस, कुटज, नन्दिनी, नवनन्दिनी, भ्रमरी, सिंहनाद, सुमङ्गलिका.

सनसतग [सनसा तगौ बुद्बुदकम् Bh. 32. 310] बुद्बुदक.

सभनसग (4-9) [चतुर्भिर्नवभिश्छिन्ना रतिः सभनसा गुरुः Mm. 17. 26] रति.

सयसजग [मणिकुण्डलं स्यौ सजगान्वितौ यदा Jk. 2. 158] मणिकुण्डल, सुदन्त.

ससससग [इह तारकमाह चतुःसचितं गम् Pp. 2. 143] [or यदि तोटकवृत्तपदे गुरुरेको भवतीह तदा किल तारकवृत्तम्; वाणीभूषण 2. 151] तारक.

14 शक्वरी (44)

जभनयगग (4-10) [युगादिभिः कुटिलमिति मतं ज्भौ न्यौ गौ Vr. 3. 77. 1] कुटिल.

जसरनगग (7-7) [ज्सौ नौं गौ राजरमणीयम् H. 2. 229] राजरमणीय.

तभजजगग (8-6) [प्राहुर्वसन्ततिलकां तभजा जगौ गः Jk. 2. 169] इन्दुमुखी, उद्धर्षिणी, कर्णोत्पला, मधुमाधवी, शोभावती, वसन्ततिलका, सिंहोद्धता, सिंहोन्नता.

तयसभगग (6-8) [कलहंसी तयसभाः गौ यती रससिद्धिभिः Mm. 18. 2] कलहंसी.

नजभजगग (8-6) [नजभजगैर्गुरुश्च वसुपद् कुमारी Vr. 3. 77. 3] कुमारी.

नजभजलग [नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा Chm. 2. 124] धृति, प्रमदा, मणिकण्टक.

ननतजगग (7-7) [ननतजगुरुगैः सप्तयतिर्नदी स्यात् Vr. 3. 77. 2] नदी.

ननततगग (7-7) [स्वरभिदि यदि नौ तौ च नान्दीमुखी गौ Chm. 2. 117] नान्दीमुखी, वसन्त.

नननगग (8-6) [त्रिननगगिति वसुयति सुपवित्रम् Vr. 3. 77. 5] उपचित्र, सुपवित्र.

ननभनलग (7-7) [ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिता Vr. 3. 73] प्रहरणकलिका—ता.

ननमयलग (7-7) [नौ म्यौ लगौ करिमकरभुजा H. 2. 223] करिमकरभुजा.

ननरसलग (7-7) [ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता Vr. 3. 72] अपराजिता.

ननसगग [ननसाः सगगा विभ्रमा Bh. 32. 168] विभ्रमा.

नभनतगग [न्भन्ता गौ शरभललितम् H. 2. 239] शरभललित.

नभनतगग (4-6-4) [तत् (न्भन्ता गौ) शरभा चचैः (चतुर्भिः- षड्भिः) H. 2. 240] शरभा.

नमरसलग (7-7) [नम्रसल्गाः सिंहः H. 2. 228] सिंह.

नरनरलग [नरनरैर्लगौ च रचितं सुकेसरम् Vr. 3. 77. 6] सुकेसर.

भजसनगग [इन्दुवदना भजसनैः सगुरुयुग्मैः Chm. 2. 118] इन्दुवदना, कान्ता, महिता, वनमयूर, वरसुन्दरी, विलासिनी, स्खलित.

भजसनलग [भजसनात् ल्गौ चेदिन्दुवदना H. 2. 238] इन्दुवदना.

भनननलग [चक्रपदमिह भनननलगुरुभिः P. 7. 5. 17] चक्रपद.

भमरसलग [दर्दुरकं भगणद्वयेन रसौ लगौ Jk. 2. 178] दर्दुरक.

भसततगग [भाद्भवति हि लक्ष्मीः सात् ततौ गौ च रुद्रा Jk. 2. 168] रुद्रा, लक्ष्मी.

मतनमगग [मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासन्तीयम् Chm. 2. 115] वासन्ती.

मतनसगग (5-9) [असम्बाधा म्तौ न्सौ गाविन्द्रियनवकौ P. 7. 5] असम्बाधा.

मतयनलग [मतयना लगौ वदन्ति भूतलतन्वीम् Bh. 32. 166] भूतलतन्वी, कुसुमवती.

मतयसगग (4-10) [वेदैर्दिग्भिर्मात्तियसा गोवृष उक्तो गौ; अ० वृ० र०] गोवृष.

मभनमगग (4-10) [मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरामा म्भौ न्मौ गौ P. 7. 5. 2] मध्यक्षामा, हंसश्येनी.

मभनयगग (4-6-4) [मो भो न्यौ गौ यदि कुटिलकमुक्तं वृत्तम्; अ० वृ० र०; वेदरससमुद्राः P. 8. 10] कुटिला, कुटिल, कुटिलक.

मभनयगग (4-10) [हंसश्यामा मभनयगगभाक् खं चाब्धौ Jk. 2. 167] हंसश्यामा, हंसश्येनी, मध्यक्षामा.

मभनयलग [म्भौ न्यौ लगौ चेदिह भवति च चन्द्रौरसः P. 7. 5. 14] चन्द्रौरस.

मरततगग (7-7) शक्वर्यां म्रौ च तौ गौ चन्द्रशालाऽद्रियलाम् Jk. 2. 166] चन्द्रशाला, लक्ष्मी.

मरमयलग (7-7) [म्रम्यल्गा ज्योत्स्ना छैः (सप्तभिर्यतिः) H. 2. 227] ज्योत्स्ना.

मररसलग (7-7) [मो रौ सो ल्गौ जया H. 2. 226] जया.

मसतनगग [लक्ष्मीरन्तविरामा म्सौ तनगुरुयुग्मम् P. 7. 5. 10] लक्ष्मी.

मसतभगग [लक्ष्मीरन्तविरामा म्सौ तभौ गुरुयुग्मम् Vr. 3. 77. 9] लक्ष्मी.

मसमभगग (7-7) [द्विसप्ताच्छिदलोला म्सौ म्भौ गौ चरणे चेत् P. 7. 5. 8] अलोला, लोला.

रनभभगग [शोभते वनलता रनभा भगुरू गः Jk. 2. 180] लता, वनलता, वलना.

सजनरलग (5-9) [सजनर्लगाः शरविरतिः सुदर्शना Jk. 2. 174] सुदर्शना.

सजसयलग (5-9) [सजसा यलौ गिति शरप्रहैर्मञ्जरी P. 7. 5. 12] मञ्जरी, वसुधा, पथ्या, प्रथिता.

सजसयलग (10-4) [पथ्या सजसयलैः स्यात् ककुब्भिः श्रुतिभिर्यतिः Mm. 18. 3.] पथ्या.

सभनयगग (4-10) युगदिग्भिः कुटिलमिति मतं स्भौ न्यौ गौ Vr. 3. 77. 12] कुटिल.

सभसजगग (4-10) [सभसा ज्गौ गिति गतिविश्रमा सुनन्दा Jk. 2. 181] सुनन्दा.

15 अतिशक्वरी (34)

जसनभय [मयूरललितं भवति जात्सनभयाश्चेत् Jk. 2. 194] मयूरललित.

तजससय [त्जसस्याः शिशुः H. 2. 259] शिशु.

तभजजर [छन्दो भवेत्तभजजै रयुतैर्मृदङ्गकम् Vr. 3. 84. 1] मृदङ्ग.

नजजभर [नजजभरैररविन्दकं कलभाषिणी Jk. 2. 192] अरविन्दक, कलभाषिणी.

नजभजर [भवति नजौ भजौ रसहितौ प्रभद्रकम् P. 7. 11. 8] प्रभद्रक, सुकेसर, सुखेलक.

ननतभर (8-7) [ननतभरकृताष्टस्वरैरुपमालिनी P. 7. 11. 9] उपमालिनी.

नननस (7-8) [चन्द्रावर्ता नौ नौ स् (सप्तभिर्यतिः) P. 7. 11] चन्द्रवर्त्म, चन्द्रावर्ता, शशिकला.

नननस (6-9) [नौ नौ स् मालर्तुनवकौ चेत् P. 7. 12] माला, शरभ, स्रक्.

नननस (8-7) [वसुमुनियतिरिति मणिगुणनिकरः Chm. 2. 133] मणिगुणनिकर.

नननस (4-1-4-6) [इयमपि गतिगतियतिरिह रुचिरा Jk. 2. 187] रुचिरा.

ननभभर [नादूनभभ्रा गौः H. 2. 257] गौ.

ननमयय (8-7) [लसति वसुविरामा मालिनी नौ मयौ यः Jk. 2. 183] मालिनी, नान्दीमुखी.

ननमरर (8-7) [नौ मो रौ चन्द्रोद्योतः H. 2. 247] चन्द्रोद्योत.

ननरयय [नौ रो यौ भोगिनी H. 2. 258] भोगिनी.

नसनरर [विपिनतिलकं नसनरेफयुग्मैर्भवेत् Chm. 2. 136] विपिनतिलक.

भजसनर [शंस निशिपालकमिदं भजसनाश्च रः Chm. 2. 147] निशिपालक.

भभमसस [भभमाः ससौ संगतकम् Vjs. 4. 64] संगतक.

भमसभस [भमसा भसौ भूतलतन्वी Bh. 37. 170] भूतलतन्वी.

भयससय [भ्यसस्याः केतनम् H. 2. 260] केतन.

मममम (4-4-4-3) [मा बाणाः स्युर्यस्यां सा कामक्रीडासंज्ञा ज्ञेया Vr. 3. 84. 4] कामक्रीडा, ज्योतिस्, मित्र, लीलाखेल, सारङ्गी.

मममयय (8-7) [चित्रानामच्छन्दश्चित्रं चेत् त्रयो मा यकारौ P. 7. 11. 2] चञ्चला, चित्रा, मण्डूकी.

मरमयय (7-8) [म्रौ म्यौ यान्तौ भवेतां सप्ताष्टभिश्चन्द्रलेखा P. 7. 11. 3] चन्द्रलेखा, चन्द्रसेना.

रजरजर (7-8) [राजरौ जरौ यदा महोत्सवो गताागतम् Jk. 2. 190] उत्सव, उत्साह, तूणक, महोत्सव.

रनभभर (5-10) [सुन्दरं त्विह रनौ भभरा मणिभूषणम् Jk. 2. 191] सुन्दर, मणिभूषण.

रनभभर (3-12) [खं पुरे रनभभा रयुना रमणीयकम् Jk. 2. 196] रमणीयक, उत्सर.

ररजजर (7-8) [चामरं रो रजजरा वा द्वीपवसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 18. 10] चामर, तूणक.

ररततम (8-7) [चन्द्रलेखाऽष्टद्दकुच्छेदा ररौ तौ मयुक्तौ चेत् Jk. 2. 195] चन्द्रलेखा.

ररतयय (7-8) [ररता ययौ चन्द्रकान्ता Ckau. 2. 120] चन्द्रकान्ता.

ररमयय (7-8) चन्द्रकान्ताभिधा रौ म्यौ यो विरामः स्वराष्टौ Vr. 3. 84. 6] चन्द्रकान्ता, चन्द्रलेखा

ररमसय (7-8) [चन्द्रकान्ता मता रौ मः स्यौ विरतिः स्वराष्टौ P. 7. 11. 4] चन्द्रकान्ता.

ररररर [चन्द्रलेखाभिधानं भवेत् पञ्चभी रैः स्फुटम् Vr. 3. 84. 7] चन्द्रलेखा.

सजननय (5-10) [सजना नयौ शरदशयतिरियमेला P. 7. 11. 6] अतिरेखा, एला, रेखा.

सजजभर [कथयन्ति मानसहंसनाम सजौ ज्भराः Chm. 2. 145] मानसहंस, मनोहंस.

सजससय [ऋषभाख्यमेतदुदितं सजसाः सयौ चेत् P. 7. 11. 5] ऋषभ, वृषभ.

सससस [सगणैः शिववक्त्रमितैर्गदिता नलिनी P. 7. 11. 12] नलिनी, भ्रमरावलि, श्री.

16 अष्टिः (33)

जरजरजग [जरौ जरौ जगाविदं वदन्ति पञ्चचामरम् Jk. 2. 203] नाराच, पंचचामर, महोत्सव.

तनभतयग [तो नो भतयगकारयुतश्चेदिह बालाख्या Chm. 2. 162] बाला.

तमयरतग (4-4-4-4) [मन्दाकिनी त्मयर्ता गो वेदैर्वेदयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18. 14] मन्दाकिनी.

नजभजतग [गरुडरुतं नजौ भजतगा यदा स्युस्तदा Chm. 2. 156] गरुडरुत.

नजभजरग (7-9) [नजभजरगसंयुक्ता सप्तभिरश्वैश्च वाणिनी छिन्ना Mm. 18. 19] वाणिनी.

नजरभभग [नजरभभेन गेन च स्यान्मणिकल्पलता Chm. 2. 159] इन्दुमुखी, चिन्तामणि, मणिकल्पलता.

ननजसग (5-11) [कमलदलमिषुविरति नौ नजसगाश्चेत् Jk. 2. 201] कमलदल, ललितपद.

नननननग [नुगौ चलधृतिः H. 2. 268 (नु=नपञ्चकम्)] चलधृति.

नननननल [द्विगुणितवसुलघुभिरचलधृतिरिह Chm. 2. 155] अचलधृति, गील्यार्या.

नभजजजग (4-12) गतियतिर्नभजजा ज्गिति मञ्जलमञ्जना Jk. 2. 200] मञ्जलमञ्जना.

नमजसनग (4-4-4-4) [न्मौ जस्नगाः सुललिता युगैर्युगयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18-16] सुललिता.

नयनयसग (12-4) [नयनयसाद्गः खरखरखं चेद् भुवि कान्तम् Jk. 2. 206] कान्त.

भभभभभग [पञ्चभकारयुताऽश्वगतिर्यदि चान्त्यगुरुः Chm. 2.15.8] अश्वगति, अश्वाकान्ता, खगति, नील, पद्ममुखी, संगत, सोपानक.

भभभभसग [अष्टिभवा भचतुष्कसगैः स्मरशरमाला Jk. 2. 198] शरमाला, स्मरशरमाला.

भरननग (7-9) [ऋत्रिनगैर्मुनेः खमृषभगजविलसितम् Jk. 2. 202] ऋषभगजविलसित, गजवरविलसित, गजतुरगविलसित, मत्तगजविलसित.

भरनभभग (5-6-5) [भाति हि भामिनी भरनभद्वयगैर्भुवने Jk. 2. 208] भामिनी, शैलशिखा.

भरनरनग (10-6) [संकथिता भरौ नरनगाश्च धीरललिता Chm. 2. 157] धीरललिता, प्रमुदिता, महिषी, ललिता.

भरयननग (10-6) [भो रयना नगौ च यस्यां वरयुवतिरियम् Chm. 2. 161] वरयुवति.

भसमतनग (8-8) [भात्समतनगैरष्टच्छेदे स्यादिह चकिता Chm. 2. 150] चकिता.

मतससतग (4-5-7) [म्तौ स्तौ त्गौ कोमललता घचैः (घ=चतुर् ; च = पञ्च) H. 2. 285] कोमललता.

ममसतरग [म्नस्तर्गाः सुरतललिता H. 2. 280] सुरतललिता.

मभनमनग (4-6-6) म्भौ नो म्नौ गो मदनललिता वेदैः षड्तुभिः Chm. 2. 152] मदनललिता.

मममममग [यस्मिन् सर्वे गा राजन्ते ब्रह्माद्यं तद् रूपं नाम Chm. 2. 160 or मुगौ कामुकी H. 2. 266] कामुकी, ब्रह्मरूप.

यमनसरग (6-10) [जयानन्दं यान्म्नौ सुललितमृतुच्छित्सरौ गः Jk. 2. 205] जयानन्द, सुललित, प्रवरललित.

रजरजरग [चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं समानिकापदद्वयं तु Chm. 2. 148] चित्र.

रजरजरल [रजौ रजौ रलौ चञ्चला Pp. 2. 172] चञ्चला, चित्रशोभा.

रननननग [नींगा ललना H. 2. 283 (नी-नचतुष्कम्)] ललना.

सजससजग [सजसाः सजौ ग उद्गता Bh. 32. 313] उद्गता.

सतयसभग (4-4-4-4) प्रमदा सत्यसभगा वर्णैर्वर्णयतिर्भवेत् Mm. 18-15] प्रमदा.

सभमसभग [सभमाः सभगाः स्खलितविक्रमा Bh. 16. 32] स्खलितविक्रमा.

ससननमग [सौ नौ मो गो वेल्लिता H. 2. 284] वेल्लिता.

ससससलग [सुगौ कामुकी H. 2. 267 (सु-सपञ्चकं)] कामुकी, सोमक.

17 अत्यष्टिः (21)

जसजसयलग (8-9) जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः Vr. 3. 88] पृथ्वी, विलम्बितगतिः.

नजजयनलग [नजजयना लगौ रुचिरमुखी Bh. 32. 175] रुचिरमुखी.

नजभजजगग (7-10) नजभजजेषु गौ यदि वदन्ति च वाणिनीं ताम् Vr. 3. 93. 3] नर्कुटक, वाणिनी.

नजभजजलग (7-10) [हयदशभिर्नजौ भजजला सगु नर्कुटकम् P. 7. 16. 6] अवितथ, कुटक, नर्कुटक, नर्दटक.

नजभजजलग (7-6-4) [मुनिगुहकार्णवैः कृतयति वद कोकिलकम्। नर्कुटकमेव यतिभेदात् कोकिलकम् P. 7. 15. 7] कोकिलक.

नजभजभलग (12-5) [समदविलासिनी नजभजैर्भलगैरिनशरैः Vr. 3. 93. 1] विलासिनी, समदविलासिनी.

ननननननगग (5-12) [शरविरतिरिषुनगणगगिनि वसुधारा Jk. 2. 216] वसुधारा.

ननभसरलग (7-6-4) [कथितं च घनमयूरं ननभसरलगं स्वरै रसैश्छिन्नम् Mm. 18. 25] घनमयूर.

ननमरसलग (6-4-7) [रसयुगहययुङ् नौ म्रौ सो लगौ हि यदा हरिः P. 7. 16. 4] हरि.

नसजसयलग [नसजाः सयला गो मालाधरः Pp. 2.178] मालाधर.

नसमततगग (6-4-7) [नः स्मौ तौ गौ पद्मम् H. 2. 294] पद्म.

नसममयलग (6-4-7) [नसम्म्यल्गा रोहिणी H. 2. 295] रोहिणी.

नसमरसलग (6-4-7) [नसमरसला गः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता Chm. 2. 167] हरिणी, वृषभचरित, वृषभललित.

भरनभनलग (10-7) [दिग्यति वंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः Jk. 2. 213] वंशदल, वंशपत्रपतित, वंशपत्र, ललित.

मभनततगग (4-6-7) [मन्दाक्रान्ता गतिऋतुयतिर्माद्भनौ तौ च गौ चेत् Jk. 2. 210] मन्दाक्रान्ता, श्रीधरा.

मभनमयलग (4-6-7) [वेदर्तश्वैर्मभनमयला गश्चेत्तदा हारिणी Chm. 2. 170] हारिणी.

मभनरसलग (4-6-7) [भाराक्रान्ता मभनरसला गुरुः श्रुतिषड्हयैः Chm. 2. 171] भाराक्रान्ता.

यतनसभलग [कलातन्त्रं यस्तनसभलघुभिर्गेन सहितम् P. 7. 17. 8] कलातन्त्र.

यभनरसलग (4-6-7) [भवेत् कान्ता युगरसहयैर्यभौ नरसा लगौ P. 7. 17. 5] कान्ता, भाराक्रान्ता.

यमनसभलग (6-11) [रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभला गः शिखरिणी Chm. 2. 163] शिखरिणी.

ससजभजगग (10-7) [ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा P. 7. 17. 1] अतिशायिनी, चित्रलेखा.

18 धृति (37)

नजभजरर (11-7) [नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नन्दनम् Chm. 2. 177] नन्दन.

ननमतभर (7-4-7) [नौ म्तौ भ्रौ ललितम् H. 2. 308] ललित.

ननममयय (7-4-7) [नौ मौ यौ चन्द्रमाला H. 2. 307] चन्द्रमाला.

ननरभरर (10-8) [भवति नयुगलं रभौ रौ दशाभिर्गिरीन्द्रैर्लता Vr. 3-94. 1] लता.

ननरभरस (10-8) [भवति नयुगलं रभौ सौं दशभिर्गजेन्द्रलता Chm. 2. 190] गजेन्द्रलता.

ननरररर (10-8) [इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते (दशवसुभिर्यतिः) Chm. 2. 178] नाराच, महामालिका, लाल्सी, निशा, वरदा, लालसा, सिंहविक्रीडित.

ननरररर (13-5) [त्र्यधिकदशयतिर्ननौ रौ भवेतां ररौ तारका Vr. 3. 94. 4] तारका, निशा, प्रिया.

ननससतय (4-9-5) [गतिनिधियतिरिति नौ यदि सौ त्यौ पङ्कजमुक्ता Jk. 2. 253] पङ्कजमुक्ता, पङ्कजवक्त्रा.

नसमतभर (6-4-8) [न्सौ म्तौ भ्रौ हरिणीपदं चयैः (षट्चतुर्भिः) यतिः H. 2. 318] हरिणीपद.

नसममयय (6-5-7) [न्सौ मौ यावनङ्गलेखा चवैः (षट्पञ्चभिः) यतिः H. 2. 312] अनङ्गलेखा.

भभभभनय (6-4-8) [भीन्या भङ्गिः (भी=चतुर्भकाराः) H. 2. 319] भङ्गि, विच्छित्ति.

भभभभभस [पञ्चभकारकृताश्वगतिर्यदि चान्तसरचिता Vr. 3. 94. 5] अश्वगति.

भभभभभस (11-7) [धूर्जटिविश्रमणं मणिमाला भाद्धौ भभसयुतौ Jk. 2. 222] मणिमाला.

भरननस (9-9) [भादूरनना नसौ भ्रमरपदकमिदमभिहितम् Vr. 3. 94. 6] भ्रमरपदक.

भसनजनर (6-5-7) [हीरकमुदितं भसनजनैरिह रगणोऽन्ततः Chm. 2. 195] हीरक.

मतनजभर (5-7-6) [म्तन्जभ्राः कुरङ्गिका च्छैः (पंचसप्तभिः) H. 2. 311] कुरङ्गिका.

मतनयय (5-6-7) [कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ न्यौ याविन्द्रियर्तुस्वराः P. 7. 21] कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता, चन्द्रलेखा, चित्रलखा.

मतनयय (4-7-7) [मत्ना यिः घच्छैः (चतुर्भिःसप्तभिः) चित्रलेखा H. 2. 303] चित्रलेखा.

मननततम (4-7-7) [वर्णाश्वैर्मननततमकैः कीर्तिता चित्रलेखेयम् Chm. 2. 184] चित्रलेखा.

मभनजभर (4-7-7) म्भौ न्जौ भ्रौ चेच्चलमिदमुदितं युगैर्मुनिभिः स्वरैः Chm. 2. 188] चल.

मभनयय (4-7-7) [वेदाङ्गान्तैर्मभनययुगैः स्यादियं चन्द्रलेखा Chm. 2. 194] चन्द्रलेखा.

मभनयरर (4-7-7) [अर्थाश्वाश्वैर्मभनयरयुगैर्वृत्तं मतं केसरम् Chm. 2. 187] केसर, केशर.

ममभमयय (5-6-7) [तद् भूतर्त्वश्वैर्मौ भ्मौ विरतिश्चेत्सिंहविस्फूर्जितं यौ Chm. 2. 191] सिंहविस्फूर्जित.

ममभमसम (9-9) [ममभा मसमा मञ्जीरा Pp. 2. 180] मञ्जीरा.

मरभनतस (7-11) [म्रौ भ्नौ त्सौ स्वररुद्रैर्यतिरिति महासेनमुदितम् P. 7. 21. 17] महासेन.

मरभयरर (11-7) [ध्रूयां म्रभ्या रौ काञ्ची टैः (एकादशभिः) यतिः H. 2. 300] काञ्ची, वाचालकाञ्ची.

मसजजभर (8-5-5) [मात्सो जौ भरसंयुतौ करिबाणखैर्हरिणप्लुता Chm. 2. 181] हरिणप्लुता, हरनर्तक.

मसजसतस (12-6) [मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् Chm. 2. 180] शार्दूलललित.

मसजसरम (12-6) [शार्दूलं वद मासषट्कयति मः सौ जसौ रो मश्चेत् Chm. 2. 186] शार्दूल.

मससररर (3-6-8-1) [विलासो मः ससौ राश्च गुणषड्वसुभिर्यतिः Mm. 19. 5] विलास.

यमनसतस (6-6-6) [सुधा तर्कैस्तर्कैर्भवति ऋतुभिर्यो मो नसतसाः Chm. 2. 183] क्रीडा, मुक्तामाला, सुधा.

यययययय [इदं क्रीडाचक्रं यमाभ्यां समस्तैर्यकारैः समेतम् Chm. 2. 193] क्रीडाचक्र.

रसजजभर (8-5-5) [सौं जजौ भरसंयुतौ करिबाणखैर्हरनर्तनम् Chm. 2. 192] उज्ज्वल, चर्चरी, मालिकोत्तरमालिका, विबुधप्रिया, हरनर्तन.

रसजयभर (6-5-7) [सौं जयौ भरसंयुतावृतुबाणाश्वैर्वरकृत्तनम् Vr. 3. 94. 15] वरकृत्तन.

सजसजतर [स्जौ स्जौ त्रौ बुद्बुदम् H. 2. 320] बुद्बुद.

सतनययय (5-6-7) [सतना यौ यः शररसयतिर्भाति मन्दारमाला Jk. 2. 221] मन्दारमाला.

सनजनभस (3-5-5-5) [सुरभिः पुरशरयोर्यतिरिति सान्नजनभसाः Jk. 2. 225] सुरभि, शुभ.

19 अतिधृतिः (26)

जनभसनजग (5-5-5-4) [शरत्रयैर्युगैश्छिन्ना जन्भस्नजगा वहथिनी Mm. 19. 7] वहथिनी.

जसजसजसग (6-6-7) [जसौ त्रिरसुकौ गुरुश्च रसयोर्यतिश्च रतिलीला Jk. 2. 230] रतिलीला.

जसजसतभग (8-4-7) [गजाब्धितुरगैर्जसौ जसतभा गश्चेत् समुद्रतता Vr. 3. 96. 1] समुद्रतता.

नजभयभजग (7-12) [नजभयभा जगौ च रचना मुन्यर्कयतिरत्र सा Vr. 3. 96. 3] रचना.

नजभयसजग (11-8) नजभयसा जगौ च रचना शूलिकुक्षिभिरत्र सा Vr. 3. 96. 2] रचना.

नननजननल [ननना जनना लश्चन्द्रमाला Pp. 2. 190] चन्द्रमाला.

नननतनग [नचतुष्कात् तनगाः कनकलता Bh. 32. 177] कनकलता.

ननननननग [नषट्कगा धवला Pp. 2. 244] धवला.

ननरजरजग [नयुगलगलघू निरन्तरौ यदा स पञ्चचामरः Chm. 2. 201] पञ्चचामर.

ननजरजरल [नयुगलल्युर्गुर्निरन्तरं यदा स पञ्चचामरः P. 7.22.6] पञ्चचामर.

नभरसजजग (9-10) [नवभिर्दशभिश्छिन्नं सरलं न्भसजा जगौ Mm. 19. 8] तरल, सरल.

मतनसततग (5-7-7) [वृत्तं बिम्बाख्यं शरमुनितुरगैर्म्तौ न्सौ ततौ चेद् गुरुः Chm. 2. 202] चन्द्रबिम्ब, बिम्ब, वञ्चित, विंचित.

मतनसररग (5-7-7) [भूताश्वाश्वान्तं मतनसररगैः कीर्तितं पुष्पदाम Vr 3. 96. 6] पुष्पदाम, फुल्लदाम.

मरभनयनग (7-7-5) [म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत्स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् Chm. 2. 199] सुरसा.

मरभससजग (7-12) [म्रौ भः सौ ज्गौ माधवीलता छैः (छ=7) H. 2. 332] माधवीलता.

मसजसततग (12-7) [सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् Chm. 2. 198] शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

मसजसनजग (12-7) [म्सौ ज्सौ न्जौ गो वायुवेगा H. 2. 322] वायुवेगा.

यभनयजजग (12-7) [इनाश्वैः स्याद् यभनयजजगाः कीर्तिता मणिमञ्जरी Chm. 2. 204] मणिमञ्जरी.

यमननरग (6-7-6) [य्मौ नौ रौ गो मुग्धकं चछैः (च = षट्; छ = सप्त) H. 2. 329] मुग्धक.

यमनसजजग (6-6-7) [रसैः षड्भिर्लोकैः यमनसजजा गुरुर्मकरन्दिका Chm. 2. 203] मकरन्दिका.

यमनसततग (5-7-7) [य्मौ न्सौ तौ गश्छाया H. 2. 325] छाया.

यमनसभतग (6-6-7) [इयं छाया ख्याता ऋतुरसहयैर्यो मनसा भ्तौ गुरुः Vr. 3. 96. 9] छाया.

यमनसररग (6-6-7) [रसर्तवश्वैः य्मौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् Chm. 2. 196] मेघविस्फूर्जिता, चन्द्रकान्ता, रम्भा, विस्मिता, सुवृत्ता.

रभजततग (10-9) [भौ जतौ तौ सगुरुकौ यदा दिग्ग्रहच्छेदभाग्वल्की Vr. 3. 96. 10] वल्की.

रसतजजग (10-9) [दिग्विरामि रसौ सतजा ज्गौ शार्ङ्गि भवेच्च गतागतम् Jk. 2. 229] शार्ङ्गि, ऊर्जित.

सतयभमग (10-9) [दशबाणाश्वैर्यतिधारी स्तौ यभमा मो गः शम्भुः Pp. 2. 194] शम्भु.

सससससग [सुगौ तरुणीवदनेन्दुः (सु=सषट्कम्) H. 2. 333] तरुणीवदनेन्दु.

20 कृतिः (17)

तभजभजभलग [त्भौ ज्भौ ज्भौ ल्गौ शशाङ्करुचितम् H. 2. 344] शशाङ्करुचित.

नजनभसनलग [मदकलनी नजनभसा नलगाः Mm. 19. 10] मदकलनी.

नननननललग [कनकलता सा कथिता षड्नैर्युक्ता तथा लगाभ्यांच Mm. 19. 11] कनकलता.

नभभमससलग (11-9) [नभभमाः ससला गिति मुद्रा रुद्रयतिः क्वचिदुज्ज्वलम् Jk. 2. 236] मुद्रा, उज्ज्वल.

भनयननरलग (3-6-11) [भ्नौ य्नौ न्रौ ल्गौ दीपिकाशिखा गचैः H. 2. 343] दीपिकाशिखा.

भभभभरसलग [भत्रितयाद्रसाल्गुरु यदि भासते भुवि भासुरम् Jk. 2. 235] नन्दक, भासुर.

भरनभभरलग (9-11) [भ्रन्भभ्रल्गा ग्रहै रुद्रैर्विच्छिन्नोत्पलमालिका Mm. 19. 12] उत्पलमालिका, कामलता.

मनसनमयलग (5-8-7) [म्नौ स्नौ म्यौ ल्गौ सद्रत्नमाला इजैः (पञ्चाष्टाभिर्यतिः) H. 2. 340] सद्रत्नमाला.

मरभनततगग (7-6-7) [म्रौ भ्नौ तौ गौ चित्रमाला छचैः H. 2. 339] चित्रमाला, सुप्रभा, सुवंशा.

मरभनयभलग (7-7-6) [ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता भ्लौ गः सुवदना Chm. 2. 206 ; Vr. 3. 97] सुवदना.

मरभनससगग (7-6-7) [ख्याता पूर्वैः सुवंशा यदि मरभनाः सद्वयं गो गुरुश्च Chm. 2. 210] सुवंशा.

यमननततगग (6 7-7) [रसैरश्वैर्यमनततगैर्गेन शोभेयमुक्ता Vr. 3. 98. 2] शोभा.

रजरजरजगल [वृत्तमीदृशं तु नामतो रजौ रजौ रजौ गुरुर्लघुश्च Chm. 2. 208] वृत्त, गण्डका.

रजरजरजलग [रजत्रयलगैर्युक्तं मालवं केचिदूचिरे Mm. 19. 14] मालव.

रससससससलग [रात्सपञ्चकमन्तलगं पुटभेदमत्र गतागतम् Jk. 2. 237] पुटभेद.

सजजभरसलग [सजजा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका Chm. 2. 207] गीतिका, गीता, प्रमदानन.

सभरनमयलग (13-7) [सभरा न्म्या लगिति त्रयोदशयतिर्मत्तेभविक्रीडितम् Vr. 3. 98. 4] मत्तेभविक्रीडित.

21 प्रकृतिः (13)

तरभनजभर (7-7-7) [त्रौ भ्नौ ज्भौ रः कथागतिः छेदैः H. 2. 346] कथागति.

नजजजजभर [नगणजकारचतुष्कभरैरपि रञ्जिता वनमञ्जरी Jk. 2. 240] वनमञ्जरी.

नजभजजजर [नजभजजा ज़रौ यदि तदा गदिता सरसी कवीश्वरैः Chm. 2. 213] चित्रलता, चम्पकमालिका, रुचिरा, सरसी, सलिलनिधि, सिद्धि, धृतश्री, सिद्धक.

नजभजजजर (11-10) [नजभजजाजरौ हरहरिद्विरतिः खलु पञ्चकावली Vr. 3. 99. 2.] पञ्चकावली, शशिवदना.

भमभभमभर [मौ भभभाश्च भरौ यदि कीर्तय पुत्रक मत्तविलासिनीम् Vr. 3. 99. 3] मत्तविलासिनी.

भरननजजय [भ्ररौ ननौ जजौ यो नरेन्द्रम् Pp. 2. 202] नरेन्द्र.

भरनरनरर (10-11) [भ्रौ न्रौ न्रौ रो ललितविक्रमो वैः H. 2. 347] ललितविक्रम.

ममतनननस (8-5-8) [मौ तनिसा मत्तक्रीडा जडैः H. 2. 348] मत्तक्रीडा.

मरभनयय (7-7-7) [म्रौ भ्नौ यौ यः प्रकृत्यां स्वरगिरिविरतिः स्रग्धरा नाम वृत्तम् Jk. 2. 238] स्रग्धरा.

रजतननस [जैतनिसाश्चन्दनप्रकृतिः H. 2. 349] चन्दनप्रकृति, श्रेणि.

रनरनरनर [त्री नौं रस्तरङ्गः H. 2. 352] तरङ्ग, तरङ्गमालिका.

रनरनरनर (6-6-6-3) [सुरनर्तकी रनरना रनरा विरती रसर्तुशास्त्रगुणैः Mm. 19. 17] सुरनर्तकी.

रसनजनभर (11-10) [पद्मसद्म रसान्नजनभरं हरविरतिश्च गतागतम् Jk. 2. 243] पद्मसद्म.

22 आकृतिः (12)

तभयजसरनग (7-15) [मत्तेभाख्यं तभयजसरनगयुक्तं स्वरार्वफणिभिन्नम् Mm. 19. 18] मत्तेभ.

नजभजभजभग [नजौ भजौ भजभगा अश्वललितम् Bh. 16. 100-101] अश्वललित.

नभजभजभजग [नगणतो भजगणौ त्रिधा गुरुपरौ यदा मदनसायकः Jk. 2. 247] मदनसायक.

भभभभभभभग [सप्तभकारयुतैकगुरुर्गदितेयमुदारतरा मदिरा Chm. 2. 213] मदिरा, लताकुसुम, संगता.

भरनरनरनग (10-12) [मद्रकं भ्रौ न्रौ न्रौ न्गौ दिगादित्यैः P. 7. 26.] मद्रक, विशुद्धचरित, भद्रक, प्रभद्रक.

मतयननननग [मत्यनी(नचतुष्क)गा वरतनुः H. 2. 356] क्रौञ्चा, वरतनु.

ममतनननसग [मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी Chm. 2. 212] हंसी.

मसजयभभनग [ललित्यं भुजङ्गेन्द्रभाषितमेतच्चेन्मसजभभनगुरुभिः Vr. 3. 100. 3] ललित्य.

मसजसजसजग (12-10) [म्सौ ज्सौ ज्सौ ज्गौ दीपार्चिष्टैः H. 2. 357] दीपार्चि.

मसरसतजनग [ललित्यं भुजगेन्द्रेण भाषितमेतच्चेत् मसरस्तजनगुभिः Chm. 2. 215] ललित्य.

सजतनसररग (8-7-7) [सजता नसौ ररौ गः फणितुरगहयैः स्यान्महास्रग्धरा Chm. 2. 216] महास्रग्धरा.

सततनसररग (8-7-7) [सततान्नः सश्च रौ गः फणितुरगयतिः स्यान्महास्रग्धराख्या Jk. 2. 245] महास्रग्धरा.

23 विकृतिः (12)

जसजसयययलग [ज्सौ ज्सौ यिल्गा वृन्दारकम् H. 2. 364] वृन्दारक.

तजजजजजजलग [शङ्खाख्यमिदं भगवद्गदितं तगणाज्जगणाः षडतो लगुरू Jk. 2. 252] शङ्ख.

नजजजजजजलग [नगणजषट्कलाद्गिति हंसगतिश्च महातरुणीदयितम् Jk. 2. 248] हंसगति, महातरुणीदयित, सुधालहरी.

नजभजभजजलग (11-12) [नजौ भजौ भजौ जलगा अश्वललितं रुद्रादित्यैः H. 2. 358] अश्वललित, हयलीलगति.

नजभजभजभलग (11-12) [नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया Chm. 2. 217] अद्रितनया, अश्वललित, ललित.

नजभजसजनलग (11-12) [नजभजसजनलगयुतं रुद्रार्कैर्भिन्नमश्वललिताख्यम् Mm. 19. 23] अश्वललित.

भभभभभभभगग (12-11) [भैरथ सप्तभिरत्र कृता गुरुणा गुरुणा च मयूरगतिः स्यात् Vr. 3. 102. 1] मयूरगति, मदिरा.

भमनभननगग [भमौ नभौ ननना गौ पुष्पसमृद्धा Bh. 32. 290] पुष्पसमृद्धा.

भमसभनननलग [भ्मौ स्भौ निलूगाश्चपलगतिः H. 2. 363] चपलगति.

ममतननननलग (8-5-10) [मत्ताक्रीडं मौ त्नौ नौ न्लौ गुरुरपि च विषधरशरविरमणम् Jk. 2. 250] मत्ताक्रीड, विद्युन्माला, मन्दक्रीडा.

रनरनरनरलग [चित्रकं क्व च रनौ त्रिधा रलगमत्र भानुरुत्तरङ्गमालिका Jk. 2. 251] चित्रक, उरुतरङ्गमालिका.

ससभसतजजलग [इह सुन्दरिका पिङ्गलमुनिनोक्ता सद्वयतो भसता ज्जभगाः Chm. 2. 219] सुन्दरी, सुन्दरिका.

24 सङ्कृतिः (12)

ननभनजननय (7-7-10) [इह ललितलता स्वरगिरिविरतिर्नन-भनजननयशोभा Jk. 2. 254] ललितलता.

ननररररररर [नौ रुमेंघमाला (रु = रषट्कम्) H. 2. 367] मेघमाला, मृन्नाब्जनीलालका.

नभजभजभजर [अथ महामदनसायको नगणतस्त्रिधाभजगणौ रनैधनौ Jk 2. 256] महामदनसायक.

नयभतननन्स [न्यौ भ्तौ निसौ संभ्रान्ता (नि = नात्रिकम्) H. 2. 370] संभ्रान्ता.

भतनसभभनय (5-7-12) [भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी Chm. 2. 220] तन्वी.

भभभतननननस [भितनिसा द्रुतलघुपदगतिः H. 2.369] द्रुतलघुपद-गति, स्खलित.

भभभभभभभभ [नाम किरीटमिदं भगणा यदि पिङ्गलनागमुनीन्द्रमतं किल Chm. 2. 221] किरीट, सुभद्र.

भमसभननलय (5-5-8-6) [हंसपदं स्याद्वाच गणाः स्युर्वत-शरवसुयति मसभनना न्यौ Jk. 2. 255] हंसपद.

मभयमनभनस (8-8-8) [वेश्याप्रीतिः मभयमनभनसयुक्ताऽहि-फणिगजैश्छिन्ना Mm. 19. 26] वेश्याप्रीति.

मसजसततभर [म्सौ ज्सौ तौ भ्रौ विभ्रमगतिः H. 2. 371] विभ्रमगति.

रररररररर (8-8-8) [स्वैरिणीक्रीडनं प्रोक्तमष्टभी रगणैर्युतम् Mm. 19. 25] स्वैरिणीक्रीडन.

ससससससससस (8-8-8) [सगणैरिह वृत्तवरं वसुभिः किल दुर्मिलमुक्तमिदं कविभिः Chm. 2. 222] घोटक, दुर्मिल.

25 अतिकृतिः (6)

तयभभननननग (10-15) [त्यौ भौ नौ (न-चतुष्कम्) गौ हंसपदा नैः (दशभिः) H. 2. 374] हंसपदा.

नजजयननननग [नृजज्या नीगौ चपलम् H. 2. 375] चपल.

ननननसभभभग (8-7-10) [अभिकृतिभवमिति गतिन-स-पुर-भग् हंसलयं भुजगाद्रियतिः Jk. 2. 257] हंसलय.

भमसभननननग (5-5-8-7) [क्रौञ्चपदा स्याद् भो मसभाश्चेदिषु-शरवसुमुनियतिरिनल्घुगैः Chm. 2. 223 or क्रौञ्चपदं भात् किंच मसौ भ्नौ त्रिनगणगुरुशरशरवसुयतयः Jk. 2. 258] क्रौञ्चपद–दा.

मममममतयमग (4-4-5-12) [मन्तेभाख्यं मौ मौ मात् त्यौ मश्चान्ते गः स्याद् विश्रामोऽब्धौ चतुरस्मिन् बाणेऽप्येवम् Jk. 2. 259] मन्तेभ.

सजनजभनरनग (8-8-9) [कलकण्ठाख्यं सजनजभनरनगाश्चाहि-भोगिनिधिभिन्ना Mm. 19. 27] कलकण्ठ.

26 उत्कृतिः (12)

नजनसभननलग [न्जौ न्सौ भनिल्गा वेगवती H. 2. 379] वेगवती.

नजभजजजभजलग (14-12) [मनुविरतिर्नजौ भजगणत्रितयं भजला गुरुर्यदि सुधाकलशः Jk. 2. 264] सुधाकलश.

ननननननननगग (8-8-10) [वसुवसुयतिरथ गुरुयुगपरवसु-नयुगिति वनलतिका स्यात् Jk. 2. 262] वनलतिका.

नयनयननननगग (6-6-8-6) [नयनयनान्नत्रयमपि गौ चेद्रसरस-वसुयतिरिति मकरन्दम् Jk. 2. 263] मकरन्द.

भनजनसननभगग (7-7-7-5) [भ्नज्नस्नन्भगगैर्वार्वावेषुभिदि रञ्जनम् Mm. 20. 2] रञ्जन.

भननसमननलग (13-13) [भो नौ स्मौ निल्गा आपीडो डैः H. 2. 378] आपीड.
(14-12) [–do–Rm. 7. 30]

मनननननसगग (9-6-6-5) [मो नाः षट् सगगिति यदि नव-रसरसशरयतियुतमपवाहाख्यम् Chm. 2. 225] अपवाह.

ममतनननरसलग (8-11-7) [वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतननयुग-रसलगैः भुजङ्गविजृम्भितम् Chm. 2. 224] भुजङ्ग-विजृम्भित.

मयनतननरयलग (8-11-7) [म्यौ न्तौ नौ रयौ लगौ यदि चाहुर्वसुमदनदहनर्षिभिर्भुजङ्गेरितम् Vr. 3. 106. 2] भुजङ्गेरित.

मयनतननरसलग (8-11-7) [म्यौ न्तौ नौ रसौ ल्गौ यदि च आहुर्वसुमदनदहनर्षिभिर्भुजङ्गेरितम् Vr. 3. 106. 1] भुजङ्गेरित.

ययययययययलग [चेटीगतिश्च गायत्री या लगौ छिदिनैर्मृगैः Mm. 20. 1] चेटीगति.

ननभनजननलग (9-7-10) [यस्यां नकारयुगलं परतो भकारः
तस्मान्नजौ च नगणत्रयतो गलौ स्तः ।
खण्डैर्नगैर्दशभिरत्र यतिर्विशाला
सा पिङ्गलेन कथिता कमलाऽतिरम्या ॥
वृत्तचन्द्रिका 2. 139] कमला.

शेषजातिः

27 ... (5)

ननननभनभनस (13-6) [गतिनगणभनभनसकलितं त्रिपदललितं तदनुयतिमिलितम् Jk. 2. 267] त्रिपदललित.

नसभनतजतसय (7-7-13) [नसभनतजाङ्गी तसयमृदुपाङ्गी लसतीति तद्वङ्गविरतिः त्रिभङ्गी Jk. 2. 268] त्रिभङ्गी.

मततनननयय (11-16) [मतिनायि मालाचित्रं टैः H. 2. 381] मालाचित्र, मालावृत्त.

मभननननननस (4-8-8-7) [मालावृत्तं गतिवसुवसुयति मभ-रसमितन-स-विकसितकुसुमम् Jk. 2. 265] विकसित-कुसुम.

ममतनभमममभ (8-11-8) [मालावृत्तं मालावृत्तेष्वथ वसुधूर्जटि-यत्तन्वीतं ख्यातं मौ तनभा मौ भ्मौ Jk. 2. 266] मालावृत्त.

28 ... (2)

जरजरजरजरजग [जरौ जरौ जरौ जरौ जगौ क्रमेण चेयदा।
तदा भुजङ्गनायको मनोजशेखरं जगौ॥ वृ.चं.] मनोजशेखर.

रजरजरजरजरल [रजौ रजौ रजौ रजौ रलौ क्रमेण चेद्यदा । अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी समीरिता फणीश्वरैः ॥ वृ. चं.] अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी.

29 ... (4)

तननननननननलग [तगणात् परतो यत्र नगणाष्टकमुज्ज्वलम् । ततो लगौ भुजङ्गेन प्रोक्तं शाल्लूरमद्भुतम् ॥ P. 7. 36. 3] शाल्लूर.

ननननननननलग (8-8-8-5) [त्रिवसुगयतिरथ नवनगणलगिह सुविहितगतिरिति भवति कला Jk. 2. 270] कला.

ननभनजननननलग (7-7-8-7) [ननभनजननैर्ननलगामिह चेन् मुनिगिरिवसुयतिरिति मणिकिरणः Jk. 2. 269]. मणिकिरण.

मतयतननरसलग (4-7-11-7) [म्तौ य्तौ निर्सलगाः प्रमोदमहोदयो घछटैः H. 2. 382] प्रमोदमहोदय.

30 ... (2)

भजसनभजसनभय [वृत्तललितं ललितनृत्तमपि सुन्दरलयात्तवरं भजसना भजसना भ्यौ Jk. 2. 271] वृत्तललित, ललितनृत्त.

ममतननननजभर (8-15-7) [मातनीजभ्राः पिपीलिका जणैः H. 2. 385.] पिपीलिका.

31 ... (2)

नननननननननग (8-8-8-7) [नगणदशकमपि सगुरु सयति यदि सुगमरति लसति जगति लहरिका Jk. 2. 272] लहरिका.

× × × × × × × (16-15) [विचारचर्चा गलयोर्गणानां न यत्र भूपैस्तिथिभिर्यतिर्गुरुः । अन्ते धरापावकवर्णपादा समीरितासौ फणिना घनाक्षरी ॥ P. 7. 36. 4] घनाक्षरी.

32 ... (1)

[भूपैर्भूपैर्विरामः स्याद्गणभेदगलोज्झितैः
ज्ञेयान्ते लघुना युक्ता रूपपूर्वा घनाक्षरी ॥ P. 7. 36. 5]
रूपघनाक्षरी.

33 ... (1)

भननभननभननभय [त्रिर्भननमुपरि च विदुर्भयुतयगणमवनेर्भवति ललितपदगर्भमिह चक्रे Jk. 2. 273] चक्र.

34 ... (2)

भननभननभननभनग [चित्रलयमतिनिबिडमत्र भुवि भननगणवत् त्रिरिदमिह बुध परत्र भनगुरुभाक् । Jk. 2. 274] चित्रलय.

ममतननननसजजग [Rm. 7. 32] मेघदण्डक, अतिच्छन्दस्.

35 ... (1)

ममतननननललजरभरं [एवैव (पिपीलिका) नीपरतः पञ्चलवृद्धा क्रमेण जभ्रा पिपीलिकाकरभम् H. 2. 386.] पिपीलिकाकरभ.

38 ... (1)

नननननननननननलग (10-10-10-8) [द्वादश ना लगौ ललितलता त्रिर्जैः H. 2. 384] ललितलता.

40 ... (1)

ममतनननननननलजभर [भातनी दशलवृद्धा जभ्राः पिपीलिकापणवः H. 3 386] पिपीलिकापणव.

45 ... (1)

ममतननननननननजभर [मातनी पञ्चदशलवृद्धा जभ्राः पिपीलिकामाला H. 2. 386] पिपीलिकामाला.

II वर्णवृत्त: – दण्डक

Any number of लग pairs [लगावनङ्गशेखरः H. 2. 397] अनङ्गशेखर.

4 ल + any Gaṇas [नगणद्वितयादेवमेकैकगणवर्धनात् कुमुदाब्जतरङ्गादिनाम्नां भेदाश्च पूर्ववत् ॥ Mm. 21. 8-9] अब्ज.

6 ल + 8 रगणs [नद्वयादष्टरैः अर्णः Mm. 20. 8] अर्ण.

6 ल + 9 रगणs [नद्वयाद् नवरैः अर्णवः मतः Mm. 20. 8] अर्णव.

Any number of गल pairs [यत्र दृश्यते गुरोः परो लघुः क्रमात् स उच्यते बुधैः अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी इति Chm. 2. 232] अशोकपुष्पमञ्जरी.

6 ल + any Panchamātras [नाभ्यां पञ्चमात्रैः उत्कलिका H. 2. 401] उत्कलिका.

6 ल + 13 रगणs [नद्वयादुद्दामो विश्वरैर्मतः Mm. 21. 2] उद्दाम.

नग + 13 रगणs [नभ्भ्यां त्रयोदशराः कङ्केलिः मता H. 2. 390] कङ्केलि.

Any number of तगणs + गग [ताः गौ कामबाणः H. 2. 399] कामबाण.

Any number of सगणs [यथेष्टं साः कुसुमास्तरणः H. 2. 395] कुसुमास्तरण, कुसुमस्तवक.

नग + 12 रगणs [नभ्भ्यां द्वादशराः केलिः उक्ता H. 2. 390] केलि.

5 ल + any Gaṇas [शरला यथेष्टं गणाः चण्डः Jk. 6. 33] चण्ड.

5 ल + any रगणs [लेर्यथेष्टं राः चण्डकालः H. 2. 391] चण्डकाल, चण्डपाल.

6 ल + 7 रगणs [नद्वयात् सप्तरैः चण्डवृष्टिप्रयाताख्यः दण्डकः Mm. 20. 6] चण्डवृष्टि, चण्डवृष्टिप्रयात.

6 ल + any यगणs [नाभ्यां याः चण्डवेगः Sb. 1. 162] चण्डवेग.

6 ल + 11 रगणs [नद्वयाज्जीमूतो रुद्ररैः मतः Mm. 20.1] जीमूत.

नग + 9 रगणs [नभ्भ्यां नवरैः दम्भोलिः दण्डकः H. 2. 390] दम्भोलि.

नग + 8 रगणs [नभ्भ्यामष्टरैः पन्नगो नाम दण्डकः H. 2. 390] पन्नग.

6 ल + 7 यगणs [नाभ्यां सप्तयाः (प्रचित इति नयुग्मतो यैः) Jk. 6. 33] प्रचित.

6 + 16 रगणs [नद्वयात् षोडशरैः भुजङ्गः] भुजङ्ग.

Any number of भगणs + गग [भाः गौ भुजङ्गविलासः H. 2. 400] भुजङ्गविलास.

Any number of रगणs [यथेष्टं रा मत्तमातङ्गः H. 2. 394] मत्तमातङ्ग.

नग + 11 रगणs [नरभ्यां एकादशराः मालती H. 2. 390] मालती.

6 ल + 3 ग + Any यगणs [लगिभ्यां याः मेघमाला H. 2. 393] मेघमाला.

6 ल + 12 रगणs [नद्वयात् लीलाकरः सूर्यरैः उक्तः Mm. 21. 2] लीलाकर.

नग + 14 रगणs [नरभ्यां चतुर्दशराः लीलाविलासः H. 2. 390] लीलाविलास.

6 ल + 7 भगणs + गग [रसलात् सप्तभा गौ वर्णकः Utpala. v. 62] वर्णकः.

7 ल + any Gaṇas [लसप्तकात् यथेष्टं गणाः वातः Jk. 6. 33] वात.

6 ल + 10 रगणs [नद्वयाद् दशरैः व्यालः उदीरितः Mm. 21. 1] व्याल.

6 ल + 14 रगणs [नद्वयात् मनुरै शङ्खनामा दण्डको मतः Mm. 21. 3] शङ्ख.

6 ल+ 15 रगणs [नद्वयात् तिथिरैः पद्मको मतः Mm. 21. 2] पद्मक, समुद्र.

6 ल + 4 रज pairs + रलग [नद्वयात् रजयोः चतुष्कयुता रलगाः समुद्र ईरितः Utpala. v. 63] समुद्र.

3 ल + any Gaṇas [गतिलध्वादिकाः गणाः सिंहाह्वयः Jk. 6. 33] सिंह.

Any number of यगणs [यथेष्टं याः सिंहक्रीडः H. 2. 396] सिंहक्रीड.

5 ल + Any यगणs [लोर्यथेष्टं याः सिंहविक्रीडः H. 2. 396] सिंहविक्रीड.

नग + 10 रगणs [नरभ्यां दशरैः हेलावली उक्ता H. 2. 390] हेलावली.

III वर्णवृत्तः – अर्धसमचतुष्पदी

(The figures within the brackets refer to the number of letters in the 1st and 2nd lines forming the half.)

र, जरलग (3-8) [ओजे (विषमे पादे) रः; युजि (समे पादे) ज्रलगाः कामिनी H. 3. 20] कामिनी.

र, जरजर (3-12) [ओजे रः, युजि ज्रज्राः शिखी H. 3. 21] शिखी,

र, जरजरजग (3-16) [ओजे रः, युजि ज्रज्रा ज्गौ नितम्बिनी. H. 3. 22] नितम्बिनी.

र, जरजरजरलग (3-20) [ओजे रः, युजि त्रिज्रौ लगौ वारुणी H. 3-23] वारुणी.

र, जरजरजरजर (3-24) [(विषमे) रः (समे) चतुर्ज्रौ वतंसिनी H. 3. 24] वतंसिनी.

ललग, सलल्ग (5-11) [(ओजे) स्लगाः, (युजि) सिलगाः इला H. 3. 26] इला.

सलग, 8 स (5-24) [(ओजे) स्लगाः, (समे) सूः (सकाराष्टकं) मृगाङ्कमुखी H. 3. 27] मृगाङ्कमुखी.

रजग, जरलग (7-8) [(ओजे) राजगौ, (युजि) जरौ लगौ यदा तदा प्रवर्तकम् Jk. 3. 9] प्रवर्तक.

जरलग, र (8-3) [कामिन्याख्या व्यत्यये वानरी H. 3. 25] वानरी.

रसलग, सजजग (8-10) [सौं लगौ विषमे यदि। सजजा गुरुर्ललिता समे Vr. 4. 1. 1] ललिता.

ससस, भभभग (9-10) [(ओजे) ससस; (अनोजे) भभभा गः Vjs. 3. 51] भामिनी.

तजरग, मसजगग (10-11) [ओजे भद्रविराड् तज्रा गोऽनोजे मसजा गौ Mm. 21. 14] भद्रविराट्.

सजसग, भरनगग (10-11) [ओजे केतुमती संज्सा गोऽनोजे भरना गौ Mm. 21. 15] केतुमती.

ससजग, सभरलग (10-11) [विषमे ससजास्ततो गुरुः। समपादे मुरली सभर्लगाः। Vr. 4. 5. 1] अपरवक्त्र, प्रबोधिता, मुरली, ललिता, विबोधिता, वियोगिनी, शिखामणि, सुन्दरी.

सससग, भभभगग (10-11) [सह सत्रितयेन गुरुश्चेत्। भत्रितयेन च वेगवती गौ Jk. 3. 4] वेगवती, सारसिका.

भभभग, ससससस (10-12) [(ओजे) भभभगाः, अनोजे तु सचतुष्कम् Vjs. 3. 52] प्रसन्ना.

मससग, सभभस (10-12) [(ओजे) मसागाः, (अनोजे) सभासाः करिणी H. 3. 13] करिणी.

जतजगग, ततजगग (11-11) [जतौ जगौ गो विषमे, समे स्यात् तौ जुगौ ग एषा विपरीतपूर्वा Vr. 4.7] विपरीताख्यानकी, हंसी.

ततजगग, जतजगग (11-11) [आख्यानकी तौ जगुरू गमोजे, जतावनोजे जगुरू गुरुश्चेत् ॥ Vr. 4. 6] आख्यानकी, भद्रा.

सससलग, भभभगग (11-11) [उपचित्रं ससौ सल्गा ओजे भभभाः गुरू Mm. 21. 11] उपचित्र.

ननरलग, नजजर (11-12) [अयुजि ननरला गुरुः, समे यदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ Pp. 2. 3. 18] अपरवक्त्र, पल्लविताग्र.

भभभगग, नजजय (11-12) [भत्रयमोजगतं गुरुकौ चेत् युजि च नजौ ज्ययुतौ द्रुतमध्या Ckau.] द्रुतमध्या, चलमध्या,

ससजगग, सभरय (11-12) [ससजाः प्रथमे पदे गुरू चेत्। सभरा येन च मालभारिणी स्यात् Vr. 4. 9. 1] मालभारिणी, वसन्तमालिका, औपच्छन्दसिक, सुबोधिता, प्रिया.

सससलग, नभभर (11-12) [सयुगात् सलघू विषमे गुरुः। युजि नभौ च भरौ हरिणप्लुता Vr. 4. 8] हरिणप्लुता.

भमतलग नजनसग (11-13) [भाति नरां भगणाभ्यां तलगैः। नजनसगैरपि विलसितलीला Jk. 3-17] विलसितलीला.

ततजगग, तभजजगग (11-14) [चूडामणिस्तद्वयजा गुरू चेद्। प्रद्यामहोदयमता तभजा जगौ गः Jk. 3. 25] चूडामणि.

जरजर, र (11-3) [ज्रज्रा रः शिखिन्व्यत्यये शिखण्डी H. 3. 25] शिखण्डी.

ननमय, ममग (12-7) [पुरमितनगणयमथ, मौ गः। क्षान्तिः प्रोक्ता चूडेयम्॥ Jk. 3. 18] क्षान्ति, चूडा.

भभभभ, भभभगग (12-11) [आमलकी भचतुष्टयमत्र तु। भत्रयगा गिंत सैव च चुक्षा। Jk. 3. 20] आमलकी, चुक्षा.

जतजर, ततजर (12 12) [(विषमे) जतौ जरौ शङ्खनिधिः। (समे) तु तौ जरौ। श्रीपाल्यकीर्तीशमते सुनन्दिनी Jk. 3. 21.] शङ्खनिधि, सुनन्दिनी.

जभसय, तभसय (12-12) [तयोदिता यतिरिह जाद्भसौ यः। ताद्भः सयावपि विपरीतभामा Jk. 3. 24] विपरीतभामा.

ततजर, जतजर (12-12) [तौ ज्रौ तथा पद्मनिधिर्जतौ जरौ। स्वयम्भुदेवेशमते तु नन्दिनी॥ Jk. 3. 22] पद्मनिधि, नन्दिनी.

तभसय, जभसय (12-12) [भामा भवेद्भुवि गतिभाग्विरामा। तभौ यदा सयमथ जाद् भसौ यः। Jk. 3. 23] भामा.

ननभभ, ननरर (12-12) [अयुजि ननभभाः समकेऽपि तु। नयुगरयुगलं तदा कौमुदी॥ Vr. 4. 10. 1] कौमुदी.

नजजर, सजयजग (12-13) [यदि विषमे भवतो नजौ जरौ। सजयाः समे जगुरू मञ्जुसौरभम् Vr. 4. 10. 2] मञ्जुसौरभ.

ननरय, नजजरग (12-13) [नगणयुगरयेण पुष्पिताग्रा। नजजरगैर्विदिता जिनव्रतांशैः Jk. 3. 12] पुष्पिताग्रा.

रजरज, जरजरग (12-13) [ओजे परावती रज्रा जोऽनोजे तु जरौ ज्रगाः] परावती, यवर्ध्वनि, यवमती, यववती.

रजरज, तरजरग (12-13) [रो जरौ जसंयुतौ पदे पदेऽथ। युग्मे तरौ जरौ गुर्ल्मृगी यवानी Vr. 4. 10. 3.] मृगी, यवानी.

नभभर, नभभभर (12-15) [(ओजे) नभभ्रा, (अनोजे) नभिरा मकरावली H. 3. 12] मकरावली.

जरजरग, जरज्र (13-12) [ज्रज्रगा यववतीव्यत्यये र्जर्जाः षट्पदावली H. 3. 11] षट्पदावली.

सजसजग, सजसस (13-12) [ओजे सज्सजगा युक्ते सज्ससा मितभाषिणी। Mm. 22. 5] मितभाषिणी.

रजरजग, जरजरग (13-13) [(ओजे) रजौ रजौ गो, (अनोजे) जरौ जरौ गो यववती Rm. 2. 27] यवमती.

नननस, ननभनलग (15-14) [विषधरविरमणमुदधिनगणसा यतियतिरुरगी ननभनलघुगा। Jk. 3. 19] उरगी.

जरजरजग, र (16-3) [(ओजे) ज्रज्रा ज्गौ नितम्बिनीव्यत्यये, (अनोजे) रः सारसी H. 3. 22] सारसी.

तभरजरगग, रजरय (17-12) [ओजे तपरौ भरौ जरौ गुरू समे जौ यौ। कीर्तिता बुधैरियं तु षट्पदाख्या Vr. 4. 12. 1] षट्पदा.

भरनजनलग, नजभजनस (17-18) [(ओजे) भ्रन्जनलगा न्जैः (अनोजे) न्जभ्जनसाष्टैः मानिनी H. 3. 19] मानिनी.

भरनभनलग, नजभजनस (17-18) [(ओजे) स्यादिह मानिनी दिशि यतिः भरनभनलगाः। (युजि) नजभजना गणाः ससहिता यदि हरविरतिः Jk. 3. 14.] मानिनी.

जरजरजरलग, र (20-3) [(ओजे) त्रिर्ज्रौ ल्गौ वारुणीव्यत्यये रोऽपरा H. 3. 25] अपरा.

सभतयसभगग, सभतयसस (20-18) [सभतैर्यसभैर्गाभ्यां युक्ता विषमपादयोः। सभतैर्यससैर्युक्ता कलिकाललिता युजोः। Mm. 22. 7-8] कलिकाललिता.

जरजरजरजर, र (24-3) [(ओजे) चतुर्ज्रौ वतंसिनीव्यत्यये रो (युजि) हंसी। H. 3. 25] हंसी.

IV वर्णवृत्तः – विषमचतुष्पदी

(Figures within brackets indicate the number of letters regardless of their quantity.)

[वक्त्रं नाद्यान्नसौ स्यातामब्धेर्योऽनुष्टुभि ख्यातम् Vr. 2. 21.] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(4 ग + लगगग) × 4 [Bh. 16. 131-132] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(रगगग, मरगग, यसगग, जसगग) [Utpala. v. 56] वक्त्र अनुष्टुप्.

(4 ग + लगगग) in 2 and 4 Only [युजोश्चतुर्थतो जेन पथ्यावक्त्रं प्रकीर्तितम् Chm. 5. 3] पथ्यावक्त्र.

(4 ग + लगगग) × 4 [Sb. 3. 16] सुवक्त्र.

(4 + लगगग) in 1 and 3 only [जगणोऽब्धेर्यदौजयोर्यगणो युग्मयोश्चेत्थम्। विपरीतोक्तलक्षणाद्विपरीतादि पथ्या स्यात् Jk. 4. 4 or ओजयोर्जेन वारिधेस्तदेव विपरीतादि Vr. 2. 23] विपरीतपथ्या.

(ससगग, ससलग) × 2 [Bh. 16. 121] पथ्यावृत्त.

(ससलग, ससगग) × 2 [Bh. 16. 122-123] विपरीतपथ्या.

(4 + न + 1) in 1 and 3 only [चपलावक्त्रमयुजोर्नकारश्चेत् पयोराशेः Vr. 2. 24] चपलावक्त्र.

(6 + ल + 1) either in 2 and 4 or in all 4 and other varieties of विपुला like तविपुला [यस्यां लः सप्तमे युग्मे सा युग्मविपुला मता Vr. 2. 25] विपुलावक्त्र.

(8-12-16-20) [प्रथमोऽयमष्टवर्णः (अनुष्टुप्) द्वादशवर्णो द्वितीयकः पादः। षोडशवर्णोऽथ तृतीयो, विंशत्यक्षरस्तुर्यः। यस्य तदेतत्पदचतुरूर्ध्वं नानागति त्रयोदशधा॥ Jk. 4. 16] पदचतुरूर्ध्व.

(6 ल + गग; 10 ल + गग; 14 ल + गग; 18 ल + गग) (8-12-16-20) [आपीडः सर्वलः प्रोक्तः पूर्वपादन्तगद्वयः (G. P. P. K. 211-2)] आपीड, पदरुचि, दामावारा.

(गग + 6 ल; गग + 10 ल; गग + 14 ल; गग + 18 ल) (8-12-16-20) [आदौ गुरू न चान्ते चेत् प्रत्यापीडो भवेदयम् Mm. 28. 14] प्रत्यापीड, अनुपदरुचि.

(गग + 4 ल + गग; गग + 8 ल + गग; गग + 12 ल + गग; गग + 16 ल + गग) (8-12-16-20) [तदादौ द्विगं अन्ते च H. 3. 42] प्रत्यापीड, संपीड.

(12-8-16-20) [आद्यपादस्य द्वितीयपादविपर्यासेन कलिका मण्डरी वा H. 3. 44] कलिका, मण्डरी, मञ्जरी.

(16-12-8-20) [प्रथमस्य तृतीयस्य विपर्यासे लवली P. 5. 24] लवली, आपीड.

20. 12. 16. 8 [आपीडस्यादिमस्तुर्यः

8. 12. 20. 16 (आपीडस्य) तुरीयश्चेत् तृतीयकः

8. 16. 12. 20 (आपीडस्य) तृतीयोऽपि द्वितीयोऽङ्घ्रिः

12. 8. 16. 20 (आपीडस्य) द्वितीयः प्रथमः (अङ्घ्रिः) यदि उक्ता सामृतधारेति मञ्जरीत्यपि कैश्चन Mm. 19. 21] अमृतधारा, आपीड, मञ्जरी.

सजसल, नसजग, भनजलग, सजसजग (10-10-11-13) [प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च, नसजगुरुकाण्यनन्तरे। यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युः अथो सजसा जगौ प्रभवतीयमुद्गता ॥ Pp. 2. 324] उद्गता.

सजसल, नसजग, रनभग, सजसजग (10-10-10-13) [उद्गतायास्तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः रनभगैः सहितो यदि। तदा सौरभकं ब्रूतेऽन्ये सौरलकमूचिरे ॥ Mm. 23. 3-4] सौरभक, सौरलक.

सजसल, नसजग, ननसस, सजसजग (10-10-12-13) [उद्गतायास्तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः नन्ससैर्ललितं मतम् Mm. 23. 5] ललित.

सजसल, नसजग, भनजलग, नननग (10-10-11-12) [उद्गतायाश्चतुर्थोऽङ्घ्रिः नन्नगै सरलं मतम् Mm. 23. 6] सरल.

सजसल, नसजग, नभजलग, सजसजग (10-10-11-13) [उद्गतायाः तृतीयोऽङ्घ्रिः नभजलगैः भवति कीर्तिः] कीर्ति.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, ननस, नननजय (14-13-9-15) [आद्ये मसजभैर्गाभ्यां द्वितीये स्नजगैर्युतम्। तृतीये ननसैर्युक्तं तुर्ये त्रिनजयैर्यदि ॥ उपस्थितप्रकुपितं तमाहुः पूर्वसूरयः। Mm. 23. 10. 11] उपस्थितप्रचुपित, उपस्थितप्रकुपित.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, ननसननस, नननजय (14-13-18-15) [अस्यैवाङ्घ्रिस्तृतीयश्चेत् ननसैर्ननसैर्युतः। तदा तु वर्धमानाख्यं वृत्तं पूर्वे बभाषिरे ॥ Mm. 23. 13-14] वर्धमान.

मसजभगग, सनजरग, तजर, नननजय (14-13-9-15) [तार्तीयीकस्तु तस्याङ्घ्रिस्तजरैः संयुता यदि। वृत्तं वदन्ति तच्छुद्धविराडर्षभनायकम् ॥ Mm. 23.13.14] शुद्धविराड्ऋषभ.

तमयग, ततजग, सतम, ससससलग (10-10-9-11) [Utpala. v. 53] विलास.

तमस, तरजग, सतम, ससससलग (9-12-9-11) [Utpala. v. 53] विलास.

उपेन्द्रवज्रा + इन्द्रवज्रा [उपेन्द्रवज्रास्फुरदिन्द्रवज्रा, पादौ विमिश्रौ यदि तौ भवेताम्। नानाविकल्पैरुपजातिरेषा, प्रकल्पितार्यैः क्वचिदिन्द्रमाला ॥ Jk. 2. 117] उपजाति, इन्द्रमाला, उपेन्द्रमाला.

A mixture of any of the metres under section I [सर्वजातीनामपि संकरः उपजातिः H. 2.157] उपजाति.

A mixture of वंशस्थ and इन्द्रवंश [यत्रेन्द्रवंशाचरणो युनक्ति चेद्वंशस्थपादेन सहेत्यनेकधा। करम्बजातिर्भवतीह सा क्वचित् कुलालचक्रं क्व च वंशमालिका ॥ Jk. 2. 145] वंशमाला, करम्बजाति, कुलालचक्र.

A mixture of श्रुति and स्मृति [श्रुत्यङ्घ्रिणा स्मृतिचरणो यथास्वं नियुक्ति चेदिह बहुभिर्विकल्पैः। यदा समार्धसमनियामतोऽन्यन् सिंहप्लुतं मुनिदमसागरोक्तम् ॥ Jk. 2. 148] सिंहप्लुत.

A mixture of रुचि and रुचिरा [पादौ यदा रुचिरुचिरोद्भवाविमौ विमिश्रितौ यदि भवतः कवीच्छया। समाक्षरं गणविपरीतलक्षणं छन्दश्रितौ भवति तदा प्रकीर्णकम् ॥ Jk. 2. 165] प्रकीर्णक.

यमय, भयय, जमसय, ममजलग (9-9-12-11) Bṛihat-saṁhitā 43. 55.

मसर, जसनगग, तरगग, ररगग (9-11-8-8) Bṛihat-saṁhitā 45. 16.

[विषमाक्षरपादं वा पादैरसमं दशधर्मवत्। यच्छन्दो नोक्तमत्र गाथेति तत्सूरिभिः प्रोक्तम् ॥ Vr. 5. 12] गाथा.

A line has first a जगण and then long and short letters following one another regularly until the line gets 16 letters in all. In the last 12 letters a long letter may be replaced by two short ones at the option of the poet. [जकारतो ग्लयुग्मकं नकारगणविकल्पितम्। स्वकारि गुरुपरं यदा प्रकाश्यते तदा **रमा** ॥ Jk. 6. 31]

No Gaṇas are prescribed (11-18-10-10) [See Anargharāghava of Murāri Com. on I. 19] कुमुदाकर.

V मात्रावृत्तः – द्विपदी

(The चतुर्मात्रगणs mentioned in this and the next sections must be kept separate by avoiding a long letter at their junction, which thus must not combine the last Mātrā of an earlier Chaturmātrā with the first Mātrā of a latter one.)

आर्या First half has 7 Chaturmātrās and a long letter at the end; second has five Chaturmātrās followed by one short letter, one Chaturmātrā and one long letter. Thus the two halves have

30 and 27 Mātrās respectively. In each half the Chaturmātras in odd places must not be a जगण, the 6 th Chaturmātra in the first half must be either जगण or सर्वलघु. In the latter case a new word must begin with the 2nd Laghu. But if the 7th Gaṇa of the first half or the 5th Gaṇa of the second half are of the सर्वलघु type, a new word must begin with the first Laghu. (सप्त चतुर्मात्रगणा गुरुणार्याधंद्वये न चायुजि जः। जः षष्ठो न्लगणो वा लघुरपरे त्रिगणविपमाद्बहिः॥ पादौ प्रथमतृतीयौ द्वादशमात्रौ द्वितीय आर्यायाः। अष्टादशमात्रोऽसौ चतुर्थकः पञ्चदशमात्रः॥ Jk. 5. 2-3.

पथ्या आर्या When a यति is clearly felt at the end of the third Chaturmātra, the Ārya is called Pathyā. (आर्यौजपादनिधने यत्यां पथ्योभयत्र, पूर्वार्धे। यत्यां तु पूर्वपथ्या परार्धयत्यां च परपथ्या॥ Jk. 5.4.)

विपुला आर्या When a यति is not clearly felt at the end of the 3rd Chaturmātra i. e. when only one letter of a word commenced in the third Chaturmātra belongs to either the 3rd or the 4th Chaturmātra, the Ārya is called विपुला. (गणत्रयं समुल्लङ्घ्य विषमश्चरणो यदि। द्वयोः शकलयोरेनां विपुलार्यां प्रचक्षते॥ Mm. 24. 1. 2.)

चपला आर्या When the second and the fourth Chaturmātras of an Ārya are जगणs both preceded and followed by a long letter, it is called चपला. When this happens only in the first half, it is मुखचपला; when only in the second, it is जघनचपला; (द्वितीयाचोजयोर्यत्र समयोरादिमौ तथा। जगणौ संप्रकाशेते **चपलायेंति** सा मता॥ चपलालक्षणं त्वाद्ये पथ्यालक्षणमन्तिमे। शकले स्यात् तर्हि **मुखचपलेति** प्रकीर्तिता॥ पथ्यार्यालक्षणं त्वाद्ये चपलालक्ष्म चान्तिमे। दले यदि स्या**ज्जघनचपलेति** प्रकीर्तिता॥ Mm. 24. 3-8.

There are about 80 varieties of the Ārya for which Piṅgala's Chandas-Śāstra may be referred to.

गीतिः When the second half of an Ārya wholly resembles the first, it is called गीति (आयर्धसमा गीतिः P. 4. 28).

उपगीतिः When the first half of an Ārya wholly resembles the second it is called उपगीति. (उपगीतिः तु दलयोः पथ्यार्योत्तरलक्ष्म चेत् Mm 24.11.)

उद्गीतिः When the two halves of an Ārya exchange their places, it is called उद्गीति. (उद्गीतिः स्यात् शकलयोः पथ्यार्यायाः व्यत्यये सति Mm. 24. 12.)

आर्यागीतिः or **स्कन्धकः** When each half of an Ārya contains 8 Chaturmātras, it is called Āryagīti or स्कन्धक. According to some writers like Sulhaṇa, it is an Ārya extended by two Mātrās in each half; so that its two halves have respectively 32 and 29 Mātrās in them. (अर्धे वसुगण आर्यागीतिः P. 4. 31); cf. Mm. 24. 13-18.

आर्यापूर्वार्धं यदि गुरुणैकेनाधिकेन **निधने** युक्तम्। इतरत् तद्वन्निखिलं यदीयमुदितैवमार्यागीतिः॥ Vr. 2.11.

शिखा, चूलिका (28 ल + ग; 30 ल + ग); (रुचिरा लघवो यत्र विंशतिश्चेत् पुनर्नव। अष्टाविंशतिलैर्गेन युतं शिखितमुच्यते॥ त्रिंशल्लैर्गेन युक्तं तु गणितं परिकीर्तितम्। विषमे शैखितं युक्ते गौणितं यदि सा शिखा॥ Mm. 25. 8-11.)

खजा or खञ्जा (30 ल + ग; 28 ल + ग) अस्यां तु (शिखायां) विपरीतायां खजेति परिकीर्त्यते॥ Mm. 25. 12.

अतिरुचिरा, चूलिका (27 ल + ग; 29 ल + ग); त्रिगुणनवलघुरवसितिगुरुरिति दलयुगकृततनु**रतिरुचिरा**॥ Vr. 2. 42.

अनङ्गक्रीडा, सौम्याशिखा, विशिखा (16 ग + 32 ल); गुरवः षोडशायुक्ते द्वात्रिंशल्लघवो युजि। यदि स्युर्वृत्तेऽनङ्गक्रीडां तां तु मनीषिणः॥ Mm. 25. 13-14.

अनङ्गक्रीडा, ज्योतिःशिखा (32 ल + 16 ग) द्विघ्नान्यष्टौ दीर्घाण्यर्धे यस्याः सोक्ताऽ**नङ्गक्रीडा**। शकलमपरमपि सलिलनिधिगुणितवसुलघुकुसुपरिघटितपदविस्तृति॥ Jd. 4. 30.

VI मात्रावृत्तः – चतुष्पदी

(These are divided into two groups i.e., the Vaitālīya (Nos. 1-12) and the मात्रासमक (Nos. 13-18). Metres in the second group are all of them of the समवृत्त type, while those in the first are usually of the अर्धसमवृत्त type with a few exceptions. No. 19-28 form a miscellaneous group of metres of four lines. Figures within brackets indicate the number of Mātrās. In the blocks of 6, 8 or 10 Mātrās in Nos. 1-5 and 10, an even Mātrā must not be combined into a long letter with the following one.)

१ वैतालीय (6 + रलग; 8 + रलग) As a वर्णवृत्त this becomes वियोगिनी or अपरवक्त्र. ओजयोः पादयोरादौ षण्मात्रा रलगा अथ। युक्तयो पादयोरादावष्टमात्रा रलौ गुरुः॥ केवलं नैव लघवस्त्वेतयोराद्यषट्कलः॥ समस्तेष्वपि पादेषु द्वितुर्यरिस्थिताः कलाः॥ त्रिबाणसप्तमस्थानस्थितैश्च त्रुटिभिः सह। गुरु त्वं न भजेयुश्चे**द्वैतालीयं** प्रकीर्तितम्॥ Mm. 25. 17-22.

(१) **समवैतालीयम्**– वैतालीयसमाद्विलक्षणं प्रतिपादं खलु यत्र वर्तते। तत्**समवैतालीय**नामकं संदर्श्य छन्दोऽनुशासने॥ Jk. 6. 5.

(२) **विषमवैतालीयम्**– विषमाद्विगतं यदत्र तद् वैतालीयस्य लक्षणम्। परितो **विषमा**भिधानभृद् **वैतालीयं** तदुच्यते॥ Jk. 6. 6.

२ औपच्छन्दसिकम् (6 + रय; 8 + रय) **औपच्छन्दसिकं** प्रोक्तं सर्वत्रान्ते रयौ यदि॥ Mm. 26. 5.

(१) **समौपच्छन्दसिकम्–** औपच्छन्दसिकस्य लक्षणं यत्सम-
पादोदितमत्र वर्तते चेत्। प्रतिपादं तन्नाम तत्समौपच्छ-
न्दसिकं छन्दोविदैः प्रणतिम्॥ Jk. 6. 7.

(२) **विषमौपच्छन्दसिकम्–** ओजांघ्रिगतं तथा यदौपच्छन्द-
सिकाख्यस्य लक्षणं चेत्। अभितो विषमाभिधान-
कौपच्छन्दसिकं छन्दसीह दृष्टम्॥ Jk. 6. 8.

३ आपातलिका (6 + भगग; 8 + भगग) आपाताली कीर्तितेयं
पर्यन्ते भगगा यदि॥ Mm. 26. 6.

(१) **समापातलिका–** आपातलिकाजातिसमांघ्रिप्रणियतलक्षण-
मष्टकलाख्यम्। यत्र यदा भगुरुद्वितयान्तं प्रत्यंघ्रि समा-
पातलिका सा॥ Jk. 6. 1.

(२) **विषमापातलिका–** आपातलिकाविषमांघ्रिप्रणिहितलक्ष्मण्य-
भितोऽस्मिन्। षण्मात्राद्धादिगयुग्मे सति विषमापात-
लिका स्यात्॥ Jk. 6. 10.

४ प्राच्यवृत्ति (6+ रलग; 3 + ग + 3 + रलग) समयोर्यदि पादगोर्गुरौ
तुर्यपञ्चमकलासमागमे। वैतालीयोक्तयोर्यदा प्राच्यवृत्ति-
रितिनाम वर्तते॥ Jk. 6. 11.

There are two more varieties based on Nos. 2 and 3 above:-

(१) **औपच्छन्दसिकाप्राच्यवृत्तिः –** यदि चौपच्छन्दसाख्य-
जातौ प्राच्यवृत्तिनियमो भवेद्यथास्वम्। विदितौपच्छन्द-
साभिधानप्राच्यवृत्तिरियमुच्यते विधिज्ञैः॥ Jk.6.16.

(२) **आपातलिकाप्राच्यवृत्तिः –** आपातलिकाह्वयजातौ प्राच्य-
वृत्तिगदितिर्यदि यस्याम्। साऽपि तदापातलिकाख्य-
प्राच्यवृत्तिरभवद्गणवृत्या॥ Jk. 6. 21.

५ उदीच्यवृत्ति (ल + ग + 3 + रलग; 8 + रलग) उदीच्यवृत्ति-
र्द्वितीयलः। संहितोऽन्येण भवेदुभयोः॥ Vr. 6. 16.

It is also of two varieties based on Nos. 2 and 3:-

(१) **औपच्छन्दसिकोदीच्यवृत्तिः –** उदीच्यवृत्तीयलक्ष्णं
चेदौपच्छन्दसिके यथास्वमितिथम्। तदोच्यतेऽसौ कलाप्रवीणै-
रौपच्छन्दसिकाद्युदीच्यवृत्तिः॥ Jk. 6. 17.

(२) **आपातलिकोदीच्यवृत्तिः –** उदीच्यवृत्तेर्नियमोऽसौ यदि तु
भवत्यापातलिकायाम्। उदीच्यवृत्तिस्विवति नाम्ना
गदितापातलिकादिरभिज्ञैः॥ Jk. 6. 22.

६ प्रवृत्तक (ल + ग + 3 + रलग; 3 + ग + 3 + रलग) उदीच्य-
प्राच्यवृत्त्योस्तु पादयोर्विषमौ समौ। समौ चेद्यदि तद्वृत्तं
प्रवृत्तकमितीर्यते॥ Mm. 26. 10. 11.

(१) **औपच्छन्दसिकप्रवृत्तकम्–** प्रवर्तकीयं यथास्वमौपच्छ-
न्दसेऽत्र यदभाणि लक्षणं तत्। प्रवर्तयत्यंशमेतदौपच्छन्दस-
प्रजनितं प्रवर्तकाख्यम्॥ Jk. 6. 18.

(२) **आपातलिकाप्रवृत्तकम्–** उदीरितापातलिकायां यत्प्रवर्तक-
मतं परिदृष्टम्। यदा तदापातलिकादिः स्यात् प्रवर्तक-
मिहार्धसमाभम्॥ Jk. 6. 23.

७ अपरान्तिका It is of 6 kinds according as its four lines are respectively composed of the even Pādas of Nos. 1–4 above. The first two varieties are sometimes called दाक्षिणान्तिका, the 3rd नलिन and the 6th उत्पातलिका. Piṅgala and वृत्तरत्नाकर recognise only one variety of this metre based on No. 4.

८ चारुहासिनी It is of 6 kinds according as the four lines are respectively composed of the uneven Pādas of Nos. 1–3 and 5 above. Piṅgala and Vṛittaratnākara recognise only one variety of this metre based on No. 5 above.

९ दक्षिणान्तिका When the second and the third Mātrās are combined into a long letter in every Pāda we get दक्षिणान्तिका from every one of the above-mentioned metres under Nos. 1 to 3.

१० मागधी (8 + ल + 2 + ल + ग; 10 + ल + 2 + ल + ग) अयुजो-
ऽष्टवोऽष्टदश युजोर्ल्गौ जो वा गुरुणा तदन्तयोः। ल्गणे तु
तदादिलवुयतिनं विषमलघुतोऽन्येति मागधी॥ Jk. 6. 26.

११ पश्चिमान्तिका The four lines of this metre are made with the odd lines of No. 10. cf. H. 3. 63.

१२ उपहासिनी All the four lines of this metre are made with the even lines of No.10. cf. H.3.64.

१३ मात्रासमक Each of its four lines consists of four Chaturmātras, the first of which must not be a जगण. A short letter must stand for the 9th Mātrā.
मात्रासमेकषु वदन्ति चतुर्मात्रोक्तचतुर्गणमार्यजनाः।
मात्रासमकं गपरांशान्तं मात्रा नवमीह तु लघ्वी स्यात्॥
Jk. 5. 26.
'मात्रासमकं नवमो ल् गोऽन्त्यः। वृ० र०

१४ उपचित्रा The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 9th and 10th Mātrās together are represented by a long letter. (उपचित्रा तु मात्राभ्यो वसुभ्यो भगणो यदि। Mm. 25. 5.)

१५ विश्लोक The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 5th and 8th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (जो वा नलौ वा विश्लोकः ख्यातो मात्राचतुष्टयात्। Mm. 25. 2.)

१६ चित्रा The composition of the lines is as in No. 13 but the 5th, 8th and 9th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (लघुश्चेन्नवमश्चित्रा तथैवाष्टमपंचमौ Mm. 25. 4.)

१७ वानवासिका The composition of the lines is as in No. 13; but the 9th and 12th Mātrās must be represented by short letters. (मात्राचतुष्टयात् जो वा नलौ वा द्वयब्धिभ्यो मात्राभ्यो वानवासिका Mm. 25. 3 or मात्राभ्योऽष्टाभ्य एव यस्या जो न्लौ वा पूर्ववदिह शेषम्। सविशेषाद् वानवासिकेति प्रवदन्ति विशेषवादिनस्ताम्॥ Jk. 5. 29.)

१८ पादाकुलक A stanza of this metre consists of lines of any of the metres mentioned in Nos. 13-17 above.

(कैश्चिन्मात्रासमकादीनां पादैर्मिश्रैर्द्वित्रिचतुर्णाम् ।
पादाकुलकं कविपादैस्तद् व्यापादितं चतुष्पद्येवम् ॥
अप्रतिपादितपादैर्गन्तैः प्रतिपादितपादैरपि सार्घम् ।
प्रोक्तं पिङ्गलपादाकुलकं तिलकं सुचतुष्षष्टिकलानाम् ॥ Jk. 5. 31-32).

१९ नटचरण A line consists of one Chaturmātra of any kind, followed by four long letters. The यति is after the 8th Mātra. (चो गीर्नटचरणं जैः यतिः । H. 3. 71.)

२० नृत्तगति A line contains two Chaturmātras, two long letters, one Chaturmātra and two long letters occurring in succession. The Chaturmātras may be of any kind. (चौ गौ चो गौ नृत्तगतिः ठैः । H. 3. 72.)

२१ अचलधृति Each of the lines contains 16 short letters only. This is called गीत्यार्या by Piṅgala. This is generally regarded as a Mātrā Vṛitta and mentioned at the beginning of the Mātrāsamaka group. From another point of view it is a वर्णवृत्त and for reference cf. P. 1. 16. 8. (उक्ताचलधृतिः प्राज्ञैः द्वयष्टाभिर्लघुभिर्युता । Mm 25. 1).

२२ पद्धति In each of its four lines, we have 4 Chaturmātras; those in the odd places must not be जगणs while the last one must be a जगण or a सर्वलघु. This is really a favourite metre of the Apabhraṁśa poets; but now and then Jain poets composed Sanskṛit stanzas in this metre. (चीनौंजि जो जो लीर्वान्तिऽनुप्रासे पद्धतिः । H. 3. 73).

२३ द्विपदी Each line has 6 Mātrās followed by 5 Chaturmātras with a long letter at the end. A Jagaṇa or a सर्वलघु must be used for the 2nd and the 6th places i. e. for the first and the 5th Chaturmātras. A जगण must not be used any where else. When a सर्वलघु is used as said above, the यति must occur after the first short letter i. e. a new word must begin with the 2nd short letter. Jayakīrti 6. 28 regards this and the next two as Sanskṛit metres, but Hemachandra considers these as Prākṛit metres. cf. H. 4. 64-67.

२४ अब्जनाल A line of this metre is obtained by adding a long letter at the end of a line of a द्विपदी; (Jk. 6. 29). Hemachandra calls this आरनाल; (see H. 4. 66 and No. 23 above.)

२५ कामलेखा When the penultimate short letter in the lines of a द्विपदी (No. 23) is dropped, we get a line of Kāmalekhā.

(षष्ठगणान्तलघुविहीना चेत् प्रथम द्विपदीकासौ । निष्ठितशेषलक्षणयुता भवतीति हि कामलेखा Jk. 6. 29.)

२६ गुण A line of this metre contains 3 Chaturmātras of any kind except the जगण; but at the end of the 3rd line a couple of short letters must always be added.

(तोयधिमात्रागणत्रितयाद् गो यदि नात्र जकारगणः ।
स्थायितृतीयपदाल्ह्युगे सति सोऽयमभाणि गुणो गुणिभिः॥ Jk. 6. 27).

२७ शिखा This is an Ardhasama-Chatuṣpadī obtained by doubling the metre of the same name under Ardhasama-Dwipadī Mātrā Vṛitta; (see V. 9). (शिखा एकोनात्रिंशदेकत्रिंशदन्ते ग् P. 5. 43.)

२८ खञ्जा This is similarly obtained by doubling the metres mentioned under No. V. 10; (खञ्जा महत्ययुजीति P. 5. 44).

२९. शम्या This is a Chatuṣpadī, a Pāda of which contains 5. 4 जगणs or 5 नगणs.

N. B. – For more particulars readers are requested to refer to Jayadāman edited by Prof H. D. Velankar, edition 1949.

APPENDIX B

Giving the dates, works etc. of Important Sanskrit Writers

(Referred to in the dictionary)

अप्पय्य दीक्षित This celebrated author of कुवलयानन्द came from the Southern India and flourished in the first half of the 17th century. कुवलयानन्द is an elementary treatise on Alaṅkār. His other works are the वृत्तिवार्तिक and चित्रमीमांसा.

अमरसिंह This very famous lexicographer is said to have flourished in the 5th century at the court of Vikramāditya. He was a Jaina by religion. His well-known lexicon अमरकोश contains about 1592 verses in the Anuṣṭup metre and treats of about 25000 Sanskrit words.

अमरु, अमरुक or अमरू The author of the अमरुशतक. In a traditional story he is said to be the king in whose dead body Śankarāchārya entered to learn the science of erotics. There are a number of commentaries on the अमरुशतक. This poet had already attained celebrity by the 8th century A. D., as he was referred to by Ānandavardhana.

अश्वघोष This Buddhist author might have flourished in the 1st century A. D. His well-known work, the बुद्धचरित, gives the history and teachings of Buddha. In addition, he wrote the सूत्रालंकार, सौन्दरानन्द काव्य and the drama सारिपुत्रप्रकरण.

आर्यभट्ट This foremost Indian astronomer was born in A. D. 476. His astronomical work, the आर्यसिद्धान्त, is based on higher mathematics.

उज्ज्वलदत्त Was a celebrated commentator on the Śakaṭāyana's Uṇādisūtras. He is reverentially referred to by Bhaṭṭoji Dīxita in his Siddhānta-kaumudī.

उदयनाचार्य This author of the कुसुमाञ्जलि seems to have flourished at the end of the 10th century. His other works are the लक्षणावलि, कर्णावलि and न्यायवार्तिक-तात्पर्यटीकापरिशुद्धि.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankār. He was the chief Pandit at the court of king Jayāpīḍa of Kashmir. His works are the भामहविवरण, कुमारसंभवकाव्य and अलंकारसारसंग्रह. He flourished at about 800 A. D.

कय्यट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings.' He was a contemporary of king Jayasimha of Kashmir who reigned from 1129—1150 A. D. राजतरंगिणी is a historical epic and gives information about many kings of Kashmir.

काञ्चनाचार्य The author of a dramatic work named धनंजयविजय. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century at the court of king Jayadeva of Kanoja.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, and ऋतुसंहार and some other minor works. Much has been written by the Eastern and Western scholars about the date of Kālidāsa, and there is no unanimity on this point. Popular tradition identifies his patron Vikramāditya with the founder of the Saṁvat (संवत्) Era, 56 B. C.; but some scholars place the era of Vikramāditya to the year 544 A. D. Hence the range of fixing his time is 600 years. However, the 4th century A. D. i. e. the time of the Gupta dynasty is accepted by a majority of scholars. There is also a similar controversy about his locality.

कुमारदास The author of the poem जानकीहरण. According to tradition, Kumāradāsa was a Simhalese king who lived between 517 and 526 A. D. The entire text of the जानकीहरण has not yet been recovered; however, it seems that the poet has modelled his work in form and spirit on the two Mahākāvyas of Kālidāsa and the subject-matter coincides with the work of Bhaṭṭi.

कुल्लूकभट्ट The famous commentator on the मनुस्मृति. His commentary मन्वर्थमुक्तावलि is taken as an authority to interpret Manu's text. He hails from Bengal and seems to have flourished in the 12th century. His other works are the श्राद्धसागर, विवादसागर, अशौचसागर and स्मृतिसागर.

कुसुमदेव Author of the दृष्टान्तशतक of unknown date. This work consists of 100 verses, each verse having the instruction in the first line and simile in the second.

कृष्णभट्ट सार्वभौम Author of the पदाङ्कदूत, who was at the court of king Raghurāma of Nadia (Bengal) and composed this poem in 1723 A. D. In this work the footprints of Krisṇa are asked by the Gopīs to carry their message to Krisṇa to Mathurā

कृष्णमिश्र The author of the well-known allegorical drama प्रबोधचन्द्रोदय. He belonged to the second half of the 11th century and wrote this play for his patron king Kīrtivarman of the Chandella dynasty.

केदारभट्ट This author of the वृत्तरत्नाकर might have flourished in the 13th century. His work is a great authority on metres and naturally there seems to have been more than twenty commentaries on this text.

क्षेमीश्वर His play, the चण्डकौशिक, is based on the mythological story of king Hariśchandra. He seems to be a young contemporary of Rājaśekhara and was patronised by the king Mahīpāl, who ruled over Kānyakubja in the 10th century.

क्षेमेन्द्र This Kashmirian writer flourished in the 11th century at the time of king Ananta (1020-1063) of Kashmir. Many works like the समयमातृका, भारतमञ्जरी, बृहत्कथामञ्जरी, राजावलि, औचित्यविचार, कविकण्ठाभरण &c. are to his credit. He was a student of Abhinavagupta.

गङ्गादास The author of the छन्दोमञ्जरी. In this work he describes the varieties of metres and illustrates them by verses in praise of Krisṇa. He also wrote the अच्युतचरित and दिनेशचरित in praise of the sun. He may be placed in the 10th or 11th century.

गुणाढ्य The foremost story-writer of India. His original बृहत्कथा was composed in Paiśāchī Prākrit language. क्षेमेन्द्र and सोमदेव made adaptations of this work in Sanskrit under the names बृहत्कथामञ्जरी and कथासरित्सागर respectively and these Kashmirian versions represent the original text of Guṇāḍhya to a great degree. Guṇāḍhya was born at Pratiṣṭhāna on the Godāvarī, the capital of Sātavahana kings and might have flourished in the 1st century A. D.

गोवर्धनाचार्य The author of the आर्यासप्तशती. The poet seems to have taken Hala's गाथासप्तशती as his model. He was a court-poet of Lakṣmaṇasena of Bengal and contemporary of Jayadeo, the author of गीतगोविंद. His erotic poem (आर्यासप्तशती) must have inspired the Hindi poet Vihārilāl to compose his सत्सई.

घटकर्पर The author of the घटकर्परकाव्य. This small poem has many commentaries, one (घटकर्पर-कुलक-वृत्ति) being of Abhinavagupta, and is the earliest यमक-काव्य. Tradition associates Kālidāsa with Ghatakarpara and some scholars place the latter even earlier than Kālidāsa. He has also written another short didactic poem called नीतिसार.

चाणक्य or कौटिल्य The author of the well-known कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र. Another name of this author is Viṣṇugupta or Viṣṇuśarman. Tradition says that Chāṇakya uprooted the Nanda dynasty and placed Chandragupta Maurya on the throne of Magadha in 321 B. C. He was also a law-maker and the अर्थशास्त्र is nothing but a political science of that period, although some scholars ascribe this work to a later period.

The work चाणक्यशतक, a collection of didactic verses, is ascribed to Chāṇakya, as the other recensions चाणक्यनीति, चाणक्यनीतिदर्पण, वृद्धचाणक्य and लघुचाणक्य are done.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator who has written commentaries on works like मालतीमाधव and वेणीसंहार. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगङ्गाधर, a treatise on Rhetorics or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five लहरीs (गङ्गा, पीयूष, सुधा, अमृत and करुणा) and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi. He must have seen the end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date, at least his active career, lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the गीतगोविंद. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vīrabhūmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakṣmaṇasena, who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal, whose inscription is dated as Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

गीतगोविंद has no less than 40 commentaries, and it is actually sung in accompaniment with dancing. It occupies a distinctive place in the history of Sanskrit poetry, both in its emotional and literary aspects.

जयदेव (पीयूषवर्ष) The author of the चन्द्रालोक and प्रसन्नराघव. The first is a treatise on Poetics and the second is a drama embracing the story of Rāma. This Jayadeva is quite different from the author of गीतगोविंद and seems to have flourished not earlier than the 12th century.

जयराम A Maratha poet at the court of Shahaji Bhosale, the father of the great Shivaji. He has very lucidly described the court of his patron Shahaji at Bangalore in his राधामाधवविलासचंपू. The पर्णालपर्वतग्रहणाख्यान is compiled in Tanjore at the court of Vyankoji, Shivāji's step-brother, in the year 1673 A.D. The subject matter of this poem is the siege of the fort Panhālā (पर्णाल) and its capture by Shivaji in the year 1672.

ज्योतिरीश्वर कविशेखर The author of the धूर्तसमागम, a farce (प्रहसन) in one act. This was composed under king Harisimha of Karṇāṭa family, who ruled in Mithilā in the first quarter of the 14th century. There is another work written by this author, named पञ्चसायक, on the art of love.

दण्डिन् Author of the two prominent works-the दशकुमारचरित and काव्यादर्श. Some scholars do not ascribe these two works to one and the same writer. The दशकुमारचरित is described as a romance of roguery and the काव्यादर्श is a work on Sanskrit Poetics. To ascertain the date of Daṇḍin is also difficult. He might have lived in all probability in the 7th century. His अवन्तिसुन्दरीकथा is an epitome of the दशकुमारचरित but in poetry form.

धनञ्जय Author of the दशरूप, a work on dramaturgy. Dhanañjaya practically re-edited the भरतनाट्यशास्त्र and is taken as authority by later writers on Alankāra and Nāṭyaśāstra. His commentator ध्वनिक was his own brother and they both were at the court of Munja of Dhar, in the latter half of the 10th century.

नारायण Author of the famous हितोपदेश. This popular didactic work is avowedly based on the पञ्चतन्त्र, but it has its own plan. Some stories are quite new and there is a large selection of didactic matter from the कामन्दकीय नीतिसार. Nārāyaṇa might have flourished in the 14th century.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the महाभाष्य. He wrote a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras and Kātyāyana's Vārtikas. Aphorisms on the Yoga system of philosophy, named the योगसूत्र, are ascribed to this Patañjali.

The grammarian Bhartṛihari wrote a commentary on the महाभाष्य work. There is no unanimity about Patañjali's date among scholars. However, the majority accepts the 2nd century B. C. as the most probable date.

परमानन्द Author of the epic शिवभारत. This Maratha poet flourished in the regime of the great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and it is but natural for him to compile a Mahākāvya on the adventurous life of Shivaji. This शिवभारत is not yet found in a complete form.

प्रबोधानन्द सरस्वति Author of the वृन्दावनशतक of unknown date. His other works are the चैतन्यचन्द्रामृत, विवेकशतक and संगीतमाधव.

बाण The well-known author of the हर्षचरित, कादम्बरी and चण्डिकाशतक. The पार्वतीपरिणय and रत्नावली are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harṣavardhana of Kānyakubja, who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tsang's travels in India, which lasted from 629 A. D. to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the 7th century.

The हर्षचरित has the distinction of being the first attempt at writing a prose Kāvya on historical theme and the कादम्बरी deals with a legendary fiction.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahākāvya विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित, the चौरपञ्चाशिका, बिल्हणचरित and कर्णसुन्दरी. Bilhaṇa was a Kashmiri Brāhmaṇa, and had travelled all over India. He composed the विक्रमाङ्कदेवचरित in honour of his patron Chalukya Vikramāditya of Kalyāṇī. The चौर (सुरत) पञ्चाशिका is a passionate poem of secret love. In the बिल्हणचरित the legend of Bilhaṇa's love for a princess is told in a voluptuous way. Both these deal with the same story of secret love. The कर्णसुन्दरी is a Nāṭikā on the love-marriage of Chalukya Karṇadeva of Anhilvad (1064-74 A.D.) with a Vidyādhara princess (Karṇasundarī). Bilhaṇa belonged to the second half of the 11th century.

बोपदेव Author of the मुग्धबोध, कविकल्पद्रुम and many other works. He was a contemporary of Hemādri and both flourished at the court of the Yādava kings of Devagiri, in the second half of the 13th century. The मुग्धबोध is a celebrated work on grammar.

भट्टनारायण Author of the वेणीसंहार, a drama based on the sensational incident of Bhīma's ferocious revenge on the Kauravas for violating the decency of Draupadī. This play is one of the earliest and best examples of the declamatory type of drama, which is a half-poetical and half-dramatic composition. The author lived in the first half of the 7th century.

भट्टि Author of the भट्टिकाव्य, also known as रावणवध. This so-called Mahākāvya seeks to comprehend the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa; but it is composed deliberately to illustrate the rules of grammar and rhetorics. He must have lived between 500 and 600 A. D.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित Author of the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, a celebrated grammatical work giving a particular arrangement of Pāṇini's Sūtras with commentary. He lived in the 17th century and wrote many other works of reputation.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three celebrated शतकs (शृङ्गार, नीति and वैराग्य). The author's personality is mysterious or semi-historical. Therefore, his exact date cannot be ascertained. Some scholars place him in the 1st or 2nd century A. D. and others put him in the 6th or 7th century. His शतकत्रय is a specimen of sententious poetry, enveloping lofty ideas for the cultivation of a

spirit of detachment. The grammarian भर्तृहरि, the author of the वाक्यपदीय, who died about 651 A. D., was a Buddhist and seems to be different from the भर्तृहरि of Śataka fame.

भवभूति The well-known author of the महावीरचरित, मालतीमाधव and उत्तररामचरित. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693–729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century. As a dramatist, he occupies a very high place, next to that of Kālidāsa. The मालतीमाधव is a romantic love-story of middle-class life, and the महावीरचरित and उत्तररामचरित deal respectively with the earlier and the later history of Rāma.

भानुदत्त Author of the रसमञ्जरी and रसतरङ्गिणी. The रसमञ्जरी deals with the nature of the heroes and heroines and the parts they play. The रसतरङ्गिणी deals merely with the various components of Rasa. Bhānudatta seems to have flourished towards the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century.

भारवि Author of the किरातार्जुनीय, a Mahākāvya. In the Aihole inscription (634 A. D.) he is mentioned with Kālidāsa, which shows that he must have achieved enough poetic fame at that time. The subject-matter of the किरातार्जुनीय is taken from one of the episodes of Arjuna's career, described in the Vana-parva of the Mahābhārata. Sanskrit critics extol his profundity of thought (अर्थगौरव). He seems to have flourished in the beginning of the 7th century.

भास A very ancient author of many plays including the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, प्रतिमा &c. Before 1912 Bhāsa was known only by reputation, having been honoured by Kālidāsa and Bāṇa as a great predecessor. Between 1912 and 1915 his thirteen plays discovered in the Kerala were published in a lot. These plays have been based on stories from the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata and the Purāṇas. But the स्वप्नवासवदत्त, प्रतिज्ञायौगन्धरायण, अविमारक and चारुदत्त have legendary plots. Bhāsa's language possesses a peculiar grace and he has attained fame by his versatile imageries and originality of conception. He is generally placed in the 5th century B. C.

भास्कराचार्य Author of the astro-mathematical work, the सिद्धान्तशिरोमणि with its 4 divisions (लीलावती, बीजगणित, ग्रहगणित and गोलाध्याय). He belongs to the 12th century.

भोजदेव Author of the well-known सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a compilation on Alankāra. Numerous other works are ascribed to him. In his book, the सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, he discusses merits and demerits of poetry, the figures of speech and sentiments. He flourished in the 11th century.

मयूर Author of the well-known poem सूर्यशतक. He was closely related to Bāṇa and both were at the court of Harṣa. The सूर्यशतक is written in praise of the sun but it reveals the author's spirit of literary display; and hence it is favoured by rhetoricians, grammarians and lexicographers.

मम्मट N. of the author of the काव्यप्रकाश. He was a native of Kashmir, but had his education at Benares. His काव्यप्रकाश covers the whole ground of rhetorics or poetics. It has two parts—सूत्र or कारिकाs and वृत्ति. This work has been very much revered and hence we find numerous commentaries on it in all centuries after the 11th, in which Mammaṭa flourished.

मल्लिनाथ A great and much esteemed commentator of famous Sanskrit works of Kālidāsa, Māgha, Bhāravi, Vidyādhara, Varadarāja &c. He was of Kolāchala family in Andhra country and was a Telugu Brāhmaṇa.

He belonged probably to the 14th century.

माघ Author of the शिशुपालवध, a Mahākāvya on the well-known episode of the Mahābhārata. Māgha has a copious and elegant diction, and his phraseology and imagery often attain to perfection. The usually accepted date of this great poet is the latter part of the 7th century.

माधव Author of the सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह, a treatise on all systems of the Indian philosophy. He seems to be different from the well-known Vijayanagar minister, Vidyāraṇya Mādhavāchārya. He is said to be the son of Sāyaṇa, the Vedic commentator and hence the nephew of Mādhavāchārya (Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIV, p. 20). This Mādhava lived in the 14th century.

माधवाचार्य Author of the जैमिनीयन्यायमालाविस्तर. The work is a compendium of the Mīmānsā philosophpy. This Mādhvachārya is the celebrated scholar and promoter of Vedic studies at the court of the Vijayanagar kingdom. His date is the 14th century A. D.

मित्रमिश्र Author of the वीरमित्रोदय, a work on Dharma-śāstra. He also wrote the आनन्दकन्दचम्पू, which treats of the birth of Śrīkṛiṣṇa. Mitramiśra flourished in the 17th century at the court of Orchha.

मुरारि Author of the अनर्घराघव, a drama in 7 acts on the story of the Rāmāyaṇa. This play has been considered a standard for poetic criticism and grammatical learning. He might have flourished at the end of the 8th or at the beginning of the 9th century.

यास्क Author of the निरुक्त, a commentary on निघण्टु, the Vedic glossary -the fourth Vedānga. This vocabulary tries to explain the meaning of Vedic words and Mantras. Yāska may be taken as the foremost linguist or philologist of India. He is supposed to have flourished in the 8th or 7th century B. C.

युवराज Author of the रामचरित. He was a Keral prince (1800-1851) and resided at Koli-lingapur. His other works are the त्रिपुरदहनचरितम्, रससदनभाण, सुधानन्दलहरी and some stotras.

रणछोड Author of the राजप्रशस्ति. Only two cantos of this epic are found in an inscription (E. I., Vol. V). This poet lived at the end of the 18th century.

रत्नाकर Author of a Mahākāvya, named हरविजय. He was a Kashmirian Pandit and flourished under kings Jayāpīda (832-844) and Avantivarman (855-884). His poem is a stupendous work of 50 cantos and it relates to the story of the slaying of the demon Andhaka by the god Śiva.

राघव Compiler of the नानार्थमञ्जरी, a lexicon on the lines of the मेदिनी, शाश्वत &c. This work is critically edited by Shri. K. V. Krishnamoorthy Sharma in 1954. The author seems to belong to the 14th century.

राजशेखर Author of many works like the बालरामायण, बालभारत, विद्धशालभञ्जिका, कर्पूरमञ्जरी and काव्यमीमांसा. The बालरामायण dramatises in ten acts the entire story of the Rāmāyaṇa. The बालभारत is also called प्रचण्डपाण्डव and is a play on the Mahābhārata story. The कर्पूरमञ्जरी a Saṭṭaka and the विद्धशालभञ्जिका a Nāṭikā are smaller works in four acts. The काव्यमीमांसा is a good handbook for poets. He is said to have lived in the first quarter of the 10th century.

रुद्रट Author of the काव्यालंकार and शृङ्गारतिलक. He was the earliest author on Alankāra who had a rational method of classification of Alankāras. His शृङ्गारतिलक delineates Rasas as developed in poems as opposed to plays. This work is ascribed by some scholars to a रुद्रभट्ट of a later period. Rudraṭa lived in the 9th century A. D.

रूपगोस्वामी Author of the उद्धवदूत, हंसदूत and other Dūtakāvyas. He flourished in the 16th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer and the author of the बृहत्संहिता. Tradition places him as one of the nine gems at the court of Vikramāditya. He has written many books on astronomy and astrology. The बृहत्संहिता is a well-known astrological technical work. Varāhamihira seems to have flourished in the 6th century A. D.

वर्धमान Author of the गणरत्नमहोदधि, a collection of grammatical Gaṇas. He was a Jain Pandit at the court of Siddharāja Jayasinha of the Solanki dynasty of Gujarat (1094-1143). He seems to have written other books like the क्रियागुप्त (where the predicate is concealed) and the सिद्धराजवर्णन.

वल्लभदेव Author of the सुभाषितावलि, an anthology of 3527 verses of different writers. It contains a large variety of subjects like love, the conduct of life, natural scenery and seasons, worldly wisdom &c. Vallabhadeva seems to have lived in the 15th century.

वात्स्यायन Author of the well-known कामसूत्र, a treatise on sexual love. His date is controversial and varies from the 2nd century B. C. to the 4th century A. D.

वामनभट्टबाण Author of the पार्वतीपरिणय, नलाभ्युदय and शृङ्गारभूषण. He is also named अभिनवभट्टबाण, because he imitated the style of Bāṇa. He was at the court of Vemabhūpāla, the ruler of the Trilinga country in the 1st half of the 15th century.

वासुदेव Author of the नलोदय, a story of Nala in 4 cantos. Nalodaya is a Yamaka Kāvya of this Kerala poet and commands numerous commentaries. He has also written three other Kāvyas–त्रिपुरदहन, सौरीकथोदय and युधिष्ठिरविजय. This poet lived at the court of Kulaśekharavarman (of uncertain date, but probably between the 10th and 12th century).

विशाखदत्त Author of the मुद्राराक्षस, one of the great Sanskrit dramas. It is a drama of purely political intrigue; still it well absorbs the mind of the audience by the unique skill of the poet. The date of the author is again subject to much speculation. However, he may be placed between the 5th and the 9th century.

विश्वनाथ Author of the celebrated work साहित्यदर्पण and also a commentator of the काव्यप्रकाश. He wrote a number of other works, such as the राघवविलास, कुवलयाश्वचरित, प्रभावती, प्रशस्तिरत्नावलि &c. His साहित्यदर्पण was composed in 1384 A. D.

वेङ्कटाध्वरिन् Author of the विश्वगुणादर्शचम्पू. He belonged to the first half of the 17th century. In his curious Champū two Gandharvas take a brid's-eye view of various countries from their aerial car and expose the good and bad manners and customs of the time. The author has also many other works to his credit.

शंकराचार्य The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शारीरभाष्य and of a large number of original works. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 A. D. at the early age of 32. Some scholars put him in the 6th or 7th century. Various Stotras such as आनन्दलहरी, मोहमुद्गर etc. are ascribed to him.

शारदातनय Author of the भावप्रकाश, a treatise on Rasas. He summarises views of all writers before and after the time of Bharata; but he has greatly developed the Śṛingāra Rasa on the lines suggested by Bhoja in his Śṛingāraprakāśa. He has also written a commentary on the काव्यप्रकाश. He seems to have flourished in the 12th century.

शिवदास Compiler of a version of the वेताल-पञ्चविंशति, which is a collection of 25 folk-tales.The earliest version is preserved in the बृहत्कथा. Jambhaladatta's version is almost entirely in prose. This work is also known in several forms in modern Indian languages. Śivadāsa may have flourished in the 14th or 15th century.

शूद्रक Author of the मृच्छकटिक, a very old Sanskrit drama, which might be a recast of the fragmentary चारुदत्त, ascribed to Bhāsa. This drama is a departure from the dramatisation of time-worn royal stories and legends to a more refreshing plot of everyday life; yet it is full of real poetry and sentiment found in master pieces of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti. Śūdraka may be assigned to the 1st century A. D.

श्रीहर्ष Author of the नैषधचरित, one of the five great Mahākāvyas. The work is based on the well-known Mahābhārata story of Nala and Damayantī. Śrīharṣa was a logician and philosopher and hence the ideas from these sciences are often imported into his narrations and descriptions. It is a repository of traditional learning and should, therefore, be approached with the full equipment of such learning. The poet may have probably flourished in the second half of the 12th century.

सिल्हणमिश्र Author of the शान्तिशतक a didactic poem in imitation of that of Bhartṛihari. He was a poet from Kashmir and might have lived in the 12th century.

सुन्दरदेव Author of the सूक्तिसुन्दर, an anthology of verses of various poets in praise of the rulers of the 16th and 17th centuries (including Akbar and Shahjahan). Sunderadeva must have flourished in the 17th century.

सुबन्धु Author of the वासवदत्ता, a romantic story, different from the Vāsavadattā of the Udayana legend, and entirely invented and embellished by Subandhu. His sole aim in this work seems to illustrate the potency of expression of the Sanskṛit language and his dexterity in framing discourse made of equivoques in every syllable. He was a contemporary of Bāṇa.

सोमदेव Compiler of the कथासरित्सागर, a condensed Sanskrit version of Gunādhya's Paiśāchi बृहत्कथा (see गुणाढ्य). This is a great ocean of stories of every conceivable description — tales of wondrous maidens and their fearless lovers, of kings, of state-craft and intrigue, of magic and spells, of murder and war, of devil and goblins; stories of animals in fact and fable, of beggars, ascetics, drunkards, gambles, prostitutes and bawds. Somadeva was at the court of king Ananta of Kashmir (1029-1064) and for the amusement of the queen Sūryavatī he compiled this huge work of 24000 verses.

सोमेश्वर Author of the कीर्तिकौमुदी. This work is the biography of Vastupāla, minister of the Vaghelā princes (Lavaṇa-prasāda and Vīra-dhavala) and has a historical and poetical value. Someśvara also wrote a romantic epic called the सुरथोत्सव. He lived in Gujarat between 1179 and 1262 A. D.

सौभरि Author of the एकार्थनाममाला and द्व्यक्षरीनाममाला. The first work deals with एकाक्षरs i. e. single consonants and the second with double consonants. Dr. E. D. Kulkarni, of the Deccan College is the editor of these Kośas and he remarks in the preface that the author Saubhari must have flourished not later than Samvat 1639.

हनूमत् The mythical author of the well-known महानाटक or हनूमन्नाटक. It is a very extensive work on the entire Rāmāyaṇa story. Its two principal recensions, one of Damodara Miśra and the other of Madhusūdana, ascribe this Nāṭaka to the legandary servant of Rāma, Hanūmat. Hence there is no hisotrical evidence about the author.

हर्ष Author of the three dramas — नागानन्द, रत्नावली and प्रियदर्शिका. The story of the नागानन्द is drawn from the कथासरित्सागर; रत्नावली describes the secret love between king Udayana and Sāgarikā (an attendant of the queen); and the drama प्रियदर्शिका has been modelled on the मालविकाग्निमित्र. All these dramas though attributed to king Harśa of Mālava are supposed to have been written by his court poets like Dhāvaka and Bāṇa.

हलायुध Author of the कविरहस्य, a sort of lexicon of roots (धातुपाठ) and at the same time a eulogy of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king, Kṛiṣṇarāja III (940-956). His other work, the अभिधानरत्नमाला, is a vocabulary. He flourished in the 10th century.

The author of the धर्मविवेक seems to be different from this.

हेमचन्द्र A great lexicographer and a grammarian of the 11th and 12th centuries. He wrote many works embracing almost all fields of Sanskrit and Prakrit literature. The देशीनाममाला, अभिधानचिन्तामणि, अनेकार्थसंग्रह and निघण्टुशेष are his works on lexicography.

APPENDIX C

On Important Geographical Names in Ancient India

अङ्ग It was one of the sixteen political divisions of India, situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapurī, which is identified with the modern Bhāgalpur. It was the kingdom of Romapāda of the Rāmayaṇa and of Karṇa of the Mahābhārata.

अनुराधपुर (q. v. page 105). The branch of the celebrated Pipaala-tree of Buddha-Gayā was brought to this ancient capital of Ceylon by Mahinda, the son of Aśoka. This tree still exists in the Mahā-vihāra.

अनूपदेश The country on the river Narmadā; south Malwa; same as Haihaya, Mahiṣa and Māhiṣaka. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

अन्ध्र N. of a people and their country. It is the modern Telangaṇa or Andhra. The limits of this ancient country were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvarī and Kriṣṇā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7), and its capital अन्ध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi.

अपरान्त It is the Ariaka of Ptolemy. Some scholars identify it with Konkaṇa and others with the whole western sea-board of India. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Aparānta was the northern Konkaṇa, the capital of which was Śūppāraka (Mar. सोपारें) near Bassein. One of Aśoka's inscriptions is recently found in this locality.

अमरकण्टक A part of the मेकल hills in Gondwana in which the Narmadā and Śoṇa rivers have their source. It may be the आम्रकूट, referred to in the Meghadūta (verse 17).

अमरनाथ A celebrated shrine of Śiva in the Bhairavaghāti range of the Himalayas.

अमरावती This famous Stūpa is about 18 miles to the west of Bezwada on the bank of the Kriṣṇa. It was built in about 380 A. D.

अमरेश्वर A celebrated place on the opposite side of Omkārnātha, on the southern bank of the Narmadā, where one of the twelve great Śivalingas (ओंकार) is worshipped.

अयोध्या The modern Oudh. It was the kingdom of Rāma, with the capital of the same name (see अयोध्या page 213). During the Buddhist period Ayodhyā was divided into Uttara Kosala and Dakṣiṇa Kosala, the river Śarayū being the boundary line between. Vikramāditya of the Gupta dynasty restored the sacred places in Ayodhyā.

अरुणा A branch of the Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra. It is identified by some scholars with Mārkaṇḍā.

अरुणाचल Tiruvannamalai (South Arcot).

अलकनन्दा A tributary of the Ganges—the united stream of the विष्णुगङ्गा (also called धवलगङ्गा) and सरस्वती-गङ्गा. Its source called वसुधारा is in the Himalayas.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of Narmadā. Its capital was Ujjayanī, (also called Avantipuri and Viśālā) situated on the Sipra. It is the western part of Mālwa. In the time of Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahī. Avanti was the kingdom of Vikramāditya. It has been called Mālava since the seventh or eighth century A. D.

अश्मक There is no agreement among scholars about the situation of this ancient country. (See page 277). Aśmaka is identified by some with the Buddhist Assaka situated between the Godāvari and Māhiṣmatī on the Narmadā and its capital was Pratiṣṭhāna. It was a part of the Mahārāṣṭra country at the time of Aśoka.

It is also an old name of Travancore.

अहिक्षेत्र, अहिच्छत्र The name अहिच्छत्र is at present confined to the great fortress in the lands of Alampur Kot and Nasratganj. It was the capital of North Pānchāla or Rohilkhand.

आनर्तपुर, also आनन्दपुर The modern Vadnagar in northern Gujarat. This was visited by Hiuen Tsiang. See आनर्त (page 334).

आभीर The country on the western coast of India from the Tapti to Devagad. The south-eastern portion of Gujarat. According to the Mahābhārata

(2. 31), the Ābhīras lived near the seashore and on the bank of the Sarasvatī, a river near Somnāth in Gujarat. There is no unanimity among Purāṇas and other texts about the exact locality of this country. There is one verse giving its position; श्रीकोङ्कणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशो देवेशि विन्ध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥

आरण्य (क) A kingdom situated on the south of Ujjain and Vidarbha. Its capital was Tagara.

आर्यावर्त (q. v. page 356). The river Narmadā was the boundary between Aryāvarta and Dakṣiṇāpatha.

इक्षु 1 An affluent of the Narmadā. —2 The river Oxus; it flowed through Śakadvīpa.

इक्षुमती The river Kālindī, flowing through Kumaun, Rohilkhand and the district Kanauj; पितृपैतामहीं पुण्यां तेरुरिक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 2. 68. 17.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (Also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ, खाण्डवप्रस्थ, &c.) Identified with the old Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right. It was the capital of Yudhiṣṭhira.

इरावती 1 The river Rāvi in the Punjab. —2 The Rapti in Oudh.

इल्वलपुर Ellora, the site of the famous caves.

उत्कल, उड्र, ओड्र N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā (cf. स तीर्त्वा कपिशां सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः। उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखो ययौ॥ R. 4. 38). The chief towns of the province are Cuttack and Puri. It formed a part (north, as उत्कल is a corruption of उत्कलिङ्ग) of Kalinga, the river Vaitaraṇī being its northern boundary.

ऋक्षपर्वत The eastern part of the Vindhya range, extending from the Bay of Bengal to the source of the Narmadā and the Śoṇa.

ऋष्यमुख A mountain situated eight miles from Anāgondi on the river Tungabhadrā.

एकचक्रा Chakarnagar, sixteen miles south-west of Itawah, U. P. (cf. एकचक्रां गतास्ते तु कुन्तिपुत्रा महारथाः Mb. 1. 157. 1, 2.)

एकाम्रकानन Bhuvaneshvara in Orissa. It was the capital of Orissa from the 6th century B. C. to the time of Yayāti Kesarī in the middle of the 5th century A. D.

कनखल N. of a village near Hardwara, which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains. It was the scene of दक्षयज्ञ, very famous in the Purāṇas.

कपिलवस्तु The birth place of Buddha. It has been identified with Bhuila in the north-western part of the Basti district, U. P.

कपिशा 1 The country to the north of the Kabul river. It is the Kāpiśī of Pāṇini. According to Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Kapiśā was North Afghanistan. —2 The river Suvarṇarekhā in Orissa. —3 The river Kāsāi which flows through the district of Midnapur, Bengal. See सुह्म.

क (का) पिस्थल Kaithal in Karnal district, Punjab. It is said to have been founded by Yudhiṣṭhira.

करतोया (also called सदानीरा) A sacred river flowing through the districts of Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra. It was the boundary between the kingdoms of Bengal and Kāmarūpa.

कलिङ्ग A country lying to the south of Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godavarī. It is identified with the old Northern Circars of the British time. कलिङ्गनगर (q.v.) was its capital.

कलिङ्गनगर Appears to have been the general name of the capitals of Kalinga which were different at different periods as Maṇipur, Rājapura (probably Rajamahendri), Bhuvaneśvara, Simhapura, &c.

कल्कि, कोल्कइ The capital of Paṇḍya at the mouth of Tāmraparṇī in Tinnevelli. It is identified also with Tuticorin.

कल्याण, कल्याणि, कल्याणपुर The capital of Kuntaladeśa. Someśvara Chalukya founded the city in the 11th century and made it a seat of his government in place of Manyakheta. This town is situated 36 miles west of Bidar, Andhra state. Authors like Vijñaneśvara, Bilhaṇa flourished at the court of Kalyāṇi kings. Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect was the minister of king Bijjala of Kalyāṇi.

काञ्ची (पुर) Conjeveram. It was the capital of Draviḍa or Chola. (See द्रविड). Kanchīpura is said to have been founded by Kulottunga Chola I (11th century) on the site of a forest called afterwards Toṇḍamaṇḍala. The eastern portion of the town is विष्णुकाञ्ची and the western, शिवकाञ्ची.

कान्यकुब्ज Kanauj. It is on the bank of the Kalīnadī. It was the capital of Gādhi Rājā and birthplace of Viśvāmitra. It had also been the capital of many kingdoms afterwards.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyā or Sadānīrā to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended upto the Himalaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana

with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; (cf. चकम्पे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्जोतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81). Kamarūpa is generally taken as Assam.

कामाख्या Gauhati in Assam. It is also identified with Prāgjyotiṣa (pura).

काम्बोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended upto little Thibet and Ladak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats' and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; (cf. कम्बोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः। गजालानपरिक्लिष्टैरक्षोलैः सार्धमानताः॥ R. 4. 69). Kāmboja is generally identified with Afghanistan, at least its northern part.

कालकवन The Rajmahal hills, Bihar. Āryāvarta was bounded on the east by Kālakavana; (Mbh. 2. 4).

किरात-देश Tipara. The inhabitants of this ancient country are referred to in Ṛig-Veda (see किरात, page 573). Kirāta-desa included Sylhet and Assam.

किष्किन्धा N. of an ancient country and its capital. It is identified with Anagondi near Hampi-Vijayanagar. About two miles to the south-west of Kiṣkindhā is the Pampā-sarovara, referred to in the Rāmāyaṇa (4. 1).

कीकट N. of a country in Bihar (see p. 574). This is identified with Magadha (q. v.).

कुण्डग्राम, कुण्डगाम Another name for वैशाली (q.v.).

कुण्डिनपुर The ancient capital of Vidarbha and referred to by Bhavabhūti (Māl. 1. 9/10). Many places in Vidarbha are considered as the old Kuṇḍinapura. This capital is said to have extended from the river Wardha to Amarāvatī.

कुन्तल N. of the country to the north of Chola. One time Kalyāni appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad. Kuntala was also called Karṇāṭa.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshwar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatī to the north of the Driṣadvatī. It is sometimes called समन्तपञ्चक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kṣatriyas slain by Paraśurāma.

कुरुजाङ्गल A forest country situated in Sirhind, north-west of Hastināpura. It was included in Kurukṣetra and Hastināpura, the capital of the Kurus, was in Kurujāngala. (कुरुजाङ्गलमुख्येषु राष्ट्रेषु नगरेषु च। अनु त्वमभिषिच्यस्व नृपतिं धर्मवत्सला॥ Mb. 1. 199. 9).

कुलिन्द-देश (also called कलिन्द-देश). Garwal including the district of Shaharanpur, north of Delhi (cf. Mb. 2. 26. 3-4).

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Śatadru. It formed a part of कुलिन्ददेश, and its capital was Nagarkoṭ.

कुशस्थली, कुशावती 1 The capital of दक्षिण-कोशल and situated in the defiles of the Vindhyas; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā, but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Rāmnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājaśekhara calls the lord of Kuśasthalī मध्यदेशनरेन्द्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand. —2 Dwārakā in Gujarat.

केकय A country between the Bias and the Sutlej, bordering on the सिन्धुदेश (q. v.). The father of कैकेयी was a king of this state.

केतुमालवर्ष Turkestan and the lands watered by the Chakṣu (Oxus). It comprises the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand.

केरल The strip of land on the Malabar coast between Goa and Cape Comorin. It is sometimes identified with the ancient Chera country. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatī, the Śarāvatī and the Kāli-nadī, which is considered to be the same as the Marulā referred to in Raghuvaṃśa (मरुलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत् कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.).

कोकक्षेत्र N. of a country lying to the west of the river Kauśiki (Kuśi) and including the western part of the Purnea district, Bengal. It also comprises कोकमुख i. e. वराहक्षेत्र.

कोङ्गदेश The modern Coimbatore and Salem, with some parts of Tinnevelly and Travancore.

कोशल N. of a country situated according to the Rāmāyaṇa, along the banks of the Sarayū (or Gogrā). It was divided into 'उत्तरकोशल' and 'दक्षिण-कोशल'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have, therefore, signified the country of अयोध्या, comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Daśaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kuśa and Lava reigned respectively at Kuśāvatī in the दक्षिणकोशल, in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at Śrāvastī in the उत्तरकोशल.

कौशाम्बी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam, about 30 miles above Allahabad. It is on the left bank of Yamunā. Vararuchi is said to have been born here.

कौशिकी The river Kuśi in Bihar. It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कौशिकी परमोदारा प्रवृत्ता च महानदी Rām. 1. 34. 8). It joins the Ganges at Jot-narahari. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

खशेष्ण्र Kaśgar. It is situated in that part of the Turkestan which is called Lesser Bucharia. The ancient alphabets called Kharoṣṭhī were introduced in India from this country.

खाण्डव-वन (-प्रस्थ) See इन्द्रप्रस्थ. This name was applied to a great portion of the Mirat division. According to the Mahābhārata, Khāṇḍava-vana was situated on a river called अश्वरथा (Mb. 3. 160. 21).

गन्धमादन A part of the Kailāsa range of the Himalayas. Hanumāna resided here. Badarikāśrama is situated on this mountain.

गाधिपुर Kanauj. It was the capital of Gādhi, the father of Viśvāmitra.

गान्धार N. of an ancient country between India and Persia. It lies along the river Kabul between the Khoaspes (Kunar) and the Indus. Its capitals were Puruṣapura (Peshawar) and Taxila. Ancient sculptures have been discovered in this part and belong to the 1st century A. D. गान्धार is the corruption of गन्धर्वदेश of the epic and Buddhist period. Some scholars derive it from Kandahar.

गिरिव्रजपुर Rājgir in Bihar. It was the ancient capital of Magadha. The name राजगृह occurs in Buddhist works for this place. (cf. गिरिव्रजं पुरवरं शीघ्रमासेदुरञ्जसा Rām. 2. 68. 21).

गुर्जर Gujarat. Formerly it included the greater part of Khandesh and Malwa. In the Hiuen Tsiang's time the name was not extended to सौराष्ट्र. The modern Marwar was then known by the name गुर्जर.

गोनर्द 1 The Punjab. It is so called from king Gonarda of Kashmir who conquered this part. -2 Gonda in Oudh; a place of birth of Patañjali, the celebrated author of Mahābhāṣya; hence he was called गोनर्दीय.

गोपराष्ट्र, गोवराष्ट्र Igatpuri sub-division of the Nasik district. Some identify this with Southern Konkaṇa. (cf. Mb. 6. 9. 44).

गोवर्धन 1 A mount near वृन्दावन in the district of Mathura. Kriṣṇa is called गोवर्धनगिरिधारी from an episode in his life at Gokul. -2 The Nasik district. There is also a village near Nasik named गोवर्धन.

गौड, पुण्ड्र The whole of Bengal was denominated Eastern Gauḍa, and Uttara Kośala, the northern Gauḍa. According to Cunningham, Gonḍa, a sub-division of Uttara Kośala, is a corruption of Gauḍa. Gonḍwana was the Western Gauḍa. The Skanda Purāṇa thus describes its position—वङ्गदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशान्तगः शिवे। गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥. The southern Gauḍa was the bank of the Kāverī.

चन्द्रभागा 1 The river Chinab, or the united rivers of the Jhelum and the Chinab, in the Punjab. The river rises from a lake (लोहित्यसरोवर), south of Ladakh. -2 The river Bhīmā, at Pandharpur.

चन्द्रवती Chanderi in the Lalitpur district, Madhya-Pradesh. It was the capital of Śiśupāla, king of Chedi.

चम्पा, चम्पानगरी, चम्पावती It was the capital of Aṅga country. It was situated at a distance of four miles to the west of Bhagalpur.

चम्पा 1 Siam. -2 Tonquin and Cambodia. -3 A river flowing between the countries of Aṅga and Magadha. -4 The Chambā territory.

चम्पावती Chaul and Revadandā in the Kolaba district, Bombay state.

चर्मण्वती The river Chambal in Rajputana. The river is said to have been formed by the blood of cows, sacrificed at the yajña of Ranti-deva (cf. व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानयिष्यन् स्रोतोमूर्त्या भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्तिम् Me. 47).

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras. They occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दशार्ण. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiṣmati situated on the Narmadā.

चेर It comprised the present countries of Mysore, Coimbatore, Salem, South Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. The name is a corruption of Kerala. This kingdom, which flourished from the 3rd to the 7th century A. D., had its capital at Skandapura in the Coimbatore district; but Tālkāḍ near Mysore was its larger capital.

चोल 1 The Coromandel Coast. One of its capitals was Kāñchipura. The Chola kingdom merged afterwards as a marriage-dowry into the Pāṇḍya kingdom. -2 N. of a country, situated on the banks of Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation'; a part of the great Daṇḍakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavaṭī stands in this tract. Some scholars take Pancha-

vaṭī as a place near Nasik and others like Pargiter consider it as the region on both banks of Godāvarī, probably the country around the junction of that river with the Prāṇahitā (or Waingaṅgā).

जीर्णनगर The town Junnar in the Poona district. It was the capital of the Kṣatrapa king Nahapāna and there are many caves and inscriptions in the Nāneghāṭa near this place.

जेजभुक्ति The modern Bundelkhaṇd. It was the kingdom of Chandels and its capitals were Mahoba, Kharjuraha and Kalinjara, one after another.

जेतवन-विहार An ancient Vihāra erected by Anāthapiṇḍaka for the residence of Buddha. It is one mile to the south of Śrāvastī.

ज्योतिर्मठ One of the four Maṭhas established by Śankarāchārya (at Badrināth).

झारखण्ड The territory Chotā Nagpur. All the hilly region between Birbhum and Benares together with the Santal Parganā was included in this Jhārakhanda.

डाकिनी The territory around Bhīmā-Śaṅkara, at the source of the Bhīmā, in the Poona district. (cf. डाकिन्यां भीमशंकरम्).

तक्षशीला Taxila in the Rawalpindi district, Punjab. It was at one time the capital of Gandhāra and contained the celebrated university of Northern India upto the 1st century A. D.

तगर This has been variously identified by various scholars with Dharagara (Dowlatabad) or Dharur, Junnar (Poona district), Ter (Thair) in Naldurg district (95 miles south-east of Paiṭhana), Kulburga, Kolhapur and Trikūṭa.

तलकाड The capital of Chera on the Kaveri. Its ancient name was तालवनपुर. It was the capital of the Gaṅga dynasty of Mysore.

ताम्रपर्णी 1 Ceylon of the Buddhists. -2 The river Tambaravari in Tinnevelly (see page 768 under ताम्र).

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्म.

त्रिकालिङ्ग The three Kalingas were the three kingdoms of Dhanakaṭaka or Amarāvati on the Kriṣṇā, Andhra or Warangal, and Kalinga or Rājamahendri. It is the modern Telingaṇa (country between the Godāvarī and the Kriṣṇā).

त्रिकूट 1 It has been identified with Junnar and it is the Tagara of Ptolemy (cf. त्रिकूटमेव तत्रौच्चैर्जयस्तम्भं चकार सः R. 4. 59). -2 N. of a mountain in the south-east corner of Ceylon (cf. तैरुहे केशरिकान्तत्रिकूटशिखरोपमा Śi. 2. 5.)

त्रिगर्त Jālandhara. The most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Śatadru and included the tract between Sutlej and the Sarasvatī, containing Ludhiana and Patiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south. The Hemakośa identifies Trigarta with Jālandhara.

त्रिपुर-री The modern Tevur, on the Narmadā, 6 miles from Jabbalpur. Here the god Śiva is said to have killed Tripurāsura. It was the capital of the *Kalachuri* Rājas.

दक्षिणापथ The southern India and particularly Deccan; also portion of the Indian peninsula lying to the south of the Narmadā. The name seems to have been originally given to the remote settlement of the Aryans on the upper Godāvarī. (cf. अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् M. 1.)

दण्डकारण्य 1 The present (Samyukta) Mahārāstra. It was situated between the Vindhya and Śaivala mountains and a part of it was called जनस्थान (cf. ......तस्यासौ दण्डविषयो विन्ध्यशैवलयोर्नृप ॥ शप्तो ब्रह्मर्षिणा तेन वैधर्म्ये सहिते कृते। ततः प्रभृति काकुत्स्थ दण्डकारण्यमुच्यते ॥ तपस्विनः स्थिता ह्यत्र जनस्थानमतोऽभवत्। ...Rām. 7. 81. 18-20). -2 The tract of all forests from Bundelkhaṇḍ to the river Kriṣṇā.

दन्तपुर The ancient capital of Kaliṅga and identified with Puri in Orissā. It was the place where Buddha's tooth was kept before taking it to Ceylon.

दमिल, द्रमिल Kerala; the Malabar Coast; or the South Malbar. दमिल country was very close to Ceylon (नागद्वीप); and Dhatusena (459-477 A.D.) restored the national dynasty after defeating foreign usurpers.

दरद Dardistan, north of Kashmir on the upper bank of the Indus.

दर्भवती Dabhoi in Gujarat.

दशपुर The modern town of Dholpur. It was on the north of Avanti and capital of Rantideva. Some scholars identify this with Mandasor in Mālwā. (cf. पात्रीकुर्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौतूहलानाम् Me. 49).

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasārṇa (Dasen). It was the eastern part of Mālwā, its capital being Vidiśā, the modern Bhilsa, situated on the Vetravati. (cf. त्वय्यासन्ने परिणतफलश्यामजम्बूवनान्ताः संपत्स्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23, 24.)

दाक्षिणात्य The Deccan; the part of India lying to the south of the Vindhya range.

दारुवन, दारुकावन A forest territory containing a Jyotirliṅga named Nāgeśa. It is the same as Aundhyā Nāganāth in the Marathawāḍā (old Nizam's territory); 'सेतुबन्धे तु रामेशं नागेशं दारुकावने।' -द्वादशज्योतिर्लिङ्गस्तोत्रम्.

दृषद्वती The घग्गर which flowed through Ambala and Sirhind, now lost in the sands of Rajputana. It

formed the southern boundary of Kurukṣetra. It has been identified with the modern Chitang, running parallel to the Saraswatī.

देवराष्ट्र N. of an empire in the Deccan. It was conquered by Samudra Gupta at about 340 A. D.

द्राविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krisṇā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvarī. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāverī. Its capital was Kāñchī.

द्वारवती Dwārkā in Gujarat; the capital of Krisṇa after his flight from Mathurā.

द्वारसमुद्र Halebid. It was the capital of Mysore in the 12th century. It was also called द्वारवती.

द्वैतवन Deoband, about 50 miles to the north of Miral. Here Yudhiṣṭhira had stayed with his brothers. It seems to be a lake (इदं द्वैतवनं नाम सरः पुण्यजलोचितम् Mb. 3. 24. 10; com. — द्वैतं द्वौ शोकमोहौ …… वनं जलं यस्मिन्). It is the birthplace of Jaimini, the founder of the Mīmāmsā school of philosophy.

धनकटक, धरणीकोट The modern Bezwada in the Andhra Pradesha. It was the capital of Andhrabhrityas or Sātavāhanas and was a place of considerable note from at least 200 B.C.

धर्मारण्य A place of Buddhist pilgrimage in the district of Gayā.

धवलगिरि The Dhauli hill in Orissa on which one of the Edicts of Aśoka is inscribed.

नालन्दा Bargaon in Bihar, seven miles from Rajgir. It was the celebrated seat of Buddhist learning upto the 13th century A. D.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala. Its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in Northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varṣa mountains.

नैमिष, नैमिषारण्य A forest residence of ancient Risis. (यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलम्। अरण्येस्मिंस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितम् ॥ see नैमिष, page 940). Here the sage Sauti related the story of Mahābhārata to the inhabitants. It is at a short distance from Nimsar in U. P. and is situated on the left bank of the Gomati.

पञ्चाल N. of a celebrated region, which lay, according to Rāja-Śekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of Charmaṇvatī (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgīrathī was called 'उत्तरपञ्चाल', which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'दक्षिण-पञ्चाल' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर It was the native place of the poet Bhavabhūti (अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरम् Mal. 1. 4/5). It was situated somewhere near Chandrapura at a short distance from Amarāvatī.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwar (Nalapura) in Malwa, as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are the Pārā or Pārvatī, Luṇa and Madhuvar, which correspond to the Pārā, Lavaṇā and Madhumatī, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālati-Mādhava.

पम्पा N. of a celebrated lake, and a tributary of the river Tuṅgabhadrā. The river Pampā rises in the Risyamukha mountain, eight miles from the Anagondi hills, in Bellary district.

परशुरामक्षेत्र (also called रामक्षेत्र) Konkaṇa; a large territory between Surat and Goa. Its capital was Thana. परशुरामक्षेत्र or सप्तकोङ्कण comprised seven divisions, viz. Kerala, Tuluṅga, Gaurāṣtra, Karahāṭa, Barālāṭa, Barbara and Konkaṇa proper.

प(रु)रुष्णी The river Ravi in the Punjab (cf. इमं मे गङ्गे... सचता परुष्ण्या Rv. 10. 75. 5). The great Vedic battle of the ten confederate kings (दाशराज्ञयुद्ध) in the early part of the Aryan migration was fought on the banks of this river.

पाटलिपुत्र Patna. It was an important town in Magadha or South Bihar, situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Śoṇa. It was also called कुसुमपुर. It was built in 480 B. C. for the purpose of repelling the attacks of the Vajjis of Vaiśali. It was a flourishing capital of great royal dynasties like Mauryas and Guptas. But it began to decline from the sixth century and Hiuen Tsiang found it as an ordinary village.

पाण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladeśa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparṇī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Rāmeśvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-deśa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan, 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64. However its capitals at different periods were Uriyur (modern Trichinopoly), Mathura (modern Madura) and Kolkai at the mouth of the river Tāmraparṇī.

पारसीक Persia and the people inhabiting it. The name also is applicable to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. (cf. पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60).

पारिपात्र, पारियात्र 1 The western part of the Vindhya range; a great portion of the west coast of India. According to the Rāmāyaṇa it was situated on the western sea. (दुर्दर्शं पारियात्रस्य गत्वा द्रक्ष्यथ वानराः Rām. 4.42 20). –2 N. of one of the seven principal mountains (see कुलाचल, p. 586.)

पुण्ड्रदेश, पौण्ड्र N. of a country, bounded on the east by the Karatoyā, on the west by the Kauśikī, on the north by the Hemakūṭa mountain and on the south by the Ganges.

पुरुषपुर Peshawar. It was the capital of Gāndhāra. King Kaniṣka also made it his capital and built here a carved-wood tower of thirteen storeys and a magnificent monastery.

पुरुषोत्तमक्षेत्र Purī in Orissa; also called श्रीक्षेत्र.

पुलिन्ददेश N. of a country comprising the western portion of Bundelkhaṇḍ and the district of Sāgar.

प्रतिष्ठान 1 The capital of Purūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite प्रयाग or Allahabad. It is said in Harivaṁśa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2. –2 Paiṭhaṇa in the Aurangabad district, Maraṭhawāḍā, on the bank of the Godāvarī. It was the capital of the Sātavāhan kings and Śālivāhana, the founder of the Śaka era (78. A. D.) was born and ruled here.

बदरी, बदरिकाश्रम, बदरीनाथ, बदरीनारायण It is a peak on the main Himalayan range and there is a temple of Nara-Nārāyaṇa built on the west bank of Alakanandā. It is a famous place of pilgrimage.

बनवासी See वैजयन्ती. The place got the name during the Buddhist period.

बाल्हीक See वाह्लिक.

बाहीक, वाहीक The country between the Bias and the Sutlej. According to Pāṇini and Patañjali, Vāhīka was another name for the Punjab. According to the Mabābhārata (8.45) the Vāhīkas lived between the Sutlej and the Indus, and their capital was Śākala. See Vāhlika.

ब्रह्मावर्त 1 The country lying between the rivers Sarasvatī and Dṛuṣadvatī (See page 1174). –2 The town of Bithur on the Ganges, near Cawnpur. It is a place of pilgrimage.

भ (भा) रतवर्ष India. This was named after the king Bharata, the son of Duṣyanta and Śakuntalā. According to some Purāṇas, it was called Himāhvavarṣa, before Bharata; it was then bounded on the north by the Himalayas, on the south by the ocean, on the east by the country of the Kirātas, and on the west by the country of the Yavanas.

भरुकच्छ, भृगुकच्छ, भृगुक्षेत्र Baroach (भडोच). Matsya Purāṇa (ch. 114) mentions that Bali Rāja performed the sacrifice here in which he was deprived of his kingdom by Vāmana. It was also called भृगुपुर. In the Suppāraka Jātaka, it is said to be a sea-port in the kingdom of Bharu.

भीमरथा-थी The river Bhīmā which rises at Bhīmāśankara (Poona district) and joins the Kriṣṇā near Raichur.

भोजकट The second capital of Vidarbha founded by Rukmi. It was also called भोजपुर. The Bhojas had ruled over Vidarbha. In an inscription of Pravarasena II of the Vākāṭaka dynasty, Bhojakaṭa is described as a kingdom, coinciding with the ancient Vidarbha.

भोजपाल Bhopal. Bhojapāla means the Bhoja's Dam which was constructed by the Bhojarāj of Dhar.

भोजपुर 1 See भोजकट. –2 Mathurā, the ancient capital of the Bhojas.

मगध The Bihar or properly South Bihar territory. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills—विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pātaliputra (q.v.). Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature. The country of Magadha extended once south of the Ganges from Benareṣ to Monghyr, and southwards as far as Singbhum.

मणिपुर The present Maṇikapattana, a seaport at the mouth of the Chilka lake. It was the capital of Kalinga, the kingdom of Babhruvāhana.

मत्स्यदेश See विराट.

मद्र A country in the Punjab, between the Ravi and the Chinab. Its capital was Sākala.

मध्यदेश The country bounded by the river Sarasvatī in Kurukṣetra, Allahabad, the Himalaya and the Vindhya. It was called Majjhimadeśa by the Buddhists. The countries of पञ्चाल, कुरु, मत्स्य, यौधेय, पटच्छर, कुन्ति and शुरसेन were included in Madhyadeśa.

मरु, मरुस्थली Marwar; the great desert east of Sind. It also denotes the whole of Rajputana.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāverī (कावेरीवलयितमेखलस्य सानावेतस्मिन्

मलयागिरेर्दिवः पतामि Mv. 5. 3), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region' (स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51).

मल्लदेश The district of Multan; see मालव. Lakṣmana's son Chandraketu was made king of Malla-deśa by his uncle Rāma.

महाकोसल Comprised the whole country from the source of the Narmadā at Amarakaṇṭaka on the north, to the Mahānadī on the south, and from the river Wain-Gangā on the west to the Harda and Jonk rivers on the east. It was the kingdom of the Kalachuris.

महेन्द्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India, identified with Mahendra Male, which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadī and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadī and Godāvarī. Paraśurāma retired to this mountain after he was defeated by Rāma.

महोदय Kanauj (कान्यकुब्ज). In the 7th century it was the most celebrated place in India (cf. B. R. 10. 88-89). It has a reference in the Rāmāyaṇa (कुशनाभस्तु धर्मात्मा पुरं चक्रे महोदयम् Rām. 1. 32. 6).

मातङ्ग N. of a country to the south-east of Kāmarūpa in Assam. It was celebrated for its diamond mines.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Ladak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarṣa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माया, मायापुरी Hardwar and Kanakhala (two miles from Hardwar). It was here that the दक्षयज्ञ was performed, in which Satī sacrificed herself.

मालव 1 Malwa. Before the 7th or 8th century, the country was called Avantī and its capital was Ujjayinī. In the 10th century it was Dhārā-nagara. -2 The country of Mallas; its capital was Multan. (cf. Mb. 2. 32. 7).

माहिषक N. of a country on the Narmadā. Its capital was Māhiṣmatī.

मिथिला See विदेह.

मुरला 1 See Kerala; also page 1278 under मुरला. -2 The river Narmadā. -3 Perhaps, the river Mulā-Muṭhā which rises near Poona. It is named as मुइला in inscriptions.

मेकल The mount Amarakanṭaka, the source of the Narmadā (which is also called मेकलकन्यका). The mount is a part of the Vindhya range.

यज्ञपुर Jaipur in Orissa, on the river Vaitaraṇī (Mb. 3. 114). It is said to have been founded by Rājā Yayāti Keśarī in the 6th century.

यवद्वीप The island of Java. It was also called पूर्वकलिङ्ग.

युगन्धर A country lying near Kuru[illegible] (Mb. 4. 1. 13), on the west bank of Yamunā.

यौधेय The country lying between the Vitastā (Jhelum) and the Sindhu.

रसातल One of the seven lower regions (पाताल). It is identified with Western Tartary, the country of Huns.

राजगृह 1 Rajgir, the ancient capital of Magadha. -2 Rājagiri on the north bank of the Bias in the Panjab. It was the capital of the Kekaya kings. (cf. प्रविश्यासह्यपरिखं रम्यं राजगृहं पुरम् Rām. 2. 70. 1).

राढ See सुह्म.

रामगिरि 1 Ramtek, 24 miles north of Nagpur; or -2 Ramagaḍ in Sirguja, Chhota Nagpur. Kālidās places the scenes of his story in Meghadūta at Rāmagiri. It is also called शैवलगिरि.

रैवत, रैवतक The mount Girnar in Gujarat (cf. गतां रैवतके कन्यां विदित्वा जनमेजय Mb. 1. 220. 1).

लक्ष्मणावती 1 The capital of the Gauḍa country. It stood on the left bank of the Ganges. -2 Lucknow in Oudh.

लाढ (ड) Southern Gujarat including Khandesh, situated between the river Mahi and the lower Tapti. It comprises the districts of Surat, Bharoch, Kheda and parts of Baroda.

वङ्ग A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal). It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills. It is also called Samataṭa or the 'Plains'.

वर्धमान 1 The modern Burdwan in Bengal. -2 The present Vaḍhvāṇa in Kāṭhiāwāḍa. -3 From the Kathāsaritsāgara this appears to have been situated between Allahabad and Benares.

वलभी A seaport and a capital town in Saurāṣṭra-Gujarat. It was a University seat of Buddhist learning in Western India in the 7th century A. D.

वद्या Bassein (Mar. वसई), in the Bombay state. It is mentioned in one of the Kanheri inscriptions. Vimala or Nirmala Tīrtha here is a place of pilgrimage. It was the kingdom of the Śilāhāras.

वाकाटक A country between the Bay of Bengal and the Śrī-śailya hills, south of the Dn. Hyderabad.

The Vākāṭaka kings ruled over Vidarbha from 250 to 525 A. D. [Vide Maharashṭra Parichaya, page 507].

वातापि (पुर) The modern Badami in the Bijapur district. It was the capital of Pulakeśi I in the middle of the 6th century A. D. There are famous caves here.

वाराणसी Benares. This is at present situated at the confluence of the rivers Varaṇā and Asi, but formerly at the confluence of the Ganges and Gomati (गङ्गाया उत्तरे कूले वप्रान्ते राजसत्तम। गोमत्या दक्षिणे कूले शक्रस्येवामरावतीम्॥ Mb. 13. 30. 18). It was the capital of Kāsī, and seat of a Brahmanical University.

वाह्लि (ह्ली) क The modern Balkh. According to the Rāmāyaṇa (2.78), Vāhlīka was situated between Ayodhyā and Kekaya. Bālhīka is said to be another name for Vāhlika, cf. ततः परमविक्रान्तो बाल्हीकान् पाकशासनिः। महता परिमर्देन वशे चक्रे दुरासदान्॥ Mb. 2. 27. 22. According to the Trikāṇḍaśeṣa, Vālhika and Trigarta were the names of the same country.

विक्रमशिला-विहार A celebrated seat of Buddhist learning and a Buddhist monastery, founded in the 8th century. It is in the Bhagalpur district, Bihar.

विजयवाडा The modern Bezwada on the river Kriṣṇā. It was the ancient capital of the Eastern Chalukyas.

वितस्ता The river Jhelum.

विदर्भ The modern Berar, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of Kriṣṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāstra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍiṇapura, also called Vidarbhā was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Bidar. The river Varadā (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvatī being the capital of the northern, and Pratiṣṭhāna of the southern part. The Bhojas of the Purāṇas lived in Vidarbha. In ancient times, Vidarbha included the kingdom of Bhopal and Bhilsa to the north of the Narmadā.

विदिशा Bhilsa in Malwa. It was the capital of ancient Daśārṇa (cf. तेषां दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीम् Me. 24). See दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in the district Darbhanga. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sītāmadhi, Sītākuṇḍa, or the northern part of the old district Tirhut and the north-western portion of Champaran. It was the country of the Vajjis at the time of Buddha.

विद्यानगर Hampi-Vijayanagar on the river Tungabhadrā.

विनाशिनी The river Banas in Gujarat.

विन्ध्याचल The Vindhya range of mountains (see विन्ध्यः page 1448). The विन्ध्यावासिनी temple is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage (Ks. ch. 52, 54). It is situated on a part of the hills near Mirzapur, a station on the Eastern Railway.

विन्ध्याटवी The great forest lying on the south of the western extremity of the Vindhya range.; portions of Khandesh and Aurangabad.

विपाशा The river Bias, in the Punjab. The origin of the name is given in the Mahābhārata (1. 179).

विराट N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā, through the land of the Rohitakas and Sūrasenas towards the north of Daśarṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat, 40 miles north of Jeypore. It is also called मत्स्यदेश.

विशाखा Oudh was called by this name during the Buddhist period. Dr. Burgess identifies this with Lucknow.

विशाखापत्तन The modern Vizagapatam.

विशाला 1 Ujjayinī (cf. पूर्वोद्दिष्टामुपसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालाम् Me. 30). -2 Besāḍ in the Mozaffarpur in Bihar; this is वैशाली of the Buddhist period. -3 An affluent of the Gaṇḍakī in Vaiśālī.

वृन्दावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathura and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā. Here Kriṣṇa played love with the Gopīs.

वेङ्गि This ancient country had covered the districts between the Kriṣṇā and the Godāvarī. The capital is of the same name. A branch of the Chalukya dynasty was founded here by Viṣṇuvardhana in the 7th century A. D.

वेणा, वेन्ना, वेणी, वेण्वा, वेण्या 1 N. of a river joining the Kriṣṇā. -2 The river वैनगङ्गा in the Nagpur district; it is a tributary of the Godāvarī.

वेणाकटक Warangal in the Andhra state and old capital of Telangaṇa.

वैदूर्य-पर्वत 1 The island of Māndhātā in the Narmadā, on which the celebrated temple of Omkāranātha is situated. -2 The mountain in Gujarat near the source of the river Viśvāmitrā.

वेस्सनगर The modern Besnagar, close to Sanchi (Bhopal), about three miles from Bhilsa. It is on the junction of the Bes with the Betva (वेत्रवती). It was the ancient capital of Daśārṇa. A column (गरुडध्वज) has been set up here by Heliodorus of Taxila.

वैजयन्ती Same as Banavāsi, in North Kanara, the capital of the Kadambas. This is mentioned as Vaijayanta in the Rāmayaṇa (दिशमास्थाय कैकेयि दक्षिणां दण्डकान् प्रति । वैजयन्तमिति ख्यातं पुरं...... ॥ 2.9.12). Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar identifies it with विजयदुर्ग in the Deccan.

वैतरणी There are many rivers bearing this name. The one in the Kalinga country is mentioned in the Mahābhārata (एते कलिङ्गाः कौन्तेय तत्र वैतरणी नदी 3. 114. 4). The other, also called Danturā, rises near Nasik, on the north of Bassein and is mentioned in some Purāṇas.

वैद्यनाथ The country of the modern Kangra district, Punjab. It is also identified with Kīragrāma.

वैशाली This ancient country was situated in the southern part of the district Muzaffarpur (Tirbut). On its north was Videha and on the south was Magadha. Vaiśalī, the country and its capital, flourished at the time of Buddha and many places in this country are sanctified by the residence of Buddha.

व्रज Gokula of Mahāvana. It is a place in the neighbourhood of Mathura, where Kriṣṇa was reared by Nanda, in his infancy.

व्रजमण्डल This extends to वृन्दावन and many villages and places, associated with the adventures of Kriṣṇa.

शकस्थान Sistan, where the Śakas first settled themselves. This place was called Drangiana before it bore the name Śakasthāna.

शाकद्वीप The country of the शक tribe, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians. Śākadvīpa is Tartary including Turkestan in Central Asia.

शाकल The capital of Madradeśa (cf. ततः शाकलमभ्येत्य मद्राणां पुटभेदनम् Mb. 2. 32. 14). It is identified with Sialkote in the Lahore division.

शाल्मलि-द्वीप Chaldia, Mesopotamia or Assyria.

शाल्व This territory comprised portions of the states of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Alwar. It was also called मार्तिकावत or मृत्तिकावती. Its capital शाल्वपुर is the modern Alwar.

शूर्पारक Sopara, in the district of Thana, about 4 miles north-west of Bassein. It was the ancient capital of अपरान्त or the Northern Konkaṇa.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kośala where Lava is said to have reigned. It was called शरावती (cf. स निवेश्य ...... शरावत्यां सतां सूक्तैर्जनिताश्रुलवं लवम् R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet, north of Ayodhyā. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

श्रीक्षेत्र Puri in Orissa.

समतट The Delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. This country was situated to the east of the Bhāgīrathī and south of Puṇḍra. Its capited was Karmmānta (modern Kamta) near Comilla.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Nilagiris north of the Malaya.

सिन्धु 1 The river Indus. —2 The country of Sind. —3 See पद्मावती.

सिन्धु, सिन्धुदेश The country of the upper Indus.

सुमेरु The mountain Rudra-Himalaya in Garwal, where the river Ganges has got its source; it is near Badarikāśrama. The Kedāranātha mountain is traditionally known as the original Sumeru.

सुह्म N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital was ताम्रलिप्त, which was in ancient times a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāḍhas, the people of the western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kathiawar. Dwārakā is called आनर्तनगरी or अब्धिनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura, 95 miles south-east of Dwārkā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सौवीर, सिन्धु-सौवीर The modern province of Sind. According to some writers it was situated between the Indus and the Jhelum.

हिरण्यबाहु The river Śoṇa (q. v.).

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain; one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varṣas (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himalaya — or between the Meru and the Himalaya — forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpuruṣa-varṣa or abode of Kinnaras (इतश्च नातिदूरे तस्यास्माद्भारतवर्षादुत्तरेणानन्तरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे वर्षपर्वतो हेमकूटो नाम निवासः । K. 136). Kālidās speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; See Ś. 7. It is another name for Kailāsa mountain.

हैहय Khandesh, parts of Aurangabad and South Malwa. Same as अनूपदेश. Its capital was Māhiṣmati.

ह्लादिनी, also ह्रादिनी This river was situated between Kekaya on the west and the river Śatadru (Sutlej) on the east. Bharata crossed this on his way to Oudh from Kekaya (Rām. 2. 71).

APPENDIX D

(Taken from the Preface of the महाराष्ट्र शब्दकोश, Vol. 1.)

A list of old Sanskrit Lexicons

१ अकारादि निघण्टु.
२ अगस्त्यनिघण्टु.
३ अनादिकोश.
४ अनेकाक्षरकोश.
५ अनेकार्थ.
६ अनेकार्थकोश–हेमचन्द्र.
७ अनेकार्थतिलक, नानार्थरत्नतिलक–महिप.
८ अनेकार्थदीपिका – Ref. मल्लिनाथ, (किरातार्जुनीय 11-59).
९ अनेकार्थध्वनिमञ्जरी–गदासिंह and महाक्षपणक.
१० अनेकार्थनाममाला.
११ अनेकार्थशेष–हेमचन्द्र.
१२ अनेकार्थसंग्रह–हेमचन्द्र (टीका–अनेकार्थकैरवाकरकौमुदी–महेन्द्रसूरि).
१३ अनेकार्थसंग्रह–अर्वाचीन.
१४ अनेकार्थसमुच्चय–शाश्वत.
१५ अभिधानचिन्तामणि अथवा अभिधानचिन्तामणिनाममाला-हेमचन्द्र (टीका–अवचूरी, नामसारोद्धार, व्युत्पत्तिरत्नाकर– देवसागरगणि, महेन्द्रसूरि, वादिश्रीवल्लभ, नाम्नाम् सारोद्धार–वल्लभगणि, अभिधानचिन्तामणौ शेषसंग्रह, शेषनाममाला, शेषसंग्रहसारोद्धार, बृहदभिधानचिन्तामणि).
१६ अभिधानतन्त्र अथवा नामलिङ्गानुशासन–जटाधर.
१७ अभिधानमञ्जरी.
१८ अभिधानमाला – Ref. रायमुकुट तथा भट्टोजी.
१९ अभिधानरत्नमाला–हलायुध (टीका–आजड).
२० अमरकोश अथवा नामलिङ्गानुशासन अथवा त्रिकाण्ड–अमरसिंह.
२१ अमरदत्त(कोशकार)-Ref. हलायुध, मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
२२ अमरमङ्गल–Ref. महेश्वर, केशव.
२३ अमरमाला–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, वर्धमान, रायमुकुट, भरतसेन, भानुजी.
२४ अमरशेष–Ref. देवण्ण (स्मृतिचन्द्रिका), त्रिकाण्डशेष–पुरुषोत्तम.
२५ अर्धनारीश्वर (कोशकार) –Ref. चारित्रवर्धन (रघुवंश).
२६ असालतिप्रकाश–
got compiled by the king Asâlati of Kashmir.
२७ उग्र (कोशकार), टीका on हेमचन्द्र.
२८ उत्पलमाला अथवा उत्पलिनी–उत्पल–Ref. पुरुषोत्तमदेव (हारावली), मेदिनीकोश, मल्लिनाथ, रायमुकुट, शिवराम (वासवदत्ता), भानुजी.
२९ एकवर्णार्थसंग्रह–भरतसेन.
३० एकाक्षरकोश–पुरुषोत्तमदेव, महाक्षपणक, महीधर, वररुचि.
३१ एकाक्षरनाममाला (अमरकृत ?) –अमरकान्त, वररुचि, सुधाकलश, हिरण्यनाभ, विश्वशंभु.
३२ एकाक्षरनाममालिका-विश्वशंभु.
३३ एकाक्षरनिघण्टु–इरुगप दण्डाधिनाथ, वररुचि, शान्तवीर, देशिकेन्द्र, सदाचार्य.
३४ एकाक्षरमाला.
३५ एकाक्षरनिघण्टुमाला – Ref. हेमाद्रि (रघुवंश).
३६ एकाक्षरमाधवनिघण्टु.
३७ एकाक्षरमातृकाकोश.
३८ एकाक्षरमालिका–अमरसिंह (?), विश्वशंभुमुनि.
३९ एकाक्षररत्नमाला.
४० एकाक्षराभिधान–(वररुचिकृत).
४१ एकाक्षराभिधानमाला–Ref. पद्मनाभदत्त.
४२ एकाक्षरीकोश–माधव.
४३ एकार्थनाममाला तथा द्व्यर्थनाममाला–सौभरि.
४४ ऐन्द्रनिघण्टु–वररुचि.
४५ औणादिकपदार्णव–पेदभट्ट.
४६ कल्पद्रु (नाममाला)–केशव.
४७ कविजनशेवधि–आदिनाथ कवि.
४८ कविजीवन–धर्मराज.
४९ कविदीपिकानिघण्टु – विक्रमादित्यराज.
५० कविसेवादिनिघण्टु.
५१ कात्य–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, हेमचंद्र, केशव, महेश्वर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
५२ कात्य (कोशकार)–Ref. मङ्ख.
५३ कोशकल्पतरु–विश्वनाथ.
५४ कोशसंग्रह–राधाकृष्ण.
५५ कोशसार–Ref. शिवराम (वासवदत्ता).
५६ क्रियानिघण्टु–भट्टमल्ल.
५७ गणनिघण्टु.
५८ गणमञ्जरी–निर्हक कविवल्लभ.
५९ गाथाकोशवल्ली.
६० गीर्वाणभाषाभूषण-त्रिविक्रमाचार्य.
६१ गोवर्धनकोश–Ref. मेदिनीकर.
६२ चन्द्रकोश–Ref. भट्टोजी.
६३ चन्द्रनन्दन (कोशकार)–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी (अमरकोश).
६४ जैमिनीनिघण्टु.
६५ तारपाल (कोशकार)–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
६६ त्रिकाण्डशेष अथवा अमरशेष –पुरुषोत्तमदेव–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रघुनन्दन, उज्ज्वलदत्त, मल्लिनाथ, शिवदत्त etc.
६७ त्रिरूपकोश–कचणाविल्हणकवि.
६८ त्रिलिङ्गनिर्णयोदाहरण or रत्नकोश.
६९ त्रिविक्रम (कोशकार)–Ref. हेमाद्रि, दिनकर ('रघुवंश').

७० दामोदर (कोशकार)– Ref. रायमुकुट.
७१ द्रव्यगुणविचार (कोश?)–रत्नाकर (सूचीपत्र).
७२ द्वन्द्वादिकोश.
७३ द्विरूपकोश – Ref. रायमुकुट, पुरुषोत्तमदेव, हर्ष, महेश्वर.
७४ द्विरूपध्वनिसंग्रह–भरतसेन.
७५ द्व्यक्षरनाममाला–सौभरि.
७६ द्व्यर्थकोश–पुरुषोत्तमदेव.
७७ धन्वन्तरिनिघण्टु–वैद्यक.
७८ धरणिकोश–धरणीदास–Ref. मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, उज्ज्वलदत्त, गदसिंह and others.
७९ धातुकोश (कविकल्पद्रुम)– वोपदेव.
८० धातुपारायण–जूमरनान्दिन्, पूर्णचन्द्र, हेमचन्द्र.
८१ नक्षत्रकोश.
८२ नक्षत्रनिघण्टु.
८३ नक्षत्राभिधान.
८४ नानार्थकोश–शाश्वत, हेमचन्द्र.
८५ नानार्थध्वनिमञ्जरी–गदसिंह अथवा दुर्गसिंह.
८६ नानार्थपदपेटिका–सर्वज्ञसुजन.
८७ नानार्थमञ्जरी.
८८ नानार्थरत्नतिलक (See अनेकार्थतिलक).
८९ नानार्थरत्नमाला-इरुगप दण्डाधिनाथ or दण्डिनाथ, दण्डेश or भास्कर (हरिहरकालीन). टीका–वन्यभट्ट.
९० नानार्थरत्नाकर.
९१ नानार्थशब्दकोश–मथुरेश (See शब्दरत्नावली).
९२ नानार्थशब्दरत्न–कालिदास, टीका तरला–निचुल कवि योगिचन्द्र.
९३ नानार्थशब्दानुशासन-मण्डनमिश्र.
९४ नानार्थसंग्रह–अजयपाल–Ref. गणरत्नमहोदधि, मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, रायमुकुट, शिवदास.
९५ नानार्थसंग्रह–हरिश्चन्द्र.
९६ नामनिघण्टु (वैदिक)–माधव– Ref. देवराज.
९७ नामाभिधान–सर्वज्ञनारायण-Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.

९८ नामप्रपञ्च–Ref. रायमुकुट.
९९ नाममातृकानिघण्टु – वरदराजाचार्य.
१०० नाममाला–दण्डिन्.
१०१ नाममाला – Ref. क्षीरस्वामी (अमरकोश), वामन, हेमचन्द्र, मेदिनीकर.
१०२ नाममाला (वर्णानुक्रमरचितकोश).
१०३ नाममाला–धनंजय (धनंजयनिघण्टु), धनंजयकोश, प्रमाणनाममालानिघण्टुसमय (two-parts– एकार्थ and नानार्थ), धनंजयनाममाला.
१०४ नाममाला–साधु.
१०५ नाममाला–हर्षकीर्ति (शारदीयआख्यानाममाला).
१०६ नाममालाकोश.
१०७ नाममालिका–भोज महिप.
१०८ नामलिङ्गाख्या कौमुदी– रामकृष्ण, सूचीपत्र.
१०९ नामलिङ्गानुशासन–अमरसिंह.
११० नामसंग्रह–भानुचन्द्र.
१११ नामसंग्रहनिघण्टु–भार्गवाचार्य.
११२ नामसंग्रहमाला–अप्पय्यदीक्षित.
११३ नामसारोद्धार–हेमचन्द्र (टीका on अभिनवचिन्तामणि).
११४ नामावली–गोवर्धन (?)– धनंजय.
११५ निघण्टुशेष–हेमचन्द्र.
११६ निरुक्त कविवल्लभ–गणमञ्जरी.
११७ निजविनोद–महादेव वेदान्ती.
११८ नीलकण्ठकोश–(See अमरकोश टीका).
११९ नैघण्टुकैकाध्याय-बाल्हिकेयमिश्र.
१२० न्यायकोश.
१२१ पञ्चतत्त्वप्रकाश–वेणीदत्त.
१२२ पञ्चरूपकोश.
१२३ पदचन्द्रिका–मयूर.
१२४ पदमञ्जरी–कविवल्लभ, भल्लटकवि.
१२५ पदार्थकौमुदीकोश.
१२६ पदार्थकौमुदीसारकोश.
१२७ पदार्थभास्कर.
१२८ पद्मकोश–प्रयागदास.
१२९ पर्यायपदमञ्जरी–हम्मीरमिश्र.

१३० पर्यायरत्नमाला–महेश्वरमिश्र.
१३१ पर्यायार्णव–नीलकण्ठमिश्र.
१३२ प्रयुक्तपदमञ्जरी–ईश्वरकृष्णकालिदास.
१३३ बालप्रबोधिका–नक्किरकवि.
१३४ बीजकोश.
१३५ बीजनिघण्टु.
१३६ बृहद्रत्नाकर–वामनभट्ट.
१३७ भागुरि– Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, हलायुध, महेश्वर, हेमचन्द्र, केशव, महिप, मेदिनीकर, रायमुकुट, मल्लिनाथ.
१३८ भारतमाला.
१३९ भावप्रकाशनिघण्टु.
१४० भुवनप्रदीपिका–सार्वभौममिश्र.
१४१ भूरिप्रयोग–पद्मनाभदत्त–Ref. नारायणशर्मन्, रामनाथ, भट्टोजी.
१४२ मातृकाकोश–चतुर्भुजशिष्य.
१४३ मातृकानिघण्टु, मातृकाक्षरनिघण्टु–महीधर.
१४४ मात्राकोशभारविका.
१४५ माधवकोश–Ref. मेदिनीकर.
१४६ मानमञ्जरी (संस्कृत तथा भाषाकोश)–नन्दकवि.
१४७ मालतीमाला–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, रामानंद (काशीखंड).
१४८ मुक्तावली–Ref. रंगनाथ.
१४९ मुग्धबोध (1394 A. D.).
१५० मुनि–व्याडि? or कात्यायन?.
१५१ मेदिनीकोश or नानार्थकोश– मेदिनीकर – Ref. शिवकोश, असालतिकोश, भूरिप्रयोग.
१५२ यादवकोश–यादवप्रकाश (See वैजयन्ती).
१५३ रघुनन्दनकोश– (स्मृतितत्त्वकोश).
१५४ रत्नकोश – Ref. मल्लिनाथ, रायमुकुट, गदसिंह, शिवराम (वासवदत्ता), भानुजी; रत्नकोश–कालिदास.
१५५ रत्नप्रकाश–Ref. मल्लिनाथ (शिशुपाल वध. 12, 16).
१५६ रत्नमाला– माधव– Ref. रायमुकुट.

१५७ राजकोशनिघण्टु, राजव्यवहारकोश–रघुनाथपण्डित.
१५८ राधाकृष्णकोश–राधाकृष्ण.
१५९ रुद्रकोश–रुद्र–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, मेदिनीकर.
१६० रूपभेदप्रकाश (See शब्दभेदप्रकाश).
१६१ रूपरत्नाकर–Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.
१६२ लघुनिघण्टुसार–केशव.
१६३ लघ्वमर.
१६४ लिङ्गभट्टीय–भानुदीक्षित.
१६५ लिङ्गानुशासन.
१६६ वररुचिकोश–Ref. हलायुध, मेदिनीकर (एकाक्षरकोश, एकाक्षर-निघण्टु, एकाक्षरनाममाला, एकाक्षराभिधान, ऐन्द्रनिघण्टु).
१६७ वर्णनिघण्टु (प्रश्नशास्त्र).
१६८ वर्णप्रकाश–कविकर्णपूर.
१६९ वस्तुकोश.
१७० वाचस्पति (कोशकार) –Ref. हेमचन्द्र, महेश्वर, केशव, रायमुकुट, भट्टोजी, भानुजी, पुरुषोत्तमदेव, मेदिनीकर, सुन्दरगणि.
१७१ वामननिघण्टु–वामन.
१७२ विक्रमादित्यकोश (हारावली)–Ref. मेदिनीकर, सुन्दरगणि, भानुजी.
१७३ विचित्रनाममाला.
१७४ विबुधोपदेश.
१७५ विश्वनिघण्टु–विश्वकवि, परमेश्वरभट्ट (?).
१७६ विश्वकोश–विश्वप्रकाश–महेश्वर, रत्नाकर, वाचस्पति.
१७७ विश्वमेदिनी – वाचस्पतिमिश्र, सारस्वतमिश्र.
१७८ विश्वप्रकाश–वाचस्पति, महेश्वर.
१७९ विश्वरूप (कोशकार)–Ref. महेश्वर, मेदिनीकर, भट्टोजी.
१८० विश्वलोचन– Ref. विश्वप्रकाश (?).
१८१ वेदनिघण्टु–पिङ्गलाचार्य (?).
१८२ वैजयन्ती–यादवकोश–यादवभट्ट –Ref. हेमचन्द्र, मल्लिनाथ, देवण्ण.
१८३ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–केशव.
१८४ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–राधाकान्तदेव.
१८५ शब्दकल्पद्रुम–व्यासकेशव.
१८६ शब्दकौस्तुभ–भट्टोजी.
१८७ शब्दचन्द्रिका–बाणकवि.
१८८ शब्दचिन्तामणि–व्यास विठ्ठलाचार्य.
१८९ शब्दतरङ्गिणी–Ref. उज्ज्वलदत्त.
१९० शब्दप्रभेद–शिवदीन.
१९१ शब्दभेद–Ref. जयमङ्गल (भट्टिकाव्य).
१९२ शब्दभेदनिर्देश.
१९३ शब्दभेदप्रकाश or शब्दभेदनाममाला–महेश्वर, (टीका–ज्ञानविमलगणि)–पुरुषोत्तमदेव.
१९४ शब्दमाला–रामेश्वरशर्मन्.
१९५ शब्दमुक्तामहार्णव– रामचन्द्रपुत्र तारामणि, (compiled for Colebrooke-modern).
१९६ शब्दरत्न.
१९७ शब्दरत्नप्रदीप – काशीराम (son of मथुरादास).
१९८ शब्दरत्नसमन्वय-शाहाजी राजा, तञ्जावर.
१९९ शब्दरत्नाकर–महिप, वामनभट्ट; or शब्दप्रभेदनाममाला–सुन्दरगणि.
२०० शब्दरत्नावली.
२०१ शब्दरत्नावली–मथुरेश.
२०२ शब्दलिङ्गार्थचन्द्रिका-Ref. वेङ्कट, सुजन. (टीका–चकोरभट्टाचार्य, विद्वत्कल्लोलभट्टाचार्य).
२०३ शब्दशब्दार्थमञ्जूषा-Ref. वेङ्कट.
२०४ शब्दसंदर्भसिन्धु (शब्दार्णवाभिधान)–काशीनाथभट्टाचार्य.
२०५ शब्दसारनिघण्टु.
२०६ शब्दस्तोममहानिधि.
२०७ शब्दाब्धि– Compiled at the instance of प्राणकृष्ण.
२०८ शब्दाब्धितरि–रामगोविन्द.
२०९ शब्दार्णव–Ref. पुरुषोत्तमदेव (in हारावली), मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, रायमुकुट, मल्लिनाथ, भानुजी, शिवकोश, सुन्दरगणि.
२१० शब्दार्थकल्पतरु–वेङ्कट.
२११ शब्दार्थचन्द्रिका.
२१२ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि.
२१३ शब्दार्थमञ्जरी.
२१४ शब्दार्थमञ्जूषा (टीका–मुरारिमिश्र).
२१५ शब्दार्थरत्नाकर–सुन्दरगणि.
२१६ शाश्वत–अनेकार्थसमुच्चय-Ref. क्षीरस्वामी, वररुचि, गणरत्नमहोदधि, मेदिनीकर, उज्ज्वलदत्त, मल्लिनाथ.
२१७ शिवकोश–शिवदत्त (टीका–शिवप्रकाश).
२१८ शिशुप्रबोधिनी नाममाला–पुण्डरीक विठ्ठल.
२१९ शेष–Ref. क्षीरस्वामी.
२२० श्रीधर–Ref. सुन्दरगणि.
२२१ श्रुतशब्दार्थ-समुच्चय–सोमेश्वर.
२२२ श्लेषार्थपदसंग्रह–श्रीहर्षकवि.
२२३ षड्थर्निर्णय–कवि राक्षस.
२२४ सज्जन (कोशकार)–Ref. मल्लिनाथ, संजीवनी.
२२५ सरस्वतीविलास–विद्वच्चकोरभट्ट, सद्विट्ठलभमिश्र.
२२६ सारस्वताभिधान–भावपाद.
२२७ सुप्रसिद्ध पदमञ्जरी–मुरारि-श्रीपति सार्वभौम.
२२८ हारावली–पुरुषोत्तमदेव–Ref. मेदिनीकर, भूरिप्रयोग, असालतिप्रकाश, शिवकोश (टीका–मथुरानाथ शुक्ल), बृहद्धारावली –Ref. रायमुकुट, भानुजी.

APPENDIX E

A Collection of Popular Sanskrit Maxims

न्यायसंग्रहः

अक्के (अर्के) चेन्मधु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् If one finds honey close at hand in the corner (or on the Ark tree), then why go to the mountain for it? If a required thing is available without efforts near at hand one does not waste one's time and energy to get it from a distant place. cf. ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 4 where the second line is as follows : इष्टस्यार्थस्य संसिद्धौ को विद्वान् यत्नमाचरेत् ।। also यदि ह्यल्पान्महतश्च कर्मणः समं फलं जायेत ततोऽर्के चेन्मधु विन्देतेत्यनेनैव न्यायेनाल्पेन सिद्धे महति न कश्चित् प्रवर्तेत । तन्त्रवार्तिक on ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 17.

अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः The followers of Pāṇini do not supply an ellipsis or bring about a modification in the structure or formation of a word without proper reasoning. Here the word पाणिनीयाः is only illustrative (उपलक्षणमात्रम्); it stands for all intelligent persons resorting to sound reasoning. बुद्धिमन्त ऊहापोहकुशलाः पुरुषा निमित्तं विनाशोन्मुखं दृष्ट्वा तत्प्रयुक्तं कार्यं न कुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । लौ. न्याय. (लौकिकन्यायसाहस्री).

अङ्गगुणविरोधे तादर्थ्यादिति न्यायः (MS. 12. 2. 25) If there be a contradiction between the accessory of the subordinate and the principal the accessory of the subordinate subserves the principal, as it is meant for accomplishing the completion of the principal. cf. अङ्गगुणेन प्रधानगुणस्य विरोधे सति अङ्गस्य प्रधानत्वात् । प्रधानसाद्गुण्यसिद्ध्यर्थं हि अङ्गं क्रियते । 'धर्मधर्मिविरोधे च धर्मिणो बलवत्तराः ।' अङ्गाङ्गापेक्षया साक्षादङ्गं बलीयः । मीमांसाकोष (मी. को.)

अङ्गारन्यायः Charcoal when heated burns if it is touched and blackens when extinct; both ways it is harmful. अङ्गार thus resembles a wicked person. cf. त्वया स्वहस्तेनाङ्गाराः कर्षिताः । Pt. 1; उष्णो दहति चाङ्गारः शीतः कृष्णायते करम् । H. 1. 80.

अग्निशिखान्यायः Flames of fire, by nature, always go upwards. According to Jainism Ātman also goes above. कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणाः प्रमार्ष्टुम् । अधोमुखस्यापि कृतस्य वह्नेर्नाधः शिखा यान्ति कदाचिदेव ।। Bh.2.106.

अग्निहोत्रन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 18.

अङ्गुलिदीपिकया ध्वान्तध्वंसविधिः The maxim applies when a person attempts to dispel darkness with a lamp which is not bigger than his finger. The maxim implies the use of a manifestly inadequate means to bring about a great result. cf. यत्र महाकर्मनिष्पत्तये स्वल्पमर्थात् तत्रासमर्थप्रायं कारणं प्रयुज्यते तत्रायं (न्यायः) संचरति । लौ. न्याय.

अङ्गुल्यग्रं न तेनैवाङ्गुल्यग्रेण स्पृश्यते The tip of a finger cannot be touched by itself. The edge of a sword cannot cut itself. A man cannot mount on his own shoulder (स्वस्कन्धारोहण). cf. न हि पाकः पच्यते छिदा वा छिद्यते । नापि करणकर्मत्वं कर्तृकर्मत्वं वा एकस्य संभवति । न ह्यङ्गुल्यग्रेणैवाङ्गुल्यग्रं स्पृश्यते नाप्यङ्गुल्यग्रमात्मानं स्पृशति । तेनासां विधानां दृष्टान्ते क्वाचिदप्यदर्शनाज्ञानेऽपि नास्ति संभवः । पार्थसारथि on श्लोकवार्तिक, शून्यवाद.

अङ्गुल्यग्रे हस्तियूथशतमास्ते The existence of a hundred herds of elephants on the tip of a finger illustrates an absurdity or complete disbelief. यत्राश्रद्धेयतोपन्यासो विवक्ष्यते, तत्रायमवतरतीति । लौ. न्याय. उक्तं चैतदुम्बेकेन– "यदाप्तोऽपि कस्मैचिदुपदिशति न त्वयाननुभूतार्थविषय वाक्यं प्रयोक्तव्यं यथाङ्गुल्यग्रे हस्तियूथशतमास्ते इति । तत्रार्थव्यभिचारः स्फुटः ।" चित्सुखी.

अजाकृपाणीयन्यायः The maxim of the she-goat and the sword. The goat is suddenly killed by accidental contact with a sword. The maxim illustrates any surprising event happening altogether by chance. In the maxims, काकतालीय, खल्वाटबिल्वीय etc. belonging to the same class, there is unexpected इष्टलाभ or अनिष्टलाभ; while here there is nothing but अनिष्टप्राप्ति. एवमागच्छन्त्या अजायाः कृपाणपतनाद्यथा वधस्तत्सदृशं मरणमिति फलितोऽर्थः । लौ. न्याय. यथाजया भूमिं खनन्त्यात्मवधाय कृपाणो दर्शितस्तत्तुल्यं वृत्तं केनचिदात्मविनाशाय कृतमजाकृपाणीयम् । com. on G. M. 3. 196. Molesworth defines it as "The maxim of the sword upon the neck of the goat. Expressive of meekness and absolute helplessness." cf. अजापुत्रं बलिं दद्याद् देवो दुर्बलघातकः ।

अजागलस्तनन्यायः The maxim of the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats. Figuratively this stands as an emblem of anything worthless or useless. धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकम् ॥

अजा (जा) तपुत्रनामोत्कीर्तनन्यायः The maxim of proclaiming the name of a son before he is born. This

act resembles the counting of chickens before they are hatched. But man often indulges in giving names to his activities which are non-existent.

आतिदेशन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 42.

अत्यन्तपराजयाद्वरं संशयोऽपि It is better to have even a doubtful condition than a crushing defeat; cf. मारणाय गृहीतोऽङ्गच्छेदं स्वीकरोति । and मरणाद्वरं व्याधिः । Survival after all is preferable to complete destruction. "Half a loaf is better than no bread." सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पण्डितः । Pt.

अधिकारन्यायः The rule regarding qualifications (required of a sacrificer). The sixth adhyāya of MS. deals with this topic. दर्शपूर्णमासाभ्यां स्वर्गकामो यजेत । ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत । etc. are the injunctions under discussion. किंचित्तु पुरुषविशेषणत्वेनाश्रुतमप्यधिकारिविशेषणं भवति। यथाध्ययनसिद्धा विद्या, अग्निसाध्येषु च कर्मसु आधानसिद्धाग्निमत्ता, सामर्थ्यं च । मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश.

अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थः The meaning of a word is that which cannot be known from any other source (such as implication etc.). cf. स एव हि शब्दस्यार्थो यः प्रकारान्तरेण न लभ्यते। अनन्यलभ्यः शब्दार्थ इति न्यायात्। अत एव न गङ्गापदस्य तीरमर्थः। लक्षणयैव प्रतिपत्तिसंभवात्। मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश. यः शब्दो यत्र वृद्धैरसति वृत्यन्तरे प्रयुज्यते स तस्य वाचको यथा स्वर्गशब्दः सुखविशेषे प्रयुज्यमानस्तस्य वाचकः । कुसुमाञ्जलि.

अनारभ्याधीतविधिन्यायः The maxim of the injunctions (such as यस्य खादिरः स्रुवो भवति स च्छान्दसामेव रसेनावद्यति, सरमा अस्याहुतयो भवन्ति । यस्य पर्णमयी जुहूर्भवति न स पापं श्लोकं शृणोति । etc.) studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject. These विधि are to be construed with प्रकृत्यर्थ alone (तस्मात् प्रकृत्यर्थोऽनारभ्यविधिः ।).

अनुवृत्तिन्यायः The maxim of service, obedience or repetition. cf. सिंहो बली द्विरदशूकरमांसभोक्ता संवत्सरेण कुरुते रतिमेकवारम् । पारावतः खरशिलाकणभोजनोऽपि कामीति नित्यमनुवृत्तिरिहापि हेतुः ॥

अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयः The rule which proves that out of the proximate (closely related) and the remote (distantly related) the former is stronger. Read : 'तत् कस्य हेतोः ? अत्र हि पूर्वः प्रत्ययो भवेत् । ये धर्मा अपूर्वार्थाः, ते साक्षादपूर्वेणासंबध्यमानास्तदङ्गेषु विज्ञायन्ते । अंतस्तत्र बुद्धिरपूर्वासंभवेन निवर्तमाना अङ्गेषु प्रवर्तमाना अन्तरङ्गे तावदापतति । ततो व्यवहिते बहिरङ्गे । यत्र च पूर्वमापतति तत्रैव तिष्ठति, तदतिक्रमे कारणाभावात्' । ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 11.

अन्तर्दीपिकान्यायः The maxim of a lamp in a central position. The maxim applies to a thing which serves a double purpose. cf. 'नित्यं सर्वदा । नित्यं सत्येन नित्यं तपसा नित्यं सम्यग्ज्ञानेनेति सर्वत्र नित्यशब्दोऽन्तर्दीपिकान्यायेनानुषक्तव्यः' । Śaṁkara on Muṇḍ. 3. 1. 5. cf. देहलीदीपन्याय and मध्यदीपन्याय.

अन्धकवर्तकीयन्यायः The maxim of the blind man and the quail. This maxim, along with अजाकृपाणीय, काकतालीय etc., is used to express a wholly fortuitous occurrence. 'अन्धकस्य वर्तका च अन्धकवर्तकम्। अन्धकस्य वर्तकाया उपर्यतर्कितः पादन्यास उच्यते। तत्तुल्यमन्धकवर्तकीयम्' com. on G. M. 3. 195; संसारसागरमिमं भ्रमता नितान्तं जीवेन मानवभवः समवापि दैवात्। तत्रापि यद्भुवनमान्यकुले प्रसूतिः सत्संगतिश्च तदिहान्धकवर्तकीयम्' । यशस्तिलक 2. 153.

अन्धगजन्यायः The maxim of blind men and an elephant. Several blind men, each one touching the particular limb of an elephant, tried to form an idea of the shape of that elephant. As none of them could get the entire view of the elephant none could form a comprehensive judgment of the shape of the animal. Their judgment was bound to be incomplete, defective and lop-sided. The maxim illustrates the divergence of views held by the ignorant about God.

अन्धगोलाङ्गूलन्यायः The maxim of the blind man and the cow's tail. The maxim is used to illustrate how the guillible are often waylaid by the wicked. A wicked man found a blind man wandering helplessly. The wicked man expressing sympathy for the blind, deprived him of his valuables and putting a cow's tail into his hand told him to follow her. The result is anybody's guess. 'यदि चाज्ञस्य सतोः मुमुक्षोरचेतनमात्मानमात्मेत्युपदिशेत् प्रमाणभूतं शास्त्रं स श्रद्दधानतयान्धगोलाङ्गूलन्यायेन तदात्मदृष्टिं न परित्यजेत् तद्व्यतिरिक्तं चात्मानं न प्रतिपद्येत तथा सति पुरुषार्थाद् विहन्येतानर्थं च ऋच्छेत्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 7.

अन्धदर्पणन्यायः The maxim of a mirror for a blind man. The maxims like अरण्यरोदनन्याय, मूर्खसेवनन्याय, जलताडनन्याय etc. belong to the class of this maxim. The maxim is used to illustrate the vainness of efforts. यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् । लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति ॥ H. 3. 115.

अन्धपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of a continuous series of blind men. The maxim is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark. cf. अविद्यायामन्तरे वर्तमानाः स्वयं धीराः पण्डितंमन्यमानाः । दन्द्रम्यमाणाः परियन्ति मूढा अन्धेनैव नीयमाना यथान्धाः॥ Kaṭh. 1. 2. 5; अनादित्वेऽपि अन्धपरंपरान्यायेनाप्रतिष्ठैवानवस्था व्यवहारलोपिनी स्यान्नाभिप्रायसिद्धिः । Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 30.

अन्योन्याश्रयन्यायः The rule of mutual interdependence. The causes which are mutually dependent lead to no sound result in science. A vessel tied to another vessel leads to the safety of neither.

अन्वयव्यतिरेकन्यायः The rule of presence and absence; positive and negative assertion. cf. All A is B. All not-B is not-A. यत्सत्त्वे यत्सत्त्वमन्वयः, यदभावे यदभावो व्यतिरेकः । अन्वयेन व्यतिरेकेण च व्याप्तिमिति हेतावयं प्रवर्तते । यथा वह्नौ साध्ये धूमवत्त्वम् । यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरित्यन्वयव्याप्तिः । यत्र

बहिर्नास्ति नत्र धूमोऽपि नास्तीति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः, यथा महानसादौ। —लौ. न्याय; आकृतिज्ञानसत्त्वे व्यक्तिज्ञानम्, आकृतिज्ञानाभावे व्यक्तिज्ञानाभाव इति आकृतिरेव शब्दार्थः, न व्यक्तिः। एवं प्रीतिसत्त्वे स्वर्गशब्दप्रयोगः, प्रीत्यभावे न इति प्रीतिरेव स्वर्गशब्दवाच्या। —मी. को.

अपवादैरुत्सर्गा बाध्यन्ते General rules are set aside by special ones. cf. Mbh. 2. 1. 24; लब्धप्रतिष्ठाः प्रथमं यूयं किं बलवत्तरैः। अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः॥ Ku. 2. 27; यः कश्चन रघूणां हि परमेकः परंतपः। अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः॥ R. 15. 7.

अपन्थानं तु गच्छन्तं सोदरोऽपि विमुञ्चति A co-uterine brother leaves a person following a wrong (dangerous, impious) path. The general golden rule is महाजनो येन गतः स पन्थाः।. One who does not follow this rule becomes a heretic, an atheist. cf. यान्ति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यञ्चोऽपि सहायताम्। अपन्थानं तु गच्छन्तं सोदरोऽपि विमुञ्चति॥ Ram.; A. R.; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः॥ R. 9. 74.

अपराह्णच्छायान्यायः The maxim of the shadow in the latter half of the day. In the afternoon the shadow of the sun is underneath our feet while towards evening it goes on lengthening. The case is quite the reverse from the sunrise till midday. आरम्भगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात्। दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानाम्॥ The maxim is used to illustrate the nature of friendship of the good and the wicked.

अप्राप्ते शास्त्रमर्थवत् Scripture becomes purposeful when an injunction has not been enjoined by any other scriptural injunction. तथाहि—'आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यो मन्तव्यो निदिध्यासितव्यः' इति श्रुतिः। अत्र श्रोतव्य इत्यनुवादः। (स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः इति) अध्ययनविधिना साङ्गस्य स्वाध्यायस्य ग्रहणे अधीतवेदस्य पुरुषस्य प्रयोजनवदर्थदर्शनात्। तन्निर्णयाय स्वरसत एव श्रवणे प्रवर्तमानतया तस्य प्राप्तत्वात्। मन्तव्य इति चानुवादः श्रवणप्रतिष्ठार्थत्वेन मननस्यापि प्राप्तत्वात्। लौ. न्याय.; प्रमाणान्तरसिद्धस्य न शास्त्रविषयत्वम्। सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका 1. 1. 1.

अब्धिफेनादिन्यायः The maxim of the superimposition of the name and form of foam etc. on the ocean. cf. सृष्टिर्नाम ब्रह्मरूपे सच्चिदानन्दरूपवस्तुनि। अब्धौ फेनादिवत् सर्वनामरूपप्रसारणम्। न्यायरूपदृष्टान्तमाह — अब्धौ फेनादिवदिति। अब्धौ अवस्थितताया विक्षेपात्मिकाया मायायास्तत्रैव फेनतरङ्गबुद्बुदाकारेण विवर्तनं सृष्टिशब्देनोच्यते; तथात्रापीति भावः। —लौ. न्याय.; आवर्तबुद्बुदतरङ्गमयान् विकारानम्भो यथा सलिलमेव हि तत् समस्तम्। U. 3. 47. The maxim is used to illustrate the विवर्तवाद of the Advaita Vedānta.

अभ्यन्तरे हि समुदायेऽवयवे इति न्यायः The maxim of the application to the part when it is applicable to the whole thing. When a tree moves by the force of wind the branches of it also move without fail. समुदायेषु हि शब्दाः प्रवृत्ता अवयवेष्वपि वर्तन्ते। तद्यथा, पूर्वे पञ्चालाः, उत्तरे पञ्चालाः, तैलं भुक्तम्, घृतं भुक्तम्, शुक्लः, नीलः, कृष्ण इति। एवमयं समुदाये व्याकरणशब्दः प्रवृत्तोऽवयवेऽपि प्रवर्तते। लौ. न्याय.

अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वम् That which is more worthy should come first. The origin of the maxim is in Mb. 2. 2. 34. (अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपततीति वक्तव्यम्। मातापितरौ श्रद्धामेधे।) However, it is extended to other fields. cf. ऋग्वेदस्य प्राथम्येन सर्वत्राम्नातत्वादभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायेनाभ्यर्हितत्वात् तद्व्याख्यानमादौ युक्तम्। Sāyaṇa's Intro. to Ṛv.; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वमिति न्यायमाश्रित्य तन्त्रप्रसंगप्रतिपादकयोरेकादशद्वादशाध्याययोः पूर्वोत्तरभाव उपपादितः। J. N. V. 12.

अभ्युपगमसिद्धान्तन्यायः The rule of an implied axiom or a dogmatic corollary. This is an admitted proposition in the न्यायदर्शन. A corollary, though not explicitly stated, follows the statement of aphorism so as to render a demonstration of the corollary superfluous.

अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्ते Gourds sink in water, but stones float. This maxim is used to illustrate an obvious absurdity which is opposed to the direct proof (प्रत्यक्षप्रमाण). cf. मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि शिलाः प्लवन्ते मुह्यन्ति नावोऽम्भसि शश्वदेव। Mb. 2. 66 11; एवंजातीयकं प्रमाणविरुद्धं वचनमप्रमाणम्। अम्बुनि मज्जन्त्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवन्त इति यथा। ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5; 4. 3. 16.

अयमपरो गण्डस्योपरि स्फोटः Here is another boil on the top of a previous one! An illustration of difficulty upon difficulty, another evil to add to the first. This is a proverbial phrase to express the sense of the English proverb 'to add misery to misfortune'. cf. तदो गंडस्स उवरि पिंडओ संवुत्तो। Ś. 2; Mu. 5; विद्धशालभञ्जिका 1. The maxim stands for a series of misfortunes (दुःखपरंपरा).

अयस्कान्तन्यायः The maxim illustrates as to how the inactive, passive पुरुष is drawn into activity. अयमुदासीनत्वे कर्मप्रवर्तकत्वविवक्षायामवतरति। यथा कूटस्थोऽध्यक्षोऽयस्कान्तकल्पः प्रवर्तकः सन् चराचरं जगदुत्पादयति, तथा प्रकृतेऽपि बोध्यम्। लौ. न्याय. Iron is inactive but it is drawn towards itself by the magnet.

अयाचितमण्डनन्यायः The favourites of God, though penniless, get wealth due to God's grace. अजगरप्रवर्तनवद् याच्ञां विनैव लब्धं वस्तुविशेषमयाचितमित्युच्यते।... अयाचितं च तन्मण्डनं चेति समासः। यथा ईश्वरसुहृदः स्वयं निर्धना अपि तदीयेन धनेन फलभाजः। तद्वद् यत्र व्यवहारस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। लौ. न्याय.

अरण्यचन्द्रिकान्यायः The maxim of the moonlight in the forest. It illustrates the uselessness of an object of enjoyment without the presence of an enjoyer. निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता। Ku. 5. 1; स्त्रीणां प्रियालोकफलो हि वेषः।

अरण्यरोदनन्यायः The simile of crying in the wilderness. There is no person in wild region to pay attention to the wailing cry of a bereaved person, none to console or sympathise; hence it becomes useless. cf. अन्धदर्पणन्याय, ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय etc. अरण्यरुदितं कृतं शवशरीरमुद्वर्तितं स्थले कमलरोपणं सुचिरमूषरे वर्षितम्। श्वपुच्छमवनामितं बधिरकर्णजापः कृतः कृतान्धमुखमण्डना यदबुधो जनः सेवितः॥ Pt.

अरुन्धतीप्रदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of pointing out of the star अरुन्धती. It is used to illustrate the principle

of gradual instruction, after having sifted the unimportant things. यथारुन्धतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुन्धतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुन्धतीमेव ग्राहयति तद्वन्नायमात्मेति ब्रूयात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 8; 1. 1. 12.

अर्थवशाद्विभक्तिविपरिणामः The rule regarding the change of case taking into consideration the sense of a sentence. Similarly we have to resort to लिङ्गविपरिणाम, वचनविपरिणाम.

अर्थी समर्थो विद्वानधिक्रियते This is akin to अधिकारंन्याय. शास्त्रं हि अविशेषप्रवृत्तमपि मनुष्यानेवाधिकरोति शक्तत्वादर्थित्वादपर्युदस्तत्वादुपनयनादिशास्त्राच्चेति वर्णितमेतदधिकारलक्षणे। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 3. 25.

अर्धकुक्कुटीन्यायः A butcher wishes to have a half of hen for cooking, while the other half he wants to be in tact for laying eggs. But this desire of the butcher will never be realized. You cannot have usufruct and growth by multiplication simultaneously. One cannot eat the cake and have it.

अर्धजरतीयन्यायः The maxim of the semi-senile woman. यथा स्त्री न तरुणी श्लथस्तनत्वात् कृष्णकेशत्वान्न जरती वक्तुं शक्यते तद्वत् सिद्धासिद्धं प्रयोजनम्। G. M. 3. 195. "Action of indeterminate character; speech vague and indefinite; a proceeding void of learning or bearing." Molesworth. You must either accept a thing in toto or reject it in toto; you cannot have a half-way house. cf. इति विकारार्थे मयट्प्रवाहे सत्यानन्दमय एवाकस्मादर्धजरतीयन्यायेन कथमिव मयटः प्राचुर्यार्थत्वं ब्रह्मविषयत्वं चाश्रीयत इति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 19; 1. 2. 8; यत्र सर्वत्यागे ग्रहणे वा प्रसक्ते निर्युक्तिकमेकांशोपादानमंशान्तरत्यागश्च क्रियते, तत्रायं न्यायोऽवतरतीति। यथा जरती वृद्धा स्त्री, तस्याः पतिस्तदर्धं मुखमात्रं गृह्णाति ह्यवयवान्तरं त्यजति इति युक्तिशून्यम्, तथा य ईशवचनत्वेनागमप्रामाण्यमुपगच्छन्ति तेषां बुद्धवचसामपि प्रामाण्यप्रसंगो वेदस्यापि वाप्रामाण्यापत्तिः। यदि वा ईशवचनत्वसाम्येऽपि वेदस्य प्रामाण्यमप्रामाण्यं च बुद्धवचसामङ्गीक्रियते तदेतदपि युक्तिशून्यमिति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

अर्धवैशसन्यायः The simile of slaying of one half (of a body, while the other half is kept alive!). The maxim is used to illustrate absurdity, contradiction or incongruity; naturally it is akin, in some respects, to अर्धजरतीयन्याय. cf. विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुञ्चता। अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी॥ Ku. 4. 31; अविरोधे श्रुतिमूलं न मूलान्तरसंभवः। विरोधे त्वन्यमूलत्वमिति स्यादर्धवैशसम्। तन्त्रवार्तिक.

अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी This rule is proved with the help of रथकारन्याय (वर्षासु रथकारोऽग्नीन् आदधीत।). cf. लब्धात्मिका हि समुदायप्रसिद्धिरवयवप्रसिद्धिं बाधते तस्यास्त्वात्मलाभो यत्र प्रमाणान्तरेण पूर्वानुभूतावयवार्थरहितेऽर्थे शब्दप्रयोगो दृश्यते। यथा अश्वकर्णत्वरहिते वृक्षेऽश्वकर्णशब्दस्य। तन्त्र. 1. 4. 11. As a parallel illustration, in the English word, cockroach, we have neither a cock nor a roach!

अशक्तोऽहं गृहारम्भे शक्तोऽहं गृहभञ्जने I am too weak to construct a house, but I am well able to destroy one. This proverbial sentence is found in Dhuṇḍirāja's commentary on Mu. 3. 11; cf. also घातयितुमेव नीचः परकार्यं वेत्ति न प्रसाधयितुम्। पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नाखोरुद्धर्तुमन्नपिटम्॥ Pt. 1. 363.

अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Aśoka tree. Rāvaṇa kept Sītā in the grove of Aśoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with its inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with its betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; *e.g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ। किं तु अश्मलोष्टन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्वरीयान्। cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मऊ'; पाषाणेष्टकन्याय.

अस्त्रमस्त्रेण शाम्यति A weapon is silenced by a weapon. The maxim is perhaps analogous to the saying "Diamond cuts diamond", or, "Set a thief to catch a thief". It occurs in Sureśvara's नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि 1. 81; cf. विषं विषेण व्यथते वज्रं वज्रेण भिद्यते। गजेन्द्रो दृष्टसारेण गजेन्द्रेणैव बध्यते॥ नीतिसार 8. 67

अस्नेहदीपन्यायः The simile of a lamp without oil (that is, from which the oil has burnt out). cf. तत्र वर्षसहस्राणि निर्विकल्पसमाधिना। दश स्थित्वा शशामासावात्मन्यस्नेहदीपवत्॥ योगवासिष्ठ 2. 1. 44; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्। आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि॥ R. 12. 1.

अहिकुण्डलन्यायः The maxim of the snake and its coils. Viewed as a whole the snake is one, non-different, while an element of difference appears if we view it with regard to its coils, hood, erect posture and so on. The maxim is used to illustrate the relation of the highest Self and the soul as analogous to that of the snake and its coils. The expression is akin to the expressions "a forest and its trees", "a lake and its waters", so often used by the Vedāntins as illustrations of identity. अहेः सर्पस्य यथा कुण्डलादिवेष्टनं स्वाभाविकं तथा यस्य स्वाभाविकधर्मो व्यपदिश्यते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

आकाशमुष्टिहननन्यायः The maxim of striking the sky with one's fist. The maxim illustrates a vain attempt at an impossibility. cf. यस्तन्तूननुपादाय तुरीमात्रपरिप्रहात्। पटं कर्तुं समीहेत स हन्याद् व्योम मुष्टिभिः॥ तन्त्र.

आख्यातानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी Power of understanding on the part of the hearer, co-operates

with the verbs expressing a certain sense. cf. आख्यातशब्दानामर्थं ब्रुवतां शक्तिः सहकारिणी। एवं चेद् यथाशक्ति व्यवस्था भवितुमर्हति। तथा, "अञ्जलिना सक्तून् प्रदाव्ये जुहोति" इति। द्विहस्तसंयोगोऽञ्जलिः, स व्याकोशोऽर्थात् कर्तव्यः। तथा हि शक्यते होमो निर्वर्तयितुम्। तद् यथा, कटे भुङ्क्ते कांस्यपात्र्यां भुङ्क्ते इत्यर्थात् कल्प्यते कटे समासीनः कांस्यपात्र्यामोदनं निधाय भुङ्क्ते इति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 4. 25.

आदावन्ते च यन्नास्ति वर्तमानेऽपि तत्तथा That which at the beginning and the end has no [real] existence, has none either during the intervening period. The Vedāntins of Śaṁkara's school hold that existence is of three kinds, namely, पारमार्थिक (true), of which Brahman is the sole representative, —व्यावहारिक (practical), to which all phenomena belong, and प्रातिभासिक (apparent), which includes such things as a snake surmised in a rope, or nacre mistaken for silver. The second and third kind, therefore, have no real existence from the beginning to the end of their supposed existence.

आम्रसेकपितृतर्पणन्यायः Watering a mango-tree, and, at the same time, satisfying the Manes with a libation. The maxim is used to illustrate an act of bringing about two results by one operation. cf. कथं पुनरेकेन यत्नेनोभयं लभ्यम्। लभ्यमित्याह। कथम्। द्विगता अपि हेतवो भवन्ति तद्यथा। आम्राश्च सिक्ताः पितरश्च प्रीणिता इति। Mbh. 1. 1. 1; 8. 2. 3.

आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे Questioned as to mango trees, he speaks of Kovidāra trees. Its origin is found in Mbh. 1. 2. 45. अन्यद्भवान् पृष्टोऽन्यदाचष्टे। आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्टे। cf. तथा हि लोके प्रकृष्टप्रकाशश्चन्द्र इत्यत्र प्रकृष्टपदेनाप्रकृष्टखद्योतादेः प्रकाशपदेनाप्रकाशात्मकान्धकारादेश्च व्यवच्छेदेन जिज्ञासितश्चन्द्रप्रातिपदिकमात्रार्थः प्रतिपाद्यते। इतरथा आम्रान् पृष्टः कोविदारानाचष्ट इति न्यायेन वक्तुरजिज्ञासार्थमर्थं प्रतिपादयतोऽश्रद्धेयवचनत्वप्रसंगात्। लौकिकन्यायरत्नाकर.

आमोदंषट्पदन्यायः The maxim of the hidden fragrance understood by the bees. cf. आकारेणैव चतुरास्तर्कयन्ति परेङ्गितम्। गर्भस्थं केतकीपुष्पमामोदेनैव षट्पदाः॥ A. R.

आशामोदकतृप्तन्यायः The illustration of one who is satisfied with sweetmeats in prospect. The maxim speaks of a person who relies on future imaginary good in store for him. आशामोदकतृप्ता ये ये चोपार्जितमोदकाः। रसवीर्यविपाकादि तुल्यं तेषां प्रसज्यते॥ न्यायकन्दली.

इक्षुदण्डन्यायः From top to bottom every part of sugar-cane increases in sweet juice; similar is the case with सज्जनमैत्री. इक्षोरग्रात् पर्वणि पर्वणि यथा रसविशेषः तद्वत् सज्जनमैत्री, विपरीतानां तु विपरीता इति। लौ. न्याय.

इतो व्याघ्र इतस्तटी On one side a tiger, on the other a precipice! A serious dilemma. cf. कुटुम्बमपि मे प्रेयः प्रेयास्त्वमपि हे सखे। किं करोमि द्विधाचित्त इतो व्याघ्र इतस्तटी॥ हेमचन्द्र.

इषुकारन्यायः The illustration of the arrow-maker. It is used of one wholly engrossed in his work, and hence unconscious of his surroundings. cf. इषुकारो नरः कश्चिदिषावासक्तमानसः समीपेनापि गच्छन्तं राजानं नावबुद्धवान्॥ Mb. 12. 178. 12; इषुकारन्यायेन मुग्धो भविष्यति। यथेषुकारो जाग्रदपीष्वासक्तमनस्तया नान्यान् विषयानीक्षत एवं मुग्धो मुसलसंघातादिजनितदुःखानुभवव्यग्रमनस्तया जाग्रदपि नान्यान् विषयानीक्षत इति। न। अचेतयमानत्वात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 2. 10.

इषुवेगक्षयन्यायः The simile of the gradual diminution of the speed of an arrow. प्रवृत्तफलस्य कर्माशयस्य मुक्तेषोरिव वेगक्षयान्निवृत्तिः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 32.

उत्कृष्टदृष्टिर्निकृष्टेऽध्यसितव्या The idea of something higher is to be superimposed upon something lower. एवं प्राप्ते ब्रूमः। ब्रह्मदृष्टिरेवादित्यादिषु स्यादिति। कस्मात्, उत्कर्षात्। एवमुत्कर्षेणादित्यादयो दृष्टा भवन्ति। उत्कृष्टदृष्टेस्तेष्वध्यासात्। तथा लौकिको न्यायोऽनुमतो भवति। उत्कृष्टदृष्टिर्हि निकृष्टेऽध्यसितव्येति लौकिको न्यायः। यथा राजदृष्टिः क्षत्तरि। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 5.

उदरे भृते कोशो भृतः "When his stomach is full his coffers are full." It is used of a lazy fellow who has no ambition beyond his daily bread, 'whose god is his belly.'

उपसर्गन्यायः The maxim of a preposition changing the meaning of a verb. उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत्॥ cf. यत्रैकवस्तुन उपाधिभेदेन नानात्वविवक्षा तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। उपसर्जनमुपसृज्यते वा ... यथैक एवोपसर्गो नानाक्रियायोगरूपोपाधिभेदेन नानार्थतां भजति। लौ. न्याय.

उभयतःपाशा रज्जुः A Rope which binds at both ends; an embarrassing position, a dilemma. यद्यपि न बाधस्तथापि विकल्पस्तावत् प्राप्नोति न हि तुल्यार्थानां क्वचित् समुच्चयो दृष्टः। सेयमुभयतःपाशा रज्जुः। तन्त्र. 3. 6. 42.

उष्ट्रकण्टकभक्षणन्यायः The maxim of a camel's eating thorns. A camel derives pleasure from eating Śamī leaves not minding the pricking thorns. However, things are not in themselves essentially pleasant or unpleasant, and that what causes pleasure to one may be painful to another, and that even the same thing which at one time is agreeable may at another time be the reverse. उष्ट्रस्य शमीकण्टकवेधजाततुःखकालेऽपि शमीपत्रभक्षणसुखलेशो यथा तथाभीष्टविषयोपार्जनदुःखकाले तदुपार्जितद्रव्यजसुखलेशो यत्रोपदिश्यते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य; cf. कर्णामृतं सूक्तिरसं विमुच्य दोषेषु यत्नः सुमहान् खलस्य। अवेक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कण्टकजालमेव॥ Vikr. 1. 29.

उष्ट्रलगुडन्यायः The illustration of the camel and the stick. The very stick carried by the camel is used to strike the camel. This is used to demolish the very objections raised by the opponent against our arguments. अयं हि स्वमते परेणोद्भाव्यमानानां दूषणानां तन्मते पातनेऽवतरति। लौ. न्याय. cf. "Hoist with his own petard." Hamlet 3. 4. The context of this nyāya (आत्मतत्त्वविवेक) seems

to warrant, however, a different explanation. Here the allusion is to the camel, itself the ugliest of animals, going in search of an ugly animal to beat it with a stick in response to the injunction, " Beat the Ugly. " (Turner Jubilee Volume I. p. 94.)

ऊपरवृष्टिन्यायः The simile of rain on a saline barren waste. Vide अरण्यरोदनन्याय etc. यथोषरे बीजमुप्तं न रोहेन्न वा बप्ता प्राप्नुयाद् बीजभागम्। एवं श्राद्धं भुक्तमनर्हमाणैर्न चेह नामुत्र फलं ददाति ॥ Mb. 13. 90. 44.

ऊहापोहन्यायः The rule of full discussion, consideration of pros and cons. इमे मनुष्या दृश्यन्ते ऊहापोहविशारदाः। Mb. 13. 145. 43. ऊह (modification, change) forms the subject-matter of MS. 9. 'अपूर्वोत्प्रेक्षणमूहः' इति जैमिनिः। 'अध्याहारस्तर्क ऊहः' इत्यमरः। तर्कनिराकरणमपोहः, अपगत ऊह इत्यर्थः। इमौ द्वौ मिलित्वा यत्र स्तः तत्रायं न्यायः प्रवर्तते। यथा, ऊहापोहकुशलोऽयं जनः ऊहापोहकौशलहीनश्चायमिति। लौ. न्याय.

ऋतुमतीकन्यकान्यायः The illustration of a maiden who has attained puberty. She leaves her father's roof and becomes completely one with her husband. Similarly, the प्रज्ञा of the Brahma-knower finds unalloyed solace in the परब्रह्म. Both ऋतुमती कन्यका and ब्रह्मविदः प्रज्ञा are ideal पतिव्रताs.

एकवृन्तगतफलद्वयन्यायः The maxim of two fruits attached to one stalk. It is used by writers on Rhetorics to illustrate a particular kind of श्लेष (Paronomasia), namely the coalescence of two meanings under one word. The maxim is found in Marāṭhī literature and according to Molesworth it is equivalent to the English proverb " killing two birds with one stone. "

एका क्रिया द्व्यर्थकरी बभूव One and the same act of a person becomes fruitful leading to liberation for himself and becomes the cause of sustenance of the universe. मुमुक्षुणा श्रोत्रियेण क्रियमाणं कर्म सत्त्वशुद्धिद्वारा स्वस्य मोक्षहेतुर्भवति, वृष्ट्यादिद्वारा जगत्स्थितिहेतुश्च भवत्यत उभयथापि कर्म कर्तव्यमेवेति। लौ. न्याय. A single act leads both to स्वार्थ and परार्थ.

कण्ठचामीकरन्यायः The simile of the golden ornament on the neck. A person is supposed to have a golden ornament round the neck and yet to be unaware of it until some one points it out. The illustration is quite popular in Vedānta and is used to tell us that although we are already Brahman and free, we are not aware of the fact until instructed by a competent teacher.

कदम्बकोरक (गोलक-मुकुल) न्यायः The maxim of the buds of the Kadamba tree. It is used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time. cf. पित्रा स्वपाणिपद्मेन स्पृश्यमानोऽवनीपतिः। उत्कोरककदम्बाभो बभूव पुलकाङ्कुरैः ॥ हेमचन्द्र; वीचीतरङ्गन्यायेन तदुत्पत्तिस्तु कीर्तिता। कदम्बकोरकन्यायादुत्पत्तिः कस्यचिन्मते ॥ Bhāṣā P.

कदलीफलन्यायः The simile of the fruit of the plaintain tree. As the foetus of the she-mule conduces to the destruction of the अश्वतरी, similarly the fruit of the कदली leads to the destruction of the plantain tree itself. cf. वृश्चिकीगर्भन्याय.

कनककुण्डलन्यायः The illustration of the complete identity of gold and the various ornaments prepared from gold. यथा सुवर्णजन्यकुण्डलस्य सुवर्णाभिन्नत्वम्, तथा ब्रह्मरूपकारणजन्यजगतः कार्यस्य ब्रह्मरूपकारणताभिन्नत्वमिति। लौ. न्याय.

कम्बलनिर्णेजनन्यायः The simile of cleansing of a coarse blanket (by beating it on the feet, and so dusting them at the same time). It is used to denote the accomplishment of two objects by one operation, " Killing two birds with one stone. " अपि च दध्नि उभयमसमर्थं कर्तुं फलं साधयितुं होमं च। ननु कम्बलनिर्णेजनवदेतद् भविष्यति। निर्णेजनं ह्युभयं करोति। कम्बलशुद्धिं पादयोश्च निर्मलताम्। ŚB. on MS. 2. 2. 25. This coarse, rough blanket, in the case of the very poor, is often their sole garment by day as well as their only covering at night.

करविन्यस्तबिल्वन्यायः The simile of the woodapple on the (open palm of the) hand. It is said of something unmistakably clear – " as plain as a pike-staff!" cf. करस्थामलकन्याय. निःशेषोपनिषत्सारस्तदेतदिति सांप्रतम्। उक्त्याविष्क्रियते साक्षात् करविन्यस्तबिल्ववत् ॥ सुरेश्वर.

करिघण्टान्यायः The maxim of an elephant and his bell. This denotes the superiority of intelligence over physical strength. मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी यदभावे करिणामियं दशा। इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् ॥ H. 2. 84.

करिबृंहितन्यायः The maxim of the trumpeting of an elephant. 'बृंहितं करिगर्जितम्' इत्यमरः। Hence the word करि is superfluous. But the addition in this and similar cases is made for some special purpose, given by Raghunātha as follows : विशिष्टवाचकानामपि पदानां सति पृथग्विशेषणवाचकपदसमवधाने विशेष्यमात्रपरतायां करिबृंहितन्यायः प्रवर्तते। cf. सौन्दर्यसंपत्तारुण्यं यस्यास्ते ते च विभ्रमाः। षट्पदान् पुष्पमालेव कान्नाकर्षति सा सखे ॥ मालाशब्दो यद्यपि पुष्पस्यैव स्रजि शक्तस्तथापि न पुष्पपदमपुष्टार्थम्। लक्षणयोत्कृष्टत्वप्रतिपादकत्वात्। अयमेव करिबृंहितन्यायः। K. P. 7. 10. cf. गजघटान्याय, नीलेन्दीवरन्याय, पर्वताधित्यकान्याय, वाजिमन्दुरान्याय, मृगवागुरान्याय etc.

कलञ्जन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 544.

कांस्यभोजिन्यायः The simile of the man who eats from a brazen vessel. कांस्यभोजिवत्। तद्यथा। शिष्यस्य कांस्यपात्रभोजित्वनियम उपाध्यायस्यानियमः। यदि तयोरेकस्मिन् पात्रे भोजनमापद्यतेऽमुख्यस्यापि शिष्यस्य धर्मो नियम्येत। मा भूद्धर्मलोप इति। ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34. The principle here laid down is that of some one's doing something which he is *not* bound to do, in order that he may not hinder another who *is* required to do it. The converse is that of a man *abstaining* from doing something, possibly harmless in his case, lest another should do the same and suffer harm.

काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the Palmyra tree. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome. cf. यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः । तदेतत् काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवम् । चन्द्रालोक; पतत् तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तमेवं रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता । Kuval. काकागमनमिव तालपतनमिव काकतालम् । काकतालमिव काकतालीयम् । Mbh. There are in all five explanations of this न्याय : (1) A crow happened to go to the foot of a palm tree. A fruit immediately fell on his head and killed him. This is purely accidental, there being no relation of cause and effect between the two events. काकस्यागमनं यादृच्छिकं तालस्य पतनं च । तेन तालेन पतता काकस्य वधः कृतः । Kāśi. (2) A crow came and perched on the palm tree. At that very moment the tree fell down. This was an accident, for the tree could not have given way under the crow's weight. (3) "As the fruit of a palmyra falling at the alighting upon it of a crow may appear to fall *in consequence*." Molesworth. (4) A crow chanced to go to a palm tree. Immediately a fruit fell down and was torn open. The crow had a feast. Vide चन्द्रालोक and Kuval. quoted above. (5) A person while clapping his hands chanced to capture between his palms a crow that was flying. cf. नीलकण्ठ on Mb. 12. 177. 11 तालः करतलयोः शब्दजनकः संयोगः । तस्मिन् क्रियमाणे उत्पतन् काको दैवात् तत्र तालाभ्यामाक्रान्तोऽभूत् तदेतत् काकतालीयमुच्यते । काकस्पर्शसमकालं तालफलस्य तालवृक्षस्य वा पतनं तदित्यन्ये ।; प्रहाणां चरितं स्वप्नो निमित्तान्युपयाचितम् । फलन्ति काकतालीयं प्राज्ञास्तेभ्यो न बिभ्यति ॥ Ve. 2. 15; अहो नु खलु भोः, तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम । Mal. 5.

काकदधिघातकन्याय :The simile of a crow as a destroyer of curds. An example of उपलक्षण where one represents many or a part stands for a whole. So if any one warned to keep the crow off the curds, it would imply that all other possible raiders were also to be warded off. काकेभ्यो रक्ष्यतां सर्पिरिति बालोऽपि चोदितः । उपघातपरे वाक्ये न श्वादिभ्यो न रक्षति । Vāk. P. 11. 314. This is illustrated in वेदान्तपरिभाषा as an example of जहदजहल्लक्षणा, "जहदजहल्लक्षणोदाहरणं तु काकेभ्यो दधि रक्ष्यतामित्यादिकमेव । तत्र शक्यकाकपरित्यागेनाशक्यदध्युपघातकत्वपुरस्कारेण अकाके काके च काकशब्दस्य प्रवृत्तेः ।

काकदन्तगवेषण (परीक्षा) न्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task. नचिकेतो मरणं मरणसंबद्धं प्रश्नं प्रेत्यास्ति नास्तीति काकदन्तपरीक्षारूपं मानुप्राक्षीर्मैवं प्रष्टुमर्हसि । Śaṁkara on Kaṭh. 1. 25. व्यङ्ग्योऽर्थो भवतु मा वाभूत् कस्तत्राभिनिवेशः । काकदन्तपरीक्षाप्रायमेव तत् स्यादिति भावः । अभिनवगुप्त on ध्वन्यालोक 3. 19. cf. वायसदशनविमर्शन्याय.

काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष etc.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other. The maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e.g. द्वीपो ऽन्त्रियामन्तरीपः इत्यत्र अस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अन्तरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः । cf. बलिनोर्द्विषतोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन वर्तेत काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः । Kām. 11. 24; तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं रामो रामावबोधितः । आत्मानं मुमुचे तस्मादेकेनेत्वव्ययेन सः । R. 12. 23.

काकोलूकनिशावत् The simile of the crow's and owl's night-time. What is day to the former is night to the latter and vice versa. cf. पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसन्तस्य किं नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणम् ॥ Bh. 2. 93; काकोलूकनिशेवायं संसारोऽज्ञात्मवेदिनोः । या निशा सर्वभूतानामित्यवोचत् स्वयं हरिः ॥ सुरेश्वर.

काकपिकन्यायः The illustration of the crow and the cuckoo. Similarly काचमणिन्याय and गोगवयन्याय. The distinction between these pairs, apparently similar, is grasped at the proper time of their test. cf. काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः । प्राप्ते वसन्तसमये काकः काकः पिकः पिकः॥; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । क्रयविक्रयवेलायां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः ॥; यथा गोगवयभ्रान्तिः कस्य नाम न जायते । दोहने ज्ञायते सम्यग् गौरेषा गवयो न हि ॥

कुड्यं विना चित्रकर्मेव Like a decoration without a wall (to be decorated; or like a painting without a canvas). It denotes an unreality, like a hare's horn etc. cf. चित्रं यथाश्रयमृते स्थाण्वादिभ्यो विना यथा छाया । तद्वद्विना विशेषैर्न तिष्ठति निराश्रयं लिङ्गम् ॥ Sāṁ. K. 41; प्रसङ्गसाधनं नाम नास्त्येव परमार्थतः । तद्धि कुड्यं विना तत्र चित्रकर्मेव लक्ष्यते ॥; न हि नभःकुसुमस्य सौरभासौरभविचारो युक्तः । न्यायमञ्जरी; सैवेयं मम चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4.

कुलालचक्रन्यायः The maxim of the potter's wheel. Read: यथा हस्तदण्डादिभ्रमिप्रेरितं कुलालचक्रमुपरतेऽपि तस्मिंस्तद्वलादेवासंस्कारक्षयं भ्रमति, तथा भवस्थेनात्मना अपवर्गप्राप्तये बहुशो यत् कृतं प्रणिधानं मुक्तस्य तदभावेऽपि पूर्वसंस्कारादालोकान्तं गमनमुपपद्यत इत्यार्हता आहुः । लौ. न्याय.

कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायः The illustration of the laying down of a water-course for irrigation. It is an example of a thing made for one purpose subserving other purposes also. The origin of this न्याय seems to be अन्यार्थं प्रकृतमन्यार्थं भवति । cf. अतो न विधेयप्रत्यये तात्पर्यमिति कुल्याप्रणयनन्यायेनोभयार्थत्वाविधेयत्वात् । यथा शाल्यर्थं कुल्याः प्रणीयन्ते ताभ्य एव पानीयं च पीयते तद्वत् । विवरणप्रमेयसंग्रह.

कुसुमस्तबकन्यायः The maxim of a bouquet of flowers; either the flowers occupy the prominent place on the head of people or they wither away in forest unnoticed. There is no third alternative for them.

कुसुमस्तबक figuratively stands for the मनस्विन्, the spirited. कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनाम्। मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा ॥ Bh. 2. 33.

कूटकार्षापणन्यायः The simile of (the unwilling employment of) base money. It is used by कुमारिल (यो हि कूटकार्षापणेन कंचित् कालमज्ञो लोकमध्ये व्यवहरति न तेन विवेकज्ञानजनितव्युत्पत्तिनापि तथैव व्यवहर्तव्यम्। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 3.) in the course of an argument on the relative value of Smṛiti and Śruti. The teaching of स्मृति which is in opposition to that of श्रुति must be given up; just as a man knowing that he has been using counterfeit coins must at once abstain from using them. शब्दापभ्रंशवदेव गौणभ्रान्त्यादिप्रयोगनिमित्ता अर्थापभ्रंशा भवन्ति ते शास्त्रस्थैरेवाविप्लुतार्थक्रियानिमित्तपुण्यार्थिभिः शक्यन्ते साध्वसाधुकार्षापणमध्यादिव तत्परीक्षिभिर्विवेक्तुम्। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 8.

कूपमण्डूकन्यायः The maxim of a frog in a well. It is applied to an inexperienced person brought up in the narrow circle of home, and ignorant of public life and mankind. "Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." (Two Gentlemen of Verona 1. 1). कथं मामपि दशदिग्विलासिनीकर्णपूरीकृतकीर्तिपल्लवं त्रिभुवनवीरनामधेयं कूपमण्डूक इव सागरमविख्यातमपदिशसि। P. R. 1; यत्र महाजनप्रणीतसत्यपदार्थज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धोऽल्पज्ञो न संमनुते तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः।...... तथा च यथा समुद्रमज्ञात्वा निराकुर्वन् कूपमण्डूक उपहास्यतां प्राप्तस्तथान्यमतानभिज्ञस्तद्दूषणपर उपहासास्पदी भवतीति न्यायसंगतिरिति। लौ. न्याय.

कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty. It is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence. cf. घटीयन्त्रन्याय. कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित् पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान्। अन्योन्यं प्रतिपक्षसंततिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः॥ Mk. 10. 59.

कूर्माङ्गन्यायः The maxim of the limbs of the tortoise. It is used to illustrate that there is no such thing as the production of the non-existent, or the destruction of the existent. यथा कूर्मदेहे तदिच्छया तदङ्गानि निःसरन्ति लीयन्ते च तत्रैव, एवं यस्येच्छावशात् स्वोपाध्यज्ञानकार्यजातस्य स्वोपाधौ संकोचविकाशकारित्वमेवं विवक्षाविषयेऽस्य प्रवृत्तिः। लौ. न्याय.

कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा cf. मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषण, कृते कार्ये किं मुहूर्तप्रश्नेन, न हि विवाहानन्तरं वरपरीक्षा and सावग, मुंडिअमुंडो णक्खत्ताई पुच्छसि। Mu. 5; समर्थकारणज्ञानायोऽपि प्रामाण्यनिश्चयम्। ब्रूते सोऽपि कृतोद्वाहस्तत्र लग्नं परीक्षते॥ न्यायमञ्जरी.

कृत्वाचिन्तान्यायः In Sanskrit all philosophical treatises (दर्शनग्रन्थ) have a peculiar method of arguing out every topic (अधिकरण). Both the पूर्वपक्षिन् and the सिद्धान्तिन् take for granted all possible objections of the opponent, whether actually put forth or otherwise, and try to refute them. This gives thoroughness to the discussion and leaves no stone unturned (खण्डनमण्डन). कृत्वा (यद्यप्येतद्विषयकसंशयो नोदेति तथापि तद्विषयगतसकलविचारस्योपन्यासार्थं कल्पनां कृत्वा) चिन्ता (विचारः)। "The Bhāṣya has introduced certain points of discussion simply for *the sake of argument*, in order to exhaust all possible alternatives with regard to the subject-matter of the adhikaraṇa". M. M. Ganganatha Jha.

कैमुतिकन्यायः The maxim of how much more-how much less, much more-much less. It has another name काव्यार्थापत्ति. Read: कैमुत्येनार्थसंसिद्धिः काव्यार्थापत्तिरिष्यते। स जितस्त्वन्मुखेनेन्दुः का वार्ता सरसीरुहाम्॥ cf. ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नान्तकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंस्राः। R. 2. 62; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः। K.; किमुतस्य भावः कैमुत्यं कैमुतिको वा।

क्रिया हि विकल्प्यते न वस्तु Action may vary, but substance cannot. कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथा वा कर्तुं शक्यं लौकिकं वैदिकं च कर्म। यथाश्वेन गच्छति पद्भ्यामन्यथा वा न वा गच्छतीति। न तु वस्त्वेवं नैवमस्ति नास्तीति वा विकल्प्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 1. 2; 2. 1. 27.

क्वोष्ट्रः क च नीराजना What connection has a camel with the lustration of arms! None at all. The phrase is used to indicate that certain things are not connected. The नीराजनविधि was a ceremony performed by kings or generals before going forth to battle, and consisted of the purification of the component parts of the army. cf. R. 4. 25 on which मल्लिनाथ remarks वाजिग्रहणं गजादीनामुपलक्षणं तेषामपि नीराजनाविधानात्।

क्षते क्षारमिव Like salt on a wound. 'क्षारं क्षते क्षिप्' has become proverbial and means to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable. "To make bad worse", "to add insult to injury". cf. प्राज्ञदू प्राज्ञवित्ति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन्। Mk. 5. 18; य एव मे जनः पूर्वमासीन्मूर्तो महोत्सवः। क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनम्॥ U. 4. 7.

क्षीरदग्धजिह्वान्यायः cf. Marāṭhī 'दुधानें तोंड पोळलें म्हणजे मनुष्य ताक देखील फुंकून पितो.' "Once bitten twice shy." यथा तप्तक्षीरेण दग्धजिह्वः कश्चित् तक्रं फूत्कृत्य पिबति तथा दैवात् सुखकारिवस्तुतः प्राप्तानिष्टविवक्षायां बोध्योऽयमिति। उक्तं च -- क्षीरेण दग्धजिह्वस्तक्रं फूत्कृत्य पामरः पिबति। दम्भिनमवलोक्य जनस्तद्धर्मां शङ्कते त्वया त्यक्तम्॥ इति भक्तवाक्यं भगवन्तं प्रति। लौ. न्याय.

क्षीरनीरन्यायः The simile of milk and water. It is used to illustrate the most intimate union of two or more things. क्षीरोदके संपृक्त आमिश्रीभूतत्वान्न ज्ञायते कियत् क्षीरं कियदुदकं कस्मिन्नवकाशे क्षीरं कस्मिन्नवकाश उदकमिति। Mbh. 1.2. 32. Writers on Alaṁkāra employ it to exemplify the figure of speech संकर (Commixture) and distinguish it from संसृष्टि (Collocation) which is compared with तिलतण्डुलन्याय. cf. अथैतेषामलंकाराणां यथासंभवं क्वचिन्मेलने लौकिकालंकाराणां मेलन इव चारुत्वातिशयोपलम्भान्नरसिंहन्यायेन पृथगलंकारावस्थितौ तन्निर्णयः क्रियते। तत्र तिलतण्डुलन्यायेन स्फुटावगम्यभेदालंकारमेलने संसृष्टिः। नीरक्षीरन्यायेनास्फुटभेदालंकारमेलने संकरः। Kuval.

खले कपोतन्यायः The simile of pigeons alighting on a threshing-floor. It is used by writers on Alaṁkāra to illustrate the production of a certain effect by the simultaneous action of numerous causes. In the figure समाधि, काकतालीयन्याय works, while in समुच्चय this खले कपोतन्याय is useful. cf. समुच्चयोऽयमेकस्मिन् सति कार्यस्य साधके। खले कपोतिकान्यायात् तत्करः स्यात् परोऽपि चेत् ॥ S. D. 10.

खल्वाटबिल्वीयन्यायः The maxim of the bald (or bare-headed) man, and the woodapple. यथा खल्वाटः पर्यटन्नतर्कितं श्रीफलतरोरधस्तादागतो दैववशाच्च बिल्वमुपरि पतितं तद्वदन्योऽप्युभयवस्तुसंयोग एवमुच्यते। G. M. 3. 195. cf. अजाकृपाणीयन्याय and काकतालीयन्याय. खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके वाञ्छन् देशमनातपं विधिवशात् तालस्य मूलं गतः। तत्राप्यस्य महाफलेन पतता भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यान्त्यापदः ॥ Bh. 2. 90.

गगनारविन्दन्यायः The maxim of a sky-lotus. मूषकविषाणन्याय and this one are used to illustrate अत्यन्ताभाव.

गड्डरिकाप्रवाहन्यायः The maxim of a continuous rush of sheep. It is used to indicate the blind following of others like a flock of sheep. गड्डरिकानामवीनां संघादेका चेन्नद्यादौ पतति तदा तत्संघान्तर्गताः सर्वा अपि वार्यमाणा अपि तत्र पतन्तीति लोकप्रसिद्धया यत्र वार्यमाणानामपि अनिष्टमार्गे धावनं तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

गन्धर्वनगरन्यायः The illustration of the city of गन्धर्वs. It is used to denote the unreality of this world on the analogy of the गन्धर्वनगर which is non-existent. अनेकवर्णं वियतीन्द्रचापं प्रहात् समन्तात् परिवेष उक्तः। तथैव भानां पतनं च विद्युत् तथैव गन्धर्वपुरं विचित्रम् ॥ तत्त्वविवेक.

गार्हपत्यन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 658.

गिरिमुत्पाट्य मूषिकोद्धृता cf. Marāṭhī 'डोंगर पोखरून उंदीर काढणें.' यत्र कृतेऽपि बह्वायाससाध्ये कर्मणि, तुच्छफलोपलब्धिस्तत्रायं प्रवर्तत इति। लौ.न्याय.; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः पाषाणशकलाकुलम्। प्राप्नोति नखभङ्गं वा फलं वा मूषको भवेत् ॥ Pt.

गुडजिह्विकान्यायः The maxim of the tongue [smeared] with treacle [in order to disguise an unpalatable draught]. अर्थवाद in शास्त्र and उपदेश in काव्य serve the purpose of गुडजिह्विका. Read: यथा तिक्तताभिया निम्बपानमकुर्वाणस्य बालस्य जिह्वायां गुडलेपं दत्त्वा पित्रादिस्तं निम्बं पाययति एवमर्थवादवाक्यानि बह्वायाससाध्ये कर्मण्यप्रवर्तमानं पुरुषं स्वर्गाक्षय्यादिकं श्रावयित्वा प्रवर्तयन्ति। फलश्रुतिरपि रोचनार्था। वाचस्पत्य; ये सुकुमारमतयोऽतिसुखित्वभावा राजकुमारादयो नीरसे नीतिशास्त्रे प्रवर्तयितुमशक्यास्तान् काव्यं कान्तेव सरसतापादनेनाभिमुखीकृत्योपदेशं ग्राहयति गुडजिह्विकया शिशूनिवौषधम्। यथाहुः—स्वादुकाव्यरसोन्मिश्रं वाक्यार्थमुपभुञ्जते। प्रथमालीढमधवः पिबन्ति कटु भेषजम् ॥ काव्यप्रदीप.

गोदोहनन्यायः The simile of the milk-pail. It is used as an illustration of something which is occasionally, and not universally connected with an act or performance as an essential part of it. काम्यसूक्तानां महाव्रते आज्यशस्त्रत्वेन यथोक्तानां गोदोहनन्यायेन पुरुषार्थत्वमेव न क्रत्वर्थत्वम्। ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2; सन्ति कर्माङ्गव्यपाश्रयाणि विज्ञानानि 'ओमित्येतदक्षरमुद्गीथमुपासीत' इत्येवमादीनि। किं तानि नित्यान्येव स्युः कर्मसु पर्णमयीत्वादिवदुतानित्यानि गोदोहनादिवदिति विचारयामः। ... तस्माद्यथा क्रत्वाश्रयाण्यपि गोदोहनादीनि फलसंयोगादनित्यानि एवमुद्गीथाद्युपासनानीत्यपि द्रष्टव्यम्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 42.

गोबलीवर्दन्यायः The maxim of the cattle and the bull. cf. ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठन्याय and ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्याय. बलीवर्दस्य गोविशेषत्वेऽपि बलीवर्दस्य झटिति गोत्वेन बोधनार्थं यथा प्रयोगस्तथान्ययोः सामान्यविशेषरूपयोर्झटिति बोधनार्थं यत्र प्रयोगस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य; अत्र चानेकशब्दोपादाने गोबलीवर्दन्यायेन पुनरुक्तिपरिहारः। Kull. on Ms. 8. 28; यद्यप्ययं न्यायः पूर्वन्याय (ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठ)-समानार्थकप्रायोऽस्ति तथापि द्वित्वावांस्तु विशेषः। यत्र विशेषणोपात्तस्य प्राशस्त्यमभिप्रेतं तत्र पूर्वन्यायप्रवृत्तिः, यत्र तन्नास्ति किं तु प्रसिद्ध्यप्रसिद्धिनिबन्धनं भवेत् तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। लौ. न्याय.

ग्रहैकत्वन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 679.

ग्रावणि रेखेव "Like a delineation on stone." It is used of something unalterably fixed. cf. Marāṭhī 'काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ.' तन्मां वज्रकुमाराय संप्रदत्तान् यथा तु मे। मरणं शरणं तात ग्रावणि रेखेव गीरियम् ॥ हेमचन्द्र.

घटप्रदीपन्यायः The simile of a lighted lamp inside a vessel. This maxim teaches that as the lamp continues to burn after it has lighted up the interior of the vessel, and is indeed essential to the continuance of that illumination, so the expressed meaning of a sentence is absolutely essential as a basis for the figurative meaning which it also conveys. cf. न त्वेष वाच्यव्यङ्ग्ययोर्न्यायः। न हि व्यङ्ग्ये प्रतीयमाने वाच्यबुद्धिर्दूरीभवति। वाच्यावभासाविनाभावेन तस्य प्रकाशनात्। तस्माद् घटप्रदीपन्यायस्तयोः। यथैव हि प्रदीपद्वारेण घटप्रतीतावुत्पन्नायां न प्रदीपप्रकाशो निवर्तते तद्वद् व्यङ्ग्यप्रतीतौ वाच्यावभासः। ध्वन्यालोक 3. 33.

घटानां निर्मातुस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलहः अस्य न्यायस्य अल्पशक्तिमतो बहुशक्तिमता सह विग्रहविवक्षायामवतार इति। लौ. न्याय. cf. हठादाकृष्टानां कतिपयपदानां रचयिता जनः स्पर्धालुश्चेदहह कविना वश्यवचसा। भवेदद्य श्वो वा किमिह बहुना पापिनि कलौ घटानां निर्मातुस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलहः ॥ Bh. 2.

घटीयन्त्रन्यायः This has the same meaning and application as the कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्याय. See: आपद्गतं हससि किं द्रविणान्धमूढ लक्ष्मीः स्थिरा न भवतीति किमत्र चित्रम्। किं त्वं न पश्यसि घटीर्जलयन्त्रचक्रे रिक्ता भवन्ति भरिता भरिताश्च रिक्ताः॥ प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि. The maxim occurs as अरघट्टघटीयन्त्रन्याय. The word अरघट्ट has become राहाट in Marāṭhī as in राहाटगाडगे.

घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near the very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid. The saying is employed to illustrate उद्देश्यासिद्धि, that is, failure to accomplish a desired object.

घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence. घुणोत्किरणात् कथंचिन्निष्पन्नमक्षरं घुणाक्षरम्। तदिव यदकुशलेन दैवान्निष्पद्यते तद्घुणाक्षरीयम्॥ G. M. 3, 195; अहो घुणाक्षरन्यायो यदिदं भ्रमरद्वयं प्रति मयोक्तं बन्दिद्वयं प्रति फलितं वचः। P. R. 1; श्रीनिर्मितिप्राप्तघुणक्षतैकवर्णोपमावाच्यमलं ममार्ज Si. 3. 58.

चक्रभ्रमणन्यायः The simile of. the [continued] revolving of the potter's wheel. Followers of both Sāṁkhya and Vedānta propound the very important doctrine that whilst accumulated and current works are destroyed by true knowledge, fructescent works, which brought about the present existence, are not. Therefore the जीवन्मुक्त has to continue here until death, just as the potter's wheel continues to revolve until the impetus given to it exhausts itself. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 15.

चन्दनन्यायः The simile of sandal oil. As the application of a drop of the sandal oil to one part of the body produces a pleasant sensation in the whole of it, so soul, abiding in one part, namely in the heart, is yet perceived as present in the entire frame. यथा हरिचन्दनबिन्दुः शरीरैकदेशसंबद्धोऽपि सन् सकलदेहव्यापिनमाह्लादं करोति इत्येवं आत्मापि देहैकदेशस्थः सकलदेहव्यापिनीमुपलब्धिं करिष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 3. 23-24.

चन्द्रचन्द्रिकान्यायः The maxim of the moon and her light. It is used of two inseparable things. अतः सर्वदेवकारणस्य रुद्रस्य या शक्तिश्चन्द्रचन्द्रिकान्यायेन तद्बुद्धोधरूपिणी स्वाधीनवल्लभेति प्रसिद्धा सैव भवानी। आनन्दगिरि.

चौरापराधान्माण्डव्यनिग्रहन्यायः The maxim of the punishment of Māṇḍavya for the crime committed by robbers. The story of the sage, अणी माण्डव्य, is found in Mb. 1. 107-108. Whilst he was practising severe austerities, some robbers concealed themselves there and committed plunder in his hermitage. The king's guard found them there, and, believing the sage to be implicated in the affair, carried him off together with them and impaled them all together! माण्डव्य was eventually removed from the stake, but its point (अणी) remained in him; and hence his name. एवं दुष्टसंगासक्तानामवश्यमेव दुर्गतिर्भवतीति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

छत्रिन्यायः The maxim of the men with umbrellas. The thought here is of a crowd of men, *many* of them with umbrellas up, and so *all* seeming to have them. The maxim is an illustration of a permitted synonym. लोके छत्रिणो यान्तीति प्रयोगे सपरिवारे राशि गच्छति छत्र्यच्छत्रिसमुदाये छत्रिशब्दो वर्तते। लौ. न्याय.; ऋतं पिबन्ताबित्यत्र तु जीवे पिबत्यशनायाद्यतीतः परमात्मापि साहचर्याच्छत्रिन्यायेन पिबतीत्युपचर्यते। Ś.B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 34.

जलकतकरेणुन्यायः The simile of the particles of the Kataka nut [placed] in water [in order to clear it]. फलं कतकवृक्षस्य [निवळीच्या झाडाचें बी] यद्यप्यम्बुप्रसादकम्। न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति॥ Ms. 6. 67; अपां कतकसंपर्काद् यथात्यन्तप्रसन्नता। अपास्ताशेषसंसारभावनस्यैवमात्मनः॥ सुरेश्वर.

जलचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the moon reflected in water. These reflections appear to be varied in form and numerous, though the moon is really one. एक एव तु भूतात्मा भूतभूते व्यवस्थितः। एकधा बहुधा चैव दृश्यते जलचन्द्रवत्॥

जलताडनन्यायः cf. अरण्यरोदनन्याय, ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय etc. The meaning and application of the maxim is the same.

जातेष्टिन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 733.

जामातृशुद्धिन्यायः The story of a son-in-law's revision of a book. This is the original of the Marāṭhī जांवईशोध. This is "a phrase founded on a popular story, to express the examination of a piece of composition by a shallow-witted fellow incapable of discerning its merits." Molesworth. पण्डितोपदिष्टं सर्वथा मौनमेवावलम्बमानो (महिषीपालः) राजकन्यकया तद्वैदग्ध्यजिज्ञासया नवलिखितपुस्तकस्य शोधनायोपरुद्धः। करतले पुस्तकं विन्यस्य तदक्षराणि बिन्दुमात्ररहितानि नखच्छेदिन्या केवलान्येव कुर्वन् राजपुत्र्या महिषीपाल एव निर्णीतः। ततःप्रभृति जामातृशुद्धिरिति सर्वतः प्रसिद्धिरभूत्। प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि.

जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपादेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम् Broth cooked for the son-in-law is also useful for the unexpected guests. cf. देहलीदीपन्याय. न हि दीपस्य रथ्याप्रासादयोर्युगपदुपकारकत्वेन जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपस्यातिथिभ्यः प्रथमपरिवेषणेन च प्रासंगिकत्वं हीयते। Kuval. cf. also another maxim गृहार्थमारोपितस्य दीपस्य रथ्योपकारकत्वम्.

टिट्टिभन्यायः The simile of the bird named टिट्टिभ (Parra Jacana). It is used as an illustration of ridiculous conceit. The origin is found in H. 2. 137 अज्ञात्वा भावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः॥ cf. यथा दृढाध्यवसायस्य पक्षिणो गरुडसाहाय्यादण्डलाभः तथा दृढबुद्धेर्जिज्ञासोरतिदुर्लभस्यापि तत्त्वज्ञानस्येशानुग्रहात् सुखेन लाभो भविष्यतीति। लौ. न्याय.

तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्यायः The maxim of buttermilk for कौण्डिन्य. लौकिकोऽयं दृष्टान्तः। लोके हि सत्यपि संभवे बाधनं भवति तद्यथाः— दधि ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय इति सत्यपि संभवे दधिदानस्य तक्रदानं निवर्तकं भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 47. It is intended to indicate a special exception to a general rule (सामान्यशास्त्रस्य विशेषशास्त्रेण बाधः) as in the sentence ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दधि दीयतां तक्रं कौण्डिन्याय, where an exception is made in the case of कौण्डिन्य though included amongst the Brāhmaṇas.

तत्प्रख्यन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 754.

तदादितदन्तन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 757.

तन्तुन्यायः The illustration of threads. It is used to denote the inherent power of threads to produce a

piece of cloth. अयं समुदायस्य कार्यसाधकविवक्षायां प्रवर्तते। यथा तन्तवः सूत्राणि बहूनि मिलितानि कार्यं साधयन्ति तथा महान्तोऽपि मिलिताः स्वकार्यं साधयन्तीति भावः। लौ. न्याय.

तप्तं तप्तेन संबध्यते Hot goes with hot. Like loves like. cf. साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य तप्तेन तप्तमयसा घटनाय योग्यम्। V. 2. 16; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु। R. 8. 43.

तप्तपरशुग्रहणन्यायः The maxim of taking hold of the heated axe. This is one of the ordeals prescribed to prove one's guiltlessness or otherwise in ancient India. cf. पुरुषं सोम्योत हस्तगृहीतमानयन्ति......। स यदि तस्य कर्ता भवति तत एवानृतमात्मानं कुरुते सोऽनृताभिसंधोऽनृतेन आत्मानमन्तर्धाय परशुं तप्तं प्रतिगृह्णाति स दह्यतेऽथ हन्यते। Ch. Up. 6. 16.

तस्करकन्दुन्यायः The simile of a thief (who engaged himself) as a cook. His inability to perform the duties, however, led to his discovery and arrest. This is intended to teach the folly of undertaking to do something quite beyond our powers. अशक्ये विनियुक्तोऽपि कृष्णलाञ् श्रपयेदिति। सर्वात्मनाप्यसौ कुर्वन् कुर्यात् तस्करकन्दुवत्॥ सुरेश्वर.

तिलतण्डुलन्यायः The simile of rice and sesamum seeds. It is used to illustrate an easily distinguishable union of two or more things (संसृष्टि), in contradistinction to the more intimate and indistinguishable union (संकर) exemplified by the commingling of milk and water. See क्षीरनीरन्याय.

तुलायष्टिन्यायः The maxim of the horizontal beam of a balance. It is used to illustrate that a slight addition or subtraction of weight disturbs the balance. The तुलायष्टि figuratively suggests खलजनस्वभाव. स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिम्। अहो सुसदृशी चेष्टा तुलाकोटेः खलस्य च॥ H. 1. 150.

तुलोन्नमनन्यायः The simile of the raising [with the hand, one scale] of a balance. Naturally the other scale goes down, so the simile is used to illustrate the bringing about of two or more results by one operation.

तुषकण्डनन्यायः The simile of the grinding of chaff. It is used, like पिष्टपेषणन्याय, of an unnecessary and useless effort. अविचारयतो युक्तिकथनं तुषकण्डनम्। नीचेषूपकृतं राजन् वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्॥ H. 4. 13.

तुष्यतुदुर्जनन्यायः The simile, let the wicked be pleased! Though the opponent's argument is fallacious, the सिद्धान्तिन् accepts it seriously for the sake of argument, saying let the devil be pleased, and then demolishes it thoroughly.

तृणभक्षणन्यायः The custom of taking grass in the mouth (literally of eating grass) as a token of submission. cf. Marāṭhī 'दांतीं तृण धरणें.' There is a reference to this custom in Hch. वैरिणोऽपि हि मुच्यन्ते प्राणान्ते तृणभक्षणम्। तृणाहाराः सदैवैते हन्यन्ते पशवः कथम्॥ प्रबन्धचिन्तामणि.

तृणारणिमणिन्यायः The simile of straw, araṇi wood, and the burning gem [as means of producing fire]. The kind of fire produced by each varies; and the method of production, too, is different; that being in one case blowing, in another attrition, and in the third the rays of the sun. एवं यत्र कार्यकारणबाहुल्यं कार्यतावच्छेदकं कारणतावच्छेदकं च नाना तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे One should abandon an individual for the sake of a whole family. Sacrifice of the lower one for the higher one! त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत्। ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे आत्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत्॥ H. 1. 115.

दण्डापूपिकान्यायः The maxim of the stick and the cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other. cf. मूषिकेण दण्डो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दण्डापूपिका। S. D. 10.

दण्डिन्यायः The simile of a man with a stick [or, men with sticks]. cf. Mbh. 8. 2. 83. This resembles छत्रिन्याय. Read: दण्डिनो गच्छन्तीत्यत्र तु दण्ड्यदाण्डिषु समूहिषु लक्ष्यमाणेषु तदन्तर्गतस्याविशेषाद् दाण्डिशब्दार्थस्य परिग्रहः। तत्त्वबिन्दु.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्यायः The illustration of the slaying of the murderer of देवदत्त. The point is that the death of the murderer does not bring his victim to life again. न ह्यन्यस्यासिद्धत्वादन्यस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति। न हि देवदत्तस्य हन्तरि हते देवदत्तस्य प्रादुर्भावो भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 57.

दृष्टिसृष्टिन्यायः The maxim of the creation while we are awake. प्रजापतेः स्वापकाले तत्कल्पितः स्थावरजङ्गमप्रपञ्चः सर्वोऽपि तदीयेऽज्ञानेऽव्याकृताख्ये लीयते रात्र्यागमे। तथा दिवसागमे पुनस्तत एव यथापूर्वमाविर्भवतीति। एवं दृष्टिसृष्टिन्यायेनास्मत्कल्पितोऽप्ययं वियदादिप्रपञ्चोऽस्मत्सुषुप्तौ लीयतेऽस्मत्प्रबोधे यथापूर्वं प्रादुर्भवतीति। लौ. न्याय.

दृष्टे संभवति अदृष्टकल्पना न न्याय्या When a thing is established by a direct proof, there is no scope for unseen idea. प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणसिद्धे कार्ये अप्रत्यक्षकल्पना न कार्या तस्या अयोग्यत्वादिति। लौ. न्याय.; दृष्टे संभवत्यदृष्टकल्पनानवकाश इति न्यायेन धर्मजिज्ञासाधिकरणे अध्ययनविधिः फलवदर्थावबोधरूपदृष्टान्त इति सिद्धार्थः। बालमीमांसाप्रकाश; दृष्टे सति अदृष्टकल्पना निष्प्रमाणिका। तन्त्र. 1. 3. 2-4; विक्रयो हि श्रूयते, शतमधिरथं दुहितृमते दद्याद् आर्षे गोमिथुनमिति। न चैतद् दृष्टार्थे सति आनमनेऽदृष्टार्थं भवितुमर्हति। ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 10.

देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of a lamp on the threshold. A lamp so placed gives light both inside and

outside the house, and is therefore used as an illustration of anything which fulfills a double purpose. यथा प्रासादे कृतः प्रदीपः सन्निधानाद्राजमार्गेऽप्युपकरोति। ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 3. cf. काकाक्षिगोलकन्याय and जामात्रर्थं श्रपितस्य सूपादेरतिथ्युपकारकत्वम्.

द्विर्बद्धं सुबद्धं भवति (The figure of) a thing fastened twice becomes neatly fastened. If an additional support or proof is accorded to a thing already proved the thing is proven beyond doubt.

धनंजयन्यायः The simile of Arjuna. It is used to show that something, though once done, may be done again, as in the case of Arjuna who defeated the Kuru race after Krisṇa had already defeated them. cf. नित्यबोधमहिम्ना बाधितेऽपि द्वैते वाक्यजबोधस्य धनंजयन्यायेन बाधकत्वोपपत्तेः। यथाहुः 'नित्यबोधपरिपीडितं जगद्विभ्रमं नुदति वाक्यजा मतिः। वासुदेवनिहतं धनंजयो हन्ति कौरवकुलं यथा पुनः। रघुनाथ; मयैवैते निहताः पूर्वमेव निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन्। Bg. 11. 33; मया हतास्त्वं जहि मा व्यथिष्ठा युध्यस्व जेतासि रणे सपत्नान्। ibid. 34.

धनुर्गुणन्यायः The simile of [fastening] rope to a bow. The archers apply rope to the curved bow; similarly the good superimpose good qualities on the wicked. cf. आजन्मतोऽतिकुटिलेऽपि जने महान्तस्त्वारोपयन्ति हि गुणं धनुषीव शूराः॥ सायण.

धान्यपलालन्यायः The simile of grain and its husk. cf. Mbh. 1. 2. 39; 3. 3. 18; 3. 4. 21; 4. 1. 92. अवर्जनीयतया दुःखमागतमपि परिहृत्य सुखमात्रं भोक्ष्यते। तद्यथा—मत्स्यार्थी सशल्कान् सकण्टकान् मत्स्यानुपादत्ते स यावदादेयं तावदादाय विनिवर्तते। यथा वा धान्यार्थी सपलालानि धान्यान्याहरति स यावदादेयं तावदादाय निवर्तते। Sar. S. 1. The nyāya seems to have a different application in Marāṭhī literature according to Molesworth. "The law of the corn and its straw. Conquer the king and you conquer his subjects; accomplish or acquire a matter and you attain all it sustains or involves."

न खलु धीमतां कश्चिदविषयो नाम (Ś. 4) There is, indeed, nothing which is beyond the ken of their understanding to the intelligent.

न खलु शालग्रामे किरातशतसंकीर्णे प्रतिवसन्नपि ब्राह्मणः किरातो भवति A Brahmaṇa does not become a Kirāta by living on the Śālagrāma mountain filled with hundreds of barbarians! This is equivalent to the English proverb. "A horse does not become an ass by being born in the stable of the latter." cf. न ह्यश्वस्थाने गां पश्यन्नश्वोऽयमित्यमूढोऽध्यवस्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 1; अन्यथा किरातशतसंकीर्णदेशनिवासिनो ब्राह्मणजनस्यापि किराततत्वापत्तेः। भामती 1. 1. 5.

न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात् प्रयोजककर्मणाम् Acts which impel others to action are not always of the same kind. Read: न च सर्वत्र तुल्यत्वं स्यात् प्रयोजककर्मणाम्। चलनेन ह्यसिं योद्धा प्रयुङ्क्ते छेदनं प्रति॥ सेनापतिस्तु वाचैव भृत्यानां विनियोजकः। राजा संनिधिमात्रेण विनियुङ्क्ते कदाचन॥ श्लोकवार्तिक; स त्वनश्नन्योऽभिचाकशीति पश्यत्येव केवलम्। दर्शनमात्रेण हि तस्य प्रेरयितृत्वं राजवत्॥ Śaṁkara on Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.

नटाङ्गनान्यायः The simile of a wife of an actor. When an actor asks an actress on the stage as to whose wife she was, her answer was that she was his wife. Consonants, in language, resemble नटाङ्गना. व्यञ्जनानि पुनर्नटभार्यावद्भवन्तीति। यथा नटानां स्त्रियो रङ्गगता यो यः पृच्छति कस्य यूयं कस्य यूयमिति तं तं तव तव इत्याहुः। एवं व्यञ्जनानि अपि यस्य यस्य अचः (vowel) कार्यमुच्यते तं तं भजन्ते। लौ. न्याय.

नदीसमुद्रन्यायः The simile of a river going to the ocean. As every river becomes one with ocean, irrespective of name and form, every devotee becomes united with the Lord. यथा नद्यः स्यन्दमानाः समुद्रेऽस्तं गच्छन्ति नामरूपे विहाय। तथा विद्वान् पुण्यपापे विधूय परात्परं पुरुषमुपैति दिव्यम्॥

न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते In case of those who are rich in piety, age is not of moment. cf. कृताभिषेकां हुतजातवेदसं त्वगुत्तरासङ्गवतीमधीतिनीम्। दिदृक्षवस्तामृषयोऽभ्युपागमन्न धर्मवृद्धेषु वयः समीक्ष्यते॥ Ku. 5. 16; न तेन वृद्धो भवति येनास्य पलितं शिरः। यो वै युवाप्यधीयानस्तं देवाः स्थविरं विदुः॥ Ms. 2. 156; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते। R. 11. 3; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वन्द्यासि जगतां गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः॥ U. 4. 11; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः॥ Subhāṣ.

न यद्विरिशृङ्गमारुह्य गृह्यते तदप्रत्यक्षम् A thing does not become imperceptible because perceived by one who has ascended a mountain peak. cf. ननु यदि श्रोत्रकरणकेनैव प्रत्ययेन साधुत्वासाधुत्वे प्रतिपत्तारः प्रतिपद्यन्ते व्याकरणाध्ययनवन्ध्यबुद्धयोऽपि प्रतिपद्येरन्। न च प्रतिपद्यन्ते तस्मान्न ते इन्द्रियविषये इति। नैष दोषः। वैयाकरणोपदेशसाहायकोपकृतश्रोत्रेन्द्रियग्राह्यत्वाभ्युपगमात्। यथा ब्राह्मणत्वादिजातिरुपदेशसव्यपेक्षचक्षुरिन्द्रियग्राह्यापि न प्रत्यक्षगम्यतामपोज्झति। यथाह न यद्गिरिशृङ्गमारुह्य गृह्यते तदप्रत्यक्षमिति। तंत्र. 1. 2. 2.

नरसिंहन्यायः The simile of the union of man and lion. It is used to illustrate a particular kind of Alaṁkāra consisting of a combination of figures. See क्षीरनीरन्याय.

नर्तकन्यायः The simile of a dancer. One dancer gives pleasure to many spectators, just as one lamp gives light to many persons. cf. प्रत्यङ्गिकार्याण्यङ्गानि तन्त्रेणोताङ्गिनो यतः। एकैकस्योपकारकत्वं तस्मात् प्रत्यङ्ग्यनुष्ठितिः॥ विधानवदनुष्ठानं सकृदेवोपकारकम्। तद्देशकालकर्तॄणामेकत्वान्नर्तकादिवत्॥ J. N. V. 11. 1. 10.

नष्टाश्वदग्धरथन्यायः The maxim of the lost horses and burnt chariot. This is based on the story of two men travelling in their respective chariots, and one of them losing his horses and the other having his chariot burnt, through the outbreak of a fire in the village in which they were putting up for the night. The horses

that were left were harnessed to the remaining chariot and the two men pursued their journey together. Its teaching is union for mutual advantage. cf. संप्रयोगो वा नष्टाश्वदग्धरथवत्। Kāty. on P. 1. 1. 50; तयोर्नष्टाश्वदग्धरथवत् संप्रयोगः। SB. on MS. 2. 1. 1.

न हि करकङ्कणदर्शनाय आदर्शापेक्षा One does not need a looking-glass in order to look at a bracelet on the wrist. cf. अहवा हत्थकंकणं किं दप्पणेन पेक्खीअदि। Karpūr.; Marāṭhī "हातच्या कांकणाला आरसा कशाला?"

न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते If a man has lost a cowrie he does not spend a कार्षापण in the search for it. This will resemble expending a sovereign in order to recover a farthing. cf. न हि कपाले नष्टे तदन्वेषणार्था इष्टिर्युक्ता। न हि काकिन्यां नष्टायां तदन्वेषणं कार्षापणेन क्रियते॥ SB. on MS. 4. 3. 39.

न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति An iguana creeping along does not on that account become a snake. यदप्युच्यते न खल्वन्यत् प्रकृतमनुवर्तनादन्यद्भवति न हि गोधा सर्पन्ती सर्पणादहिर्भवति। भवेद् द्रव्येष्वेतदेवं स्यात्। शब्दस्तु खलु येन येन विशेषणाभिसंबध्यते तस्य तस्य विशेषको भवति। Mbh. 1. 1. 23; 1. 3. 12; 6. 1. 50.

न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इव आशास्ते A man who is already in a village does not express a longing to get there, such as a man might who was out in the jungle! cf. न हि प्राणात्मनि उत्पन्नाभिमानस्य तत्प्राप्त्याशंसनं संभवति। न हि ग्रामस्थः कदा ग्रामं प्राप्नुयामित्यरण्यस्थ इव आशास्ते। असंनिकृष्टविषये ह्यनात्मन्याशंसनं न तत् स्वात्मनि संभवति। Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 1. 3. 28.

न हि त्रिपुत्रो द्विपुत्र इति कथ्यते A man who has three sons would not be designated as a man with two sons. Therefore, if an order was given to bring the father of two sons, it would not do to bring one who had three sons. त्रित्वस्य द्वित्वव्यापकत्वेऽपि वाक्यस्य सावधारणत्वात् पुत्रत्रयवतः पुत्रद्वयवत्त्वेऽपि न तस्य द्विपुत्रशब्दवाच्यता। न्यूनसंख्याव्यवच्छेदकत्वेन त्रिशब्दस्य न यथा द्विपुत्रवाचकतेत्येवं यत्र विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिरिति। लौ. न्याय.

न हि निन्दा निन्द्यं निन्दितुं प्रयुज्यते किं तर्हि निन्दितादितरत् प्रशंसितुम् SB. on MS. 2. 4. 21. Blame is not employed in order to blame something that is blameworthy, but rather to praise something other than that. न हि निन्दा निन्द्यं निन्दितुं प्रवर्तते अपि तु विधेयं स्तोतुम्। तंत्र.; यथैतरेयकब्राह्मणे 'प्रातः प्रातरनृतं ते वदन्ति' इत्यनुदितहोमनिन्दा उदितहोमप्रशंसार्थेति गम्यते। यथा मानवे (4. 124) ऋग्वेदो देवदैवत्यो यजुर्वेदस्तु मानवः। सामवेदस्तु पित्र्यः स्यात् तस्मात्तस्याशुचिर्ध्वनिः॥ इति सामवेदनिन्दा इतरवेदप्रशंसार्था। आगमप्रामाण्य.

न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम् Even cow's milk would cease to be pure if placed in a vessel made of dogskin. Read: शाक्योक्ताहिंसनं धर्मो न वा धर्मः श्रुतत्वतः। न धर्मो न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदृतौ धृतम्॥ ब्रह्मचर्यमहिंसां चापरिग्रहं च सत्यं च यत्नेन रक्षेदिति श्रुतावहिंसादिर्धर्मत्वेनोक्तः। स एव धर्मः शाक्येनाप्युक्तः। तस्माच्छाक्यस्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणमिति चेत्। न। स्वरूपेण धर्मस्यापि गोक्षीरन्यायेन शाक्यसंबन्धे सत्यधर्मत्वप्रसंगात्। तदीयग्रन्थेनाहिंसादिः नावगन्तव्यः। तस्मान्न सा स्मृतिर्धर्मे प्रमाणम्। J. N. V. 1. 3. 4; सन्मूलमप्यहिंसादि श्वदृतिनिक्षिप्तक्षीरवदनुपयोग्यं विस्रम्भणीयं च। तंत्र. 1. 3. 7.

न हि भिक्षुकाः सन्तीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयन्ते न च मृगाः सन्तीति यवा नोप्यन्ते Men do not refrain from setting the cooking pots on the fire because there are beggars [who may ask for some of the contents], nor do they abstain from sowing barley because there are wild animals which may devour it. cf. Mbh. 1. 1. 39; 4. 1. 1; 6. 1. 13. दोषभीतेरनारम्भः तत्कापुरुषलक्षणम्। कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते॥ H. 2. 56; cf. Marāṭhī proverb "कां न सदन बांधावें कीं त्यांत पुढें बिळें करिल घूस।" मोरोपंत.

न हि यद् देवदत्तस्य युध्यमानस्य स्थानमवगतं तदेव भुञ्जानस्यापि भवति The position occupied by देवदत्त when eating is not that which he occupies when fighting. Read: एकत्वेऽपि हि शब्दस्य शक्तिभेदः प्रयोजने। तत्र कार्यान्तरस्थानं न स्यात् कार्यान्तरेष्वपि॥ न शब्दैकत्वेन यत् किंचित् कार्ये स्थानं दृष्टसामर्थ्यं तदेवान्यत्रापि इति शक्यते वक्तुम्। न हि यद् देवदत्तस्य ... भवति इति गम्यते। कार्यप्रयुक्ता हि स्थानविशेषादयो न स्वरूपप्रयुक्ताः। तंत्र.

न हि वरविघाताय कन्योद्वाहः The bride is not married for the destruction of the bride-groom. विषकन्यायां वृतायां यत्र वरस्य घातः संभाव्यते तत्र तां नोद्वहेदेवं विवक्षायामस्य प्रवृत्तिः। तथा चानिष्टान्तरपातादिसंभावनायामभीष्टहेतुरपि वस्तु न वरणीयमित्येवं तन्न्यायतात्पर्यम्। अयमेव न्यायः क्वचित् न हि वरघाताय कन्यामुद्वाहयतीति न्यायतया पठ्यते। तारानाथ.

न हि विधिशतेनापि तथा पुरुषः प्रवर्तते यथा लोभेन Not even a hundred injunctions could move a man to action as readily as the desire for gain does. cf. क्रियाफलं कर्तारमभिप्रैति। याजका यजन्ति गा लप्स्यामहे इति। कर्मकराः कुर्वन्ति पादिकमहर्लप्स्यामह इति। Mbh. 1. 3. 72; ऋत्विग्भ्यो दक्षिणां दद्यादिति दानं विधीयते। लोभादेवार्जनाङ्गत्वात् प्राप्तस्तेषां प्रतिग्रहः॥ न हि दद्यादित्यस्य प्रतिगृह्णीयादित्ययमर्थो भवति। भवेदपि सामर्थ्याद्यदि तदाक्षेपमन्तरेण दानविधिर्नोपपद्यते। स तु लोभप्राप्तिप्रतिग्रहबलेनोपपद्यमानो न शक्नोत्याक्षेप्तुम्। न हि ...... यथा लोभेन। तंत्र. 3. 4. 34.

न हि विवाहानन्तरं वरपरीक्षा cf. ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय, अरण्यरोदनन्याय, पिष्टपेषणन्याय etc. of the same import. यत्र क्रिया निष्फला तत्रास्य न्यायस्य प्रवृत्तिः। "Doctor after death."

न हि श्यामाकबीजं परिकर्मसहस्रेणापि कलमाङ्कुराय कल्पते Not even by the employment of a thousand different processes can Śyāmāka grain be made to germinate as rice. cf. न हि जातु वटाङ्कुरः कुटजबीजाज्जायते। न खलु कुटजबीजाद् वटाङ्कुरो जायते। भामती 1. 2. 18; 4. 1. 1; अन्यदुप्तं जातमन्यदित्येतन्नोपपद्यते। उप्यते यद्धि यद् बीजं तत्तदेव प्ररोहति॥ Ms. 9. 40; "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

न हि सर्वः सर्वं जानाति Everybody does not know everything. Read : व्याख्यातं न्यायवृन्दं निजमतिमनतिक्रम्य यावन्मयास्तं पारं प्राप्तुं न शक्तो न हि भवति गुरुः किं पुनर्मादृशो ना। सर्वः सर्वं न वेत्ति प्रथितमिदमतो नास्ति मेऽत्रापराधः शिष्टा ज्ञेयाः स्वयं वै सुविमलमतिभिः सम्यगाराधितार्थैः॥ रघुनाथ.

न हि सहस्रेणाप्यन्धैः पाटच्चरेभ्यो गृहं रक्ष्यते Not even a thousand blind men can protect a house from robbers.

न हि सुशिक्षितोऽपि नटबटुः स्वस्कन्धमधिरोढुं पटुः No young actor, however well-trained, is clever enough to get on his own shoulder. न हि नटः शिक्षितः सन् स्वस्कन्धमधिरोक्ष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 54.

न हि सोपानत्के पादे पुनरप्युपानहं प्रतिमुञ्चति One cannot put on again another shoe on the same foot which has already one.

न हि स्वतोऽसती शक्तिः कर्तुमन्येन शक्यते (श्लोकवार्तिक) If a power is not of itself present in a person or thing, it cannot be supplied by another. यदि स्वयं दधिभावशीलता न स्यान्नैवौष्ण्यादिनापि बलाद्दधिभावमापद्येत। न हि वायुराकाशो वा औष्ण्यादिना बलाद्दधिभावमापद्यते। साधनसामग्र्या च तस्य पूर्णता संपाद्यते। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 24; cf. न हि यो यस्य स्वतो धर्मो न संभवति सोऽन्यस्य साधर्म्यात् तस्य संभविष्यति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 29.

न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित् पुष्णन्ति लोके विपरीतमर्थम् (Ku. 3. 63) For, the words of the Lord never foster a contradictory meaning in the the world.

न ह्यन्यस्य वितथभावेऽन्यस्य वैतथ्यं भवितुमर्हति The falseness of one person does not prove somebody else to be false. ननु सामान्यतो दृष्टं पौरुषेयं वचनं वितथमुपलभ्य वचनसाम्यादिदमपि वितथमवगम्यते। नान्यत्वात्। न ह्यन्यस्य ... अर्हति। अन्यत्वादेव। न हि देवदत्तस्य श्यामत्वे यज्ञदत्तस्यापि श्यामत्वं भवितुमर्हति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 2; न ह्यनाप्तवाक्यस्य वैतथ्ये सत्याप्तवाक्यस्यापि वैतथ्यम्। पार्थसारथि.

न ह्येष स्थाणोरपराधो यदेनमन्धो न पश्यति It is not the fault of the post that a blind man cannot see it.

नागृहीतविशेषणा बुद्धिर्विशेष्यमुपसंक्रामति Intellect which has not grasped the adjective, does not perceive the substantive. जातिरेव शब्दार्थ इति मीमांसकमतम्। तथा हि, व्यक्तीनामानन्त्यादेकव्यक्तौ शक्तिग्रहे व्यक्त्यन्तराबोधाच्च न व्यक्तौ शक्तिसंभवः। जातिविशिष्टायां व्यक्तौ शक्तिरित्युक्तौ तु नागृहीतविशेषणा बुद्धिर्विशेष्यमुपसंक्रामतीति न्यायाद् आवश्यकत्वाच्च जातावेव शक्तिरस्तु व्यक्तिबोधस्तु आक्षेपात्। लौ. न्याय.; विभक्तिर्हि लिङ्गसंख्याप्रातिपदिकार्थानां श्रुत्यैव क्रियार्थतामाह। क्रिया साध्या साधनं तत्परिच्छेदकानि च लिङ्गसंख्यादीनपेक्षते। अतः सर्वविशेषणविशिष्टा क्रियैव विधीयते। तत्र प्रत्ययः पूर्वं विशेषणे व्याप्रियतेऽन्यथानुपपत्त्या, न हि अगृहीतविशेषणा विशिष्टे बुद्धिः इति। तंत्र 4. 1. 5; cf. न ह्यप्रतीते विशेषणे विशिष्टं केचन प्रत्येतुमर्हन्ति। ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 33.

नान्तरीयकन्यायः The maxim of invariable, inseparable association; (तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्तिः।) cf. अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नान्तरीयकत्वम्। K. P. 2.; यत्र च संबन्धो विधीयते तत्रान्यतरस्यान्यत्र विधानम्, संबन्धो नान्तरीयको यद् वा संबन्धस्य विधानं नान्तरीयकौ संबन्धिनौ ŚB. on MS. 3. 3. 21; नान्तरीयमवश्यंभावीत्यर्थः। यथा– प्रतिबन्धकाभावे नान्तरीयकार्योत्पत्तिः अवश्यंभाविनीत्यर्थं इत्युक्तम्। यथा च कश्चिदन्नार्थी शालिकलापं सपलालं सतुषमाहरति नान्तरीयकत्वात्, स यावदादेयं तावदादाय तुषपलालान्युत्सृजति। तथा कश्चिन्मांसार्थी मत्स्यान् सकण्टकान् सशल्कलानाहरति नान्तरीयकत्वात्, स यावदादेयं तावदादाय शल्कलकण्टकान्युत्सृजतीति। लौ. न्याय.

नारिकेलफलाम्बुन्यायः The maxim of water in a cocoanut fruit. Used to illustrate when a thing is beyond any logical reasoning. यथा दृढान्तर्बहिःसंयोगवति नारिकेलफले कथं जलमायातीति न तर्कगोचरतामेति, तथागता लक्ष्मीर्नैवं लक्ष्यते। उक्तं च "आगता लक्ष्यते नैव नारिकेलफलाम्बुवत्" इति। लक्ष्मीरिति शेषः। लौ. न्याय. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "देवाची करणी आणि नारळांत पाणी."

नासाधितं करणम् That which itself is not an accomplished fact cannot be an instrument with which to bring about some other result. cf. नासाधिते हि धात्वर्थे करणत्वं ततोऽस्य सा। साध्यतां वक्ति [illegible] नैवाशक्यः क्रियात्मतः। J. N. V.

निरङ्कुशाः कवयः (Sk.) Poets are unfettered, completely free. This is used to emphasize the well-known 'poetic licence'. This condones all grammatical and other lapses committed by Kālidāsa and other great writers. प्रभुः स्वातन्त्र्यमापन्नो यदिच्छति करोति तत्। पाणिनेर्नं नदी गङ्गा यमुना च स्थली नदी॥ "I, too, am indignant when the worthy Homer nods, but in a long work it is allowable to snatch a little sleep." Horace, Ars Poetica.

निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते (Subhāṣ.) When there is dearth of wise and honest persons, persons with smattering of knowledge are accorded honour and respect. यत्र बहुसज्जनदुर्लभत्वेऽल्पज्ञादरस्तत्रायं प्रवर्तते। उक्तं च— यत्र विद्वज्जनो नास्ति श्लाघ्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि। निरस्त ...... द्रुमायते। लौ. न्याय. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "वासरांत लंगडी गाय शहाणी."

निर्धनमनोरथन्यायः The simile of 'the cars of the mind' or wish of the penniless. उत्पद्यन्ते विलीयन्ते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः। Udb.; उत्तम्योत्तम्य तत्रैव निर्धनानां मनोरथाः। हृदयेष्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव॥ "If wishes were horses, beggars might ride."

निवातस्थितदीपन्यायः The simile of a lamp placed in a windless place. This is used to denote that a person whose mind has attained complete serenity becomes steadied in meditation, just as a lamp in a windless place, burns steadily, without flicker. cf. यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेङ्गते सोपमा स्मृता। योगिनो यतचित्तस्य युञ्जतो योगमात्मनः। Bg. 6. 19.

निषादस्थपतिन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 926.

नीरक्षीरन्यायः The simile of discriminating water and milk mixed together. It is used to denote the

discriminatory power of separating chaff from corn, right from wrong and truth from falsehood. यथा संमिश्रिते नीरक्षीरे हीदं नीरमिदं क्षीरमिति पृथक्कर्तुं केऽपि पक्षिणो विना हंसं न शक्नुवन्ति, तथा चेदं तथ्यमिदमतथ्यमिति ज्ञातुं विवेकज्ञं परमहंसं विना न कोऽपि शक्नोति पण्डित इति भावः। उक्तं च, क्षीरं ब्रह्म जगच्च नीरमुभयं तद्योगमभ्याहतं दुर्भेदं व्यतिरेतरं चिरतरं सम्यग् विभक्तीकृतम्। येनाशेषविशेषदोषलहरीमासेदुषीं शेमुषीं सोऽयं शीलवतां पुनाति परमो हंसो द्विजात्यग्रणीः॥ लौ. न्याय.; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत्। विश्वेऽस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः॥

नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possessions, however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. (यत्रातिनिन्द्येऽपि स्वकीयेऽतिरम्यताबुद्धि-विवक्षा तत्रायमवतरतीति।) It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity, went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supreme good. cf. सर्वः कान्तमात्मीयं पश्यति। Ś. 2.

नो खल्वन्धाः सहस्रमपि पान्थाः पन्थानं विन्दन्ति Not even a thousand blind travellers can discover the road (to be taken); न हि प्राधानिकान्यन्तर्बहिष्करणानि त्रयोदश सत्त्व-प्रधानान्यपि स्वयमेवाचेतनानि तद्वृत्तयश्च स्वं वा परं वा वेदितुमुत्सहन्ते। नो खल्वन्धाः...विन्दन्ति। चक्षुष्मता चैकेन चेद् वेद्यते स एव तर्हि मार्गदर्शी स्वतन्त्रः कर्ता नेता तेषाम्। भामती 1. 1. 5.

न्यग्रोधबीजन्यायः The maxim of the fig-tree seed. It is used to denote that a seed, though small and subtle, sown in fertile land grows manifold. यथा न्यग्रोधबीजं स्तोक-मपि सुक्षेत्र उप्तं सद् बहुविस्तीर्णतां याति, तथा प्रकृतेऽपि। लौ. न्याय.

पङ्कप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of the washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other. cf. धर्मार्थं यस्य वित्तेहा वरं तस्य निरीहता। प्रक्षालनाद्धि पङ्कस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरम्। Pt. 1. 159; अग्निहोत्रादीनामपि पुण्यान्तरवद् विनाश्यत्वात् पङ्कप्रक्षालनन्याया-पातादारुरुक्षुणापि तानि नानुष्ठेयानि। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 4. 1. 16; "Prevention is better than cure."

पङ्ग्वन्धन्यायः The maxim of the lame man and the blind man. The conception is that of a lame man mounted on the shoulders of one who is blind, so that the former is furnished with the power of locomotion and the latter with sight. It is intended to illustrate mutual dependence for mutual advantage. पुरुषस्य दर्श-नार्थं कैवल्यार्थं तथा प्रधानस्य। पङ्ग्वन्धवदुभयोरपि संयोगस्तत्कृतः सर्गः॥ Sāṁ. K. 21.

पञ्जरचालनन्यायः The maxim of the moving of the bird-cage. This furnishes an illustration of the power of united effort. ननु पञ्जरचालनन्यायेनैतद् भविष्यति। यथैकपञ्जर-वर्तिन एकादशपक्षिणः प्रत्येकं प्रतिनियतव्यापाराः सन्तः संभूयैकं पञ्जरं चालयन्ति। एवमेकशरीरवर्तिन एकादशप्राणाः प्रत्येकं प्रतिनियतवृत्तयः सन्तः संभूयैकां प्राणाख्यां वृत्तिं प्रतिलप्स्यन्त इति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 4. 9.

पञ्जरमुक्तपक्षिन्यायः The simile of a bird let loose from its cage, used to illustrate the upward flight of the soul released from the body. बन्धमुक्तस्योर्ध्वगमनं दृष्टं यथा पञ्जरमुक्तशुकस्य यथा वा वारिनिर्भिन्नपरिणतैरण्डबीजस्य यथा वा दृढपङ्क-लिप्तजलनिमज्जनप्रक्षीणपङ्कलेपशुष्कालाबूफलस्य। वेदान्तकल्पतरुपरिमल.

पदातिन्यायः The simile of a footman (in the game of Chess). It is used to suggest the crookedness of the wicked at the nick of the moment. बुद्धिबलापरपर्यायचतुरङ्गाख्य-क्रीडने (the game of chess) पदाति (Mar. प्यादें)—ऋजुमार्गेण चलन् हननावसरे वक्रमार्गमुररीकरोति। अयं भावः। बुद्धिबलाख्यक्रीडने कल्पितौ राजमन्त्रिणौ सह चतुरङ्गबलेनान्योन्यं युध्यतः। तत्र तेषां गति-भेदोऽस्ति। पदातेस्तु ऋजुपथेन गमनम्, वक्रमार्गेण चाग्रस्थशत्रुहन्तृत्व-मिति तद्विदो वदन्तीति। एवं दुर्जनाचारो ज्ञेयः। ऋजुना पथा चलन्नपि हनने वक्रां गतिं कलयन्। बुद्धिबलाख्यं क्रीडन् पदातिरिव दुर्जनो ज्ञेयः॥ लौ. न्याय.

पदार्थानुसमयन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 960.

पद्मपत्रस्थिततोयन्यायः The maxim of water on the lotus leaf. It is used to illustrate two things: (1) All creation is sentient; (2) the company of the great yields the best reward. cf. लिप्यते न स पापेन पद्मपत्रमिवाम्भसि।; पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियम्। महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः॥; मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनीपत्रस्थितं राजते। Bh. 2.

पर्जन्यन्यायः The simile of rain. cf. ईश्वरस्तु पर्जन्यवद् द्रष्टव्यः। Br. Sūt. 2. 3. 42; कृतकारि खल्वपि शास्त्रं पर्जन्यवत्। तद्यथा पर्जन्यो यावदूनं पूर्णं च सर्वमभिवर्षति Mbh. 1. 2. 9; 6. 1. 127. It rains everywhere without special favour or disfavour. Rain is equal and equitable to all. यथा पर्जन्यो बीजविशेषेषु रागं क्वेषुचिद् द्वेषं चाकृत्वा उदासीनः सन् वर्षति, एवमीश्वरोऽपि पुण्यवत्सु रागं पापिषु द्वेषं चाकुर्वन् जगत् सृजति। नीलकण्ठ on Bg. 9. 9; पर्जन्य इव भूतानामाधारः पृथिवीपतिः। विकलेऽपि हि पर्जन्ये जीव्यते न तु भूपतौ॥ H. 1. 174.

पश्यस्यद्रौ ज्वलदग्निं न पुनः पादयोरधः (हेमचन्द्र) You see the fire burning on the mountain, but not that which is under your feet. "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eyes" cf. Marāṭhi proverbs "आपल्या पायाखाली काय जळते तें पाहावें!"; "दुसऱ्याच्या

डोळ्यांतलें कुसळ दिसतें पण आपल्या डोळ्यांतलें मुसळ दिसत नाहीं"; "लोकां सांगे ब्रह्मज्ञान आपण कोरडे पाषाण।" (यत् परं शिक्षयस्येवं न स्वं शिक्षयसि स्वयम्।)

पाटच्चरलुण्ठिते वेश्मनि यामिकजागरणम् The vigilance of the watchman after the house has been plundered by thieves. This is equivalent to the English proverb, "Shutting the stable door after the horse is gone".

पाठक्रमन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1003.

पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोऽर्थः पटोलेन If bile is counteracted [pacified] by sugar what is the use of a species of [bitter] cucumber [used as medicine]. It is used to illustrate the futility of strenuous efforts to succeed in an undertaking which requires little effort. सामसाध्येषु कार्येषु यो दण्डं योजयेद् बुधः। स पित्तं शर्कराशाम्यं पटोलं कटुकं पिबेत्। Pt. 3. 132.

पिपीलिकागतिन्यायः The maxim of the speed of ants. "Slow and steady wins the race." यथा पिपीलिका वृक्षशिरःस्थितमधुरफलरसास्वादने झटित्यशक्ता सत्यपि बह्वायासेन गच्छन्ती कालान्तरे तद्रसमवश्यमास्वादते, तथैवाज्ञानी पुरुषः श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणविहितकर्मोपासनादिमार्गसंजातशुद्धान्तःकरणतया जन्मान्तरेषु कदाचित् प्राप्तपूर्णज्ञानोऽवश्यं ब्रह्मानन्दमनुभवतीति। लौ. न्याय.; योजनानां शतं गच्छेच्छनैर्यान्ती पिपीलिका। अगच्छन् वैनतेयोऽपि पदमेकं न गच्छति॥

पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour. cf. न हि स्निग्धस्य स्नेहनं शक्यं कर्तुं पिष्टस्य वा पेषणम्। ŚB. on MS. 9. 2. 3; यदि तावच्छ्रुतस्यार्थस्य प्रश्नः कृतस्ततः पिष्टपेषणवत् पुनरुक्तोऽनर्थकः प्रश्नः स्यात्। Śaṁkara on Ken. 32; तुषकण्डनन्याय and कृतस्य करणं वृथा।

पुष्टलगुडन्यायः The simile of a stout cudgel. Such a stick hurled at a yelping cur, may at the same time strike and silence other dogs near it; and so the nyāya seems to be used somewhat in the sense of "killing two birds with one stone." एकतान्त्रिकमतनिरासाय प्रयुक्तया युक्त्या तत्सदृशमतान्तरनिराकरणं यदा विवक्ष्यते तदा पुष्टलगुडन्यायप्रवृत्तिः। रघुनाथ. The maxim is akin to प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्याय.

पूर्वं ह्यपवादा अभिनिविशन्ते पश्चादुत्सर्गाः Special rules are taken into consideration first and afterwards general rules. See Mbh. 2. 4. 83; 3. 1. 3; 3. 2. 124 etc.

प्रत्यक्षे किमनुमानम् Where there is direct sense perception, what need is there of inference? It is a well-known principle. cf. वेदवाक्यानुमानं हि तावदेव प्रवर्तते। तदर्थविषयं यावत् प्रत्यक्षं नोपलभ्यते॥; प्रत्यक्षे श्रूयमाणे तु न विधेतानुमानिकम्। न हि हस्तिनि दृष्टेऽपि तत्पदेनानुमीयते॥ तंत्र. 1. 3. 2-3; प्रत्यक्षमनुमानाद्बलीयः। ŚB. on MS. 3. 1. 12.

प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायः The maxim of the destruction of the chief antagonist. It illustrates the principle that when the most formidable enemy has been defeated, the less formidable are already virtually overcome. अतः प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायेनातिदिशति। एतेन प्रधानकारणवादप्रतिषेधन्यायकलापेन सर्वेऽण्वादिकारणवादा अपि प्रतिषिद्धतया व्याख्याता वेदितव्याः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 28.

प्रपानकरसन्यायः The simile of a kind of drink (sherbet). It is used to illustrate the production of some new thing by the union of others, just as sherbet is the result of the commingling of various ingredients. प्रतीयमानः प्रथमं प्रत्येकं हेतुरुच्यते। ततः संवलितः सर्वो विभावादिः सचेतसाम्। प्रपानकरसन्यायाच्चर्व्यमाणो रसो भवेत्। यथा खण्डमरीच्यादीनां संमेलनादपूर्व इव कश्चिदास्वादः प्रपानकरसे संजायते विभावादिसंमेलनादिहापि तथेत्यर्थः। S. D. This is meant to show how the flavour is single, though spoken of as resulting from a composition of causes.

प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मन्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते (श्लोकवार्तिक)— Even a stupid person does not adopt a course of action without a motive.

प्रस्तरप्रहरणन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1119.

फलवत्संनिधावफलं तदङ्गम् (ŚB. on MS. 4. 4. 19) The principle that whatever has no result of its own, but is mentioned in connection with something else which has such a result, is subordinate to the latter. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 14.

बधिरकर्णजपन्यायः The illustration of whispering in the ear of a deaf man. See अरण्यरोदनन्याय etc.

बर्हिर्न्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1154.

बहूनामनुग्रहो न्याय्यः The association of many is good policy. cf. बहूनामप्यसाराणां मेलनं कार्यसाधकम्। तृणैः संपाद्यते रज्जुस्तया नागोऽपि बध्यते॥ Pt 1. 331.

बीजवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the seed and tree. A tree is an outcome of a seed and the seed is the effect of the tree. It is very difficult to decide which is earlier in time. Each is a cause and effect of the other.

बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of an eternal series of seed and shoot. As the seed produces the shoot, so the latter in turn reproduces the former. Each therefore is a cause and effect. न च कर्मान्तरेण शरीरं संभवति। न च शरीरमन्तरेण कर्म संभवतीति इतरेतराश्रयत्वप्रसंगः। अनादित्वे तु बीजाङ्कुरन्यायेनोपपत्तेर्न कश्चिद् दोषो भवति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 16; बीजं विना नाङ्कुरो जायते, अङ्कुरं विना च न बीजोत्पत्तिरिति। एवं यत्र परस्परकार्यकारणभावस्तत्रायं न्यायः प्रवर्तते। तथा च बीजजातीयं प्रत्यङ्कुरजातीयम्, अङ्कुरजातीयं प्रति बीजजातीयं कारणम्। अतो बीजाङ्कुरप्रवाहानादितया च यद् बीजं प्रति यदङ्कुरस्य कारणत्वं तदङ्कुरं प्रति तद्बीजस्य न कारणत्वमतो नान्योन्याश्रयः। लौ. न्याय.; cf. the maxim of the same import अण्डकुक्कुटीन्याय.

बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापम् What sin does a hungry man not do? Hunger leads to any sin, impiety or crime. cf. दरिद्रः किं न कुरुते।

ब्राह्मणग्रामन्यायः The maxim of a village in which Brāhmaṇas abound. This shows the village has more numerous Brāhmaṇas than in some other village (प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः) or in the village the Brāhmaṇas outnumber the other castes (प्रचुरब्राह्मणो ग्रामः). This is according to the maxim प्राधान्येन व्यपदेशा भवन्ति. cf. मल्लग्रामन्याय.

ब्राह्मणपरिव्राजकन्यायः The maxim of the Brāhmaṇas and the mendicants. In such a sentence as ब्राह्मणा भोजयितव्याः परिव्राजकाश्च, the separate mention of the mendicants, who are included in the term Brāhmaṇa, merely emphasizes their position as a special part of the general body. The maxim has the same import as गोबलीवर्दन्याय, तक्रकौण्डिन्यन्याय and ब्राह्मणवसिष्ठन्याय. cf. वैदिकानां लौकिकत्वेऽपि प्राधान्यख्यापनार्थं पृथग्ग्रहणं यथा ब्राह्मणा आगता वसिष्ठोऽप्यागत इति। पदमञ्जरी.

ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्यायः The maxim of the Brāhmaṇa-ascetic. The श्रमण is a Buddhist ascetic and hence not a Brāhmaṇa, but the expression ब्राह्मणश्रमण implies that though now a Buddhist formely he was a Brāhmaṇa. cf. अत्रामित इत्यादावपिशब्दाभावाद् विरोधाभासो व्यङ्ग्यः। व्यङ्ग्यस्यालंकार्यत्वेऽपि ब्राह्मणश्रमणन्यायादलंकारत्वमुपचर्यते। S. D.

भक्षितेऽपि लशुने न शान्तो व्याधिः Although the garlic has been eaten the disease is not cured. cf. ननु भक्षितेऽपि लशुने न शान्तो व्याधिरिति न्यायेन प्रपञ्चस्याधिष्ठानव्यतिरिक्ततया प्रतीयमानत्वात् कथमद्वैतसिद्धिरित्याशङ्क्य तूष्णीकुर्वन्नाह अखण्डमिति। com. on वेदान्तसार. This is used to illustrate the non-attainment of the coveted result in spite of the performance of a prohibited act.

भद्रमभद्रं वा कृतमात्मनि प्रकल्पते An act good or bad conduces [to happiness or otherwise] of the performer himself. cf. Marāṭhī proverb "करावें तसें भरावें."

भस्मनि आज्याहुतिः Offering clarified butter on ashes instead of on the sacrificial fire. This is used to illustrate wasted or misdirected effort. cf. स य इदमविद्वानग्निहोत्रं जुहोति यथाङ्गारानपोह्य भस्मनि जुहुयात् तादृक् स्यात्। Ch. Up. 5. 24; अकार्यवारणोद्युक्तो मूढे यः परिखिद्यते। वाग्विस्तरो वृथा तस्य भस्मन्याज्याहुतिर्यथा॥; नोपदेशशतेनापि मूढोऽकार्यान्निवर्तते। शीतांशुग्रसनात् केन राहुर्वक्त्रैर्निवारितः॥ उपमितिभवप्रपञ्चा कथा.

भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः This is the theory of the लोकायतिक or Materialists. They do not believe in pre-birth and rebirth. So they do not take into consideration धर्म and मोक्ष पुरुषार्थs. cf. यावज्जीवं सुखं जीवेद् ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्। भस्मी... कुतः॥; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत् कामहैतुकम्॥ Bg. 16. 8.

भारैकदेशावतरणन्यायः The illustration of the lowering of one part of a load [and thus easing one's burden]. दृढविपर्ययज्ञानानन्तरं सहसैव च सम्यग्ज्ञानोत्पादातिभाराद् भारैकदेशावतरणार्थं संशयोत्थापनामात्रमेव तावद्युक्तम्। तंत्र. 1. 3. 22.

भिक्षुपादप्रसारणन्यायः The maxim of a beggar's obtaining a firm footing [in a patron's house]. cf. the English equivalent. "Give him an inch and he will take an ell." यथा कश्चिद् भिक्षुर्यथेष्टभोजनाच्छादनवासगृहादिलाभार्थं कस्यचिद् धनिनो गृहे प्रविश्य युगपत् सर्वाभीष्टलाभं मन्यमानः प्रथमं धनिगृहे मे पादप्रसारणमस्तु पश्चादनेन परिचयमुत्पाद्य सर्वमभीष्टं संपादयामीति धिया स्वल्पामपि भिक्षां बहुमन्यमानः पश्चात् क्रमेण स्वाभीष्टं संपादयत्येवं यत्र विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। रघुनाथ. cf. Mar. "भटाला दिली ओसरी भट हातपाय पसरी"; "चञ्चुप्रवेशे मुसलप्रवेशः।"

भिल्लीचन्दनन्यायः The maxim of a Bhil woman and sandal tree. cf. the English equivalent "Familiarity breeds contempt." अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा संततगमनादनादरो भवति। मलये भिल्लपुरन्ध्री चन्दनतरुकाष्ठमिन्धनं कुरुते॥ Subhāṣ.; cf. Mar. "अतिपरिचय खोटा मान राहात नाहीं।"

भूतं भव्याय कल्पते A thing accomplished in the past conduces to the attainment of the result in future. The मीमांसकs avow that an accomplished sacrificial act is not an end in itself but for the bringing about of a result in the future such as the attainment of heaven etc. This, consequently, necessitates belief in the theory of अपूर्व as a connecting link between the two.

भूमिरथिकन्यायः The simile of the man who in order to become proficient makes drawings of a war-chariot on the ground. यत्तावदुपाध्यायः शिष्यसंनिधावधीते तद्ग्रहणार्थम्। यच्छिष्यस्तद्धारणार्थम्। ग्रहणधारणे प्रयोगार्थे भूमिरथिकवत् शुष्केष्टिवद्वा। तद्यथा भूमिरथिको भूमौ रथमालिख्य शिक्षां करोति संग्रामे प्राशुभावो भवितेति यथा च छात्रः शुष्केष्टीः प्रयुङ्क्ते प्रयोगे प्राशुकर्मा भवितास्मीति। एवमेतद् द्रष्टव्यम्। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 15.

भूलिङ्गशकुनिन्यायः The simile of the bird भूलिङ्ग. The purport of the maxim seems to be, "Practise what you preach". cf. अथ चैषां न ते बुद्धिः प्रकृतिं याति भारत। मयैव कथितं पूर्वं भूलिङ्गशकुनिर्यथा॥ भूलिङ्गशकुनिर्नाम पार्श्वे हिमवतः परे। भीष्म तस्याः सदा वाचः श्रूयन्तेऽर्थविगर्हिताः॥ मा साहसमितीदं सा सततं वाशते किल। साहसं चात्मनातीव चरन्ती नावबुध्यते॥ सा हि मांसार्गलं भीष्म मुखात् सिंहस्य खादतः। दन्तान्तरविलग्नं यत् तदादत्तेऽल्पचेतना॥ इच्छतः सा हि सिंहस्य भीष्म जीवत्यसंशयम्। तद्वत् त्वमप्यधर्मिष्ठ सदा वाचः प्रभाषसे॥ इच्छतां भूमिपालानां भीष्म जीवस्यसंशयम्। लोकविद्विष्टकर्मा हि नान्योऽस्ति भवता समः॥ Mb. 2.44.27-32; यो भूलिङ्गन्यायेन परोपदेशमात्रकुशलः स्वयं च यथेष्टाचरणशीलः सोऽपि दाम्भिकत्वात् त्यक्तव्यः। भूलिङ्गाख्यः पक्षी मा साहसं कुर्विति पुनः पुनरुच्चैर्वदन् सिंहदंष्ट्रान्तलग्नं मांसलवं जिघृक्षतीति प्रसिद्धम्। रघुनाथ.

भ्रष्टावसरन्यायः The simile of a lost opportunity or proper occasion. It is used to illustrate that something does not take place when the occasion for its taking place has once gone. यदपि यजमानस्य भ्रष्टावसरं क्रियमाणं विगुणं भवति इति तदपि गुणलोपे मुख्यस्य इत्यनेन विरुद्धम्। तंत्र. 3. 5. 46. cf. निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं चौरे गते वा किमु सावधानम्। वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः पयोगते किं खलु सेतुबन्धः। Subhāṣ.; Mar. "बैल गेला नि झोपा केला."

मक्षिकान्यायः The simile of a fly. It is used to illustrate the fault-finding nature of the wicked just as a fly concentrates on a wound.

मञ्जूषाखुन्यायः The simile of a rat entering a casket. It is used to express the effort to obtain the coveted thing ending in a positive harm to one's life. कदाचित् कश्चिन्मूषको भक्ष्याशया सर्पमञ्जूषां दृष्ट्वा प्रविष्टस्तत्र तेन भक्षितः।

मणिविक्रयदृष्टान्तः The illustration afforded by the sale of gems. It is intended to teach that, in disposing of precious stones, one who understands their value will derive greater advantage than one who is without that knowledge. यदेव विद्यया करोति...तदेव वीर्यवत्तरं भवति।... दृष्टं हि लोके वणिक्शबरयोः पद्मरागादिमणिविक्रये वणिजो विज्ञानाधिक्यात् फलाधिक्यम्। तस्माद् यदेव विद्यया विज्ञानेन युक्तः सन् करोति कर्म... तदेव कर्म वीर्यवत्तरमविद्वत्कर्मणोऽधिकफलं भवति। Śaṁkara on Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

मण्डूकप्लुतिन्यायः The maxim of a frog's leap. It is used by grammarians and others to express the passing from one rule or topic to another over intervening ones. cf. Mbh. 1. 1. 3; 6. 1. 17. etc; केचन मण्डूकप्लुतिन्यायेनानुवर्तनस्यानुचितत्वाद् भ्रान्तिमदनन्तरमपह्नुतिर्ग्रन्थकृता लक्षिता उल्लेखश्चातिशयोक्त्यनन्तरामिति ग्रन्थं विपर्यासितवन्तः। जयरथ's com. on अलंकारसर्वस्व 20.

मदशक्तिवत् The simile of the power of an intoxicant. अत्रैके देहमात्रात्मदर्शिनो लोकायतिका देहव्यतिरिक्तस्यात्मनोऽभावं मन्यमानाः समस्तव्यस्तेषु बाह्येषु पृथिव्यादिषु अदृष्टमपि चैतन्यं शरीराकारपरिणतेषु भूतेषु स्यादिति संभावयन्तस्तेभ्यश्चैतन्यं मदशक्तिवद्विज्ञानं चैतन्यविशिष्टः कायः पुरुष इति चाहुः। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3.3.53.

मधु पश्यसि दुर्बुद्धे प्रपातं नानुपश्यसि (Mb. 12. 311. 7) Oh wicked one, you behold the honey but do not behold the precipice. cf. मधु यः केवलं दृष्ट्वा प्रपातं नानुपश्यति। स भ्रष्टो मधुलोभेन शोचत्येवं यथा भवान्॥ Mb. 11. 1. 37; यो हि मधुन्येव दत्तदृष्टिर्दुर्बलां शाखामधिरोहति तस्य विनिपात एव भवति। "मधुदृष्टिवदेवास्य गुणकामं प्रपश्यतः। क्रियाफलविनाशात्मा विनिपातः प्रसज्यते॥" शास्त्रदीपिका 3. 6. 3; दुग्धं पश्यति मार्जारो यथा न लगुडाहतिम्। Subhāṣ.; cf. "घी देखा पण बडगा नहि देखा!"

महतापि प्रयत्नेन तमिस्रायां परामृशन्। कृष्णशुक्लविवेकं हि न कश्चिदधिगच्छति (तंत्र 1. 3. 1) Not even by the most thorough examination, could one distinguish between black and white in pitchy darkness. This illustrates the impossibility of tracing the sources from which Manu and other Smṛiti writers derived their laws.

मर्कटमदिरापानादिन्यायः The simile of monkey drinking wine etc. cf. Marāṭhī equivalents: "आधींच तारें त्यांत शिरलें वारें!; आधींच मर्कट तशांतहि मद्य प्याला। झाली तशांतचि तयासहि भूतबाधा॥"

मात्स्यन्यायः The simile drawn from fish. It is used to illustrate the oppression of the weak by the strong, "Might is right"; "Survival of the fittest." Read: मत्स्य एव मत्स्यं गिलति Śat. Br. 1. 8. 1; दुर्बलं बलवन्तो हि मत्स्या मत्स्यं विशेषतः। भक्षयन्ति सदा वृत्तिर्विहिता नः सनातनी॥ Mb. 3. 190. 8; राजा चेन्न भवेल्लोके पृथिव्यां दण्डधारकः। जले मत्स्यानिवाभक्ष्यन् दुर्बलं बलवत्तराः॥ अराजकाः ... एवं विनेशुरिति नः श्रुतम्। परस्परं भक्षयन्तो मत्स्या इव जले कृशान्॥ Mb. 13. 67. 16-17; Rām. 2. 67. 31; परस्परामिषतया जगतो भिन्नवर्त्मनः। दण्डाभावे परिध्वंसी मात्स्यन्यायो प्रवर्तते॥ Kām. 2. 40.

मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिः To know the thing to be measured you must know the measure. मानाधीना मेयसिद्धिरिति न्यायेन प्रमाणस्य प्रथममुद्देशे तदनुसारेण लक्षणस्य कथनीयतया प्रथमोद्दिष्टस्य प्रमाणस्य प्रथमं लक्षणं कथ्यते। Sar. S. न्यायदर्शन.

माषराशिप्रविष्टमषीन्यायः The simile of a grain of soot in a heap of spotted beans. This is akin to the English proverb "a needle in a haystack". शकारः– भावे भावे बलिए क्खु अंधआले माशलाशिपविट्टा विअ मशीगुडिआ दीशन्ती दीशन्ती जेव पणट्टा वशंतशेणिआ Mk. 1.

मिथिलायां प्रदीप्तायां न मे दह्यति किंचन (Mb. 12. 178) "If Mithilā should be in flames nothing of mine would be burnt up" (said by Janaka). It is used to indicate the freedom from anxiety of one who has nothing to lose. न हास्यकर्म क्षीयते। कर्माभावादेवेति नित्यानुवादः। यथाविदुषः कर्मक्षयलक्षणं संसारदुःखं संततमेव न तथा तदस्य विद्यत इत्यर्थः। मिथिलायां...किंचनेति तद्वत्। Śaṁkara on Bṛi. Up. 1. 4. 15.

मुण्डितशिरोनक्षत्रान्वेषणम् Enquiring as to a suitable date for the shaving of one's head when one has already performed that ceremony. See: कृतक्षौरस्य नक्षत्रपरीक्षा.

मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यते A sage meditates on Brahman and a fool is emancipated. This illustrates an impossible sequence (असंगति). "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." Ezekiel XVIII. 2. एतेनेदमपास्तं मुनिर्मनुते मूर्खो मुच्यत इत्येतच्छास्त्रफलं प्रयोक्तरि इति न्यायविरुद्धम्। तथा चाभाणकः 'काचिन्निषादी तनयं प्रसूते कश्चिन्निषादस्तु कषायपायी' इति। मुनिकर्तृकश्रवणादिविधिफलस्य साक्षात्कारस्य मूर्खेऽनभ्युपगमात्। वेदान्ततत्त्वविवेक.

मृगतृष्णा (तृष्णिका) न्यायः The simile of mirage. It illustrates that the existence of the universe is ill-founded, like a mirage. जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायाम्। Ś. 6. 16; मृगतृष्णारूपमेतद् दर्शनम्। ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 31; रे चित्त चिन्तय चिरं चरणौ मुरारेः पारं गमिष्यसि यतो भवसागरस्य। पुत्राः कलत्रमितरे सुहृदः सहायाः सर्वं विलोकय सखे मृगतृष्णिकाभम्॥

मृतमारणन्यायः Akin to ऊषरवृष्टिन्याय, अरण्यरोदनन्याय, पिष्टपेषणन्याय etc.

यः कुरुते स एव भुङ्क्ते He who performs an action will himself reap the fruit thereof, whether in the form of a reward or retribution. This doctrine is common to all the six orthodox schools. cf. the Marāṭhī proverb "करील तो भरील."

यः कारयति स करोत्येव He who causes a thing to be done by another is himself the real doer of it. This nyāya is of common occurrence. एवमेकेनापि पिबता द्वौ पिबन्तावुच्येते। यद्वा जीवस्तावत् पिबतीश्वरस्तु पाययति पाययन्नपि पिबतीत्युच्यते। Śaṁkara on Muṇḍ 3. 1. 1.

यदुष्ट्रस्य पृष्ठे न माति तत् कण्ठे निबध्यते That for which there is no room on a camel's back, is tied to his neck! The maxim illustrates the piling up of misfortunes almost beyond endurance. It is akin to the English maxim "It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back". महाभारतमाक्रान्तमूर्तेरारातिकारिणः। यत् पृष्ठे माति नोष्ट्रस्य गलके तन्निबध्यते॥ उपमितिभवप्रपञ्चा कथा.

यत् कृतकं तदनित्यम् Anything that has been made is non-eternal. In other words, that which has a beginning has also an end; except of course, the नैयायिक's प्रध्वंसाभाव, which has a beginning but no end!

यदश्वेन हृतं पुरा तत् पश्चाद् गर्दभैः प्राप्तुं केनोपायेन शक्नुयात् (न्यायमञ्जरी) The maxim occurs in the course of a discussion of the relative value and authority of Śruti and Smriti. न च श्रुतिजनितप्रत्ययस्य स्मृतिजनितो बाधकत्वं प्रतिपद्यते। स्मार्तस्य बाधकः श्रौतो बलवत्त्वात् प्रतीयते। प्रत्यक्षे चानुमाने च प्रागेतद्व्यवधारितम्।... न च शीघ्रहृतेऽश्वेऽस्ति चिरादागच्छतो गतिः। अश्वैरपहृतं को हि गर्दभैः प्राप्तुमर्हति॥ तंत्र. 1. 3. 3.

यस्य नास्ति पुत्रो न तस्य पुत्रस्य क्रीडनकानि क्रियन्ते (ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 5) Toys are not made for the son of a man who has no son! न हि अनङ्गे कर्मणि अङ्गस्य विशेषो विधिः स्यात्। भवति च विशेषविधिः 'आश्वबालः प्रस्तरः' इति। न हि असति प्रस्तरे प्रस्तरविशेषः शिष्येत यथा यस्य ...... क्रियन्ते।

याचितकमण्डनन्यायः The maxim of borrowed ornaments. To appear in borrowed plumes. अस्याः मुखश्रीप्रतिबिम्बमेवं जलाच्च तातान्मुकुराच्च मित्रात्। अभ्यर्थ्य धत्तः खलु पद्मचन्द्रौ विभूषणं याचितकं कदाचित्॥ N. 7. 56.

यादृशो यक्षस्तादृशो बलिः As is the यक्ष, so should be the offering. The general sense of the maxim seems to be "tit for tat", "a Roland for an Oliver". cf. Mar. "जशास तसें", "जशी देणावळ तशी धुणावळ".

यावद्वचनं वाचनिकम् Conveying the meaning actually expressed (and therefore needing nothing to supplement it). कश्चात्र विशेषः। स यदि वाचनिकस्ततो यावद्वचनमेव कर्तव्यः। तंत्र. 3. 5. 19.

रज्जुसर्पन्यायः The maxim of the superimposition of serpent on the rope. This is the usual illustration of विवर्तवाद like शुक्तिरजत etc. यथा रज्जोरज्ञानतया सर्पात्मना भानं ज्ञातायास्तु स्वरूपेण, तथा ब्रह्मणोऽनवबुद्धस्य सप्रपञ्चत्वेन, बुद्धस्य च निष्प्रपञ्चत्वेन भानं न मानान्तरविरुद्धमित्यर्थः। लौ. न्याय. As a serpent is a विवर्त (an apparent or illusory form) of a rope, so is the world a विवर्त of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by विद्या or true knowledge.

रथकारन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1327.

राजपुत्रव्याधन्यायः The illustration of the king's son [who was brought up] as a hunter. The story is that a young prince, abandoned by his parents at his birth, was adopted by a hunter and brought up as his son. The boy remained in ignorance of his real origin until he was discovered by a kindly person and restored to his rightful position. cf. Śaṁkara on Bri. Up. 2. 1. 20.

राजपुरप्रवेशन्यायः The simile of the manner of entering a royal city. विशृङ्खलतया राजपुरप्रवेशे राजपुररक्षकैस्ताडनादिकं क्रियेतेति भिया श्रेणीभूततया यथा तत्पुरप्रवेश एवं सुशृङ्खलतया यत्र कार्यकारणस्य विवक्षा तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य. We do not grasp the meaning of a long sentence as a whole, but the sense of each word enters the mind singly on the principle of राजपुरप्रवेश. cf. अभिहितान्वयवाद.

रात्रिसत्रन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1338.

राधावेधोपमा The simile of piercing the central figure of a target. It means hitting the bull's eye. It is used of something difficult of accomplishment and requiring great skill.

रुधिरसंपर्कवतो विषस्य शरीरे प्रसर्पणम् The circulation within the body of poison which has entered the blood. It is used as a warning against the beginnings of evil in however small a degree. cf. विषं रुधिरमासाद्य प्रसर्पति यथा तनौ। तथैव छिद्रमासाद्य दोषश्चित्ते प्रसर्पति॥ बोधिचर्यावतार 7. 69; "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before there be quarrelling." cf. Mar. "भांडणापेक्षा अबोला बरा."

रुमाक्षिप्तकाष्ठन्यायः The illustration of wood thrown into the salt-lake [or mine], Rumā. Rumā is "विशिष्टलवणाकर" [मेदिनीकोश] and situated near Ajmere. यथा रुमायां लवणाकरेषु मेरौ यथा वोज्ज्वलरुक्मभूमौ। यज्जायते तन्मयमेव तत् स्यात् तथा भवेद् वेदविदात्मतुष्टिः॥ तंत्र. The tradition is that anything thrown in there becomes saline itself.

रूढिर्योगमपहरति Popular usage overpowers etymological meaning.

लक्षणप्रमाणाभ्यां वस्तुसिद्धिः [The existence, or nature, of] an object is established by means of some distinguishing characteristic, and by a recognized form of proof [such as sense-perception, scripture etc.]. "यथा गन्धवत्त्वादिलक्षणेन प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणेन च पृथिव्यादिसिद्धिः।" or, just as the wonders of creation establish the "eternal power and Godhead" of the invisible Deity, to which scripture also bears testimony.

लाङ्गलं जीवनम् A plough is existence. That is, it is a means of existence; cause and effect being here identified as in आयुर्घृतम् which is an illustration of शुद्धा सारोपा लक्षणा. cf. यथा लाङ्गलं गवादीनुद्वहति इति निमित्तमात्रत्वादेवमुच्यते न तु प्रत्यक्षमेव लाङ्गलं गवादीनुद्वहति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 2. 4.

लोष्टप्रस्तारन्यायः The maxim of the expanse [or modification] of clods of earth. It is used to illustrate the endless diversity or manifoldness of one original form (i. e. प्रकृतिविकृतिभाव); e.g. from मृत्तिका, a potter prepares a pitcher, a tray and other varieties of earthen vessels. तेन लोष्टप्रस्तारन्यायेनानन्तवैचित्र्यमुक्तम्। अभिनवगुप्त on ध्वन्यालोक.

लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet. It is used to denote a very close affinity between two things by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

वज्रलेपन्यायः The maxim of the smearing of a kind of very hard cement. It is used to denote permanency, indelibility and adamantine nature of an object. अन्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं पुण्यक्षेत्रे विनश्यति। पुण्यक्षेत्रे कृतं पापं वज्रलेपो भविष्यति॥ Subhāṣ.; वज्रलेपघटितेव Mal. 5. 10; निःदोषं यान्तु शान्तिं पिशुनजनगिरो दुर्जया वज्रलेपाः Ratn. 4. 21; Mar. काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ."

वटे यक्षन्यायः The belief as to a goblin in a Banyan tree. There is a popular belief, based solely on the tradition of the elders, that a यक्ष or goblin, lives in every Banyan tree. It is used as an illustration of ऐतिह्य (Tradition) which some regard as a means of proof (प्रमाण) but which is rejected by गौतम in his न्यायसूत्र 2.2.1. cf. जगति बहु न तथ्यं नित्यमैतिह्यमुक्तम्। भवति तु यदि सत्यं नागमाद् भिद्यते तत्॥ श्लोकवार्तिक; ऐतिह्यं न तु सत्यमत्र हि वटे यक्षोऽस्ति वा नेति वा। को जानाति कदा च केन कलितं यक्षस्य कीदृग्वपुः॥ न्यायमञ्जरी.

वत्सक्षीरन्यायः The maxim of a calf and [its mother's] milk. According to the Sāṁkhya System of philosophy even the insentient Prakriti proceeds to liberate the Puruṣa, just as inanimate milk conduces to the growth of the calf. वत्सविवृद्धिनिमित्तं क्षीरस्य यथा प्रवृत्तिरज्ञस्य। पुरुषविमोक्षनिमित्तं तथा प्रवृत्तिः प्रधानस्य॥ Sāṁ. K.

वदतो व्याघातः The simile of the speaker contradicting or defeating or negativing his former statement by the latter one. cf. यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम वन्ध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः॥ Subhāṣ.

वधूमाषमापनन्यायः The simile of the measuring out of beans by the daughter-in-law. The nyāya refers to a debtor who, in his zeal to pile up arguments in quick succession, fails to be aware of his flaws in them that may be apparent to his adversary. cf. माषमापनव्याकुला वधूः स्वगुह्यसंवरणं यथा न करोति तथा त्वयापि स्वदोषो न समाहित इत्यर्थः। शंकरमिश्र's com. on आत्मतत्त्वविवेक. (Turner Jubilee Volume, p. 94.)

वध्यघातकन्यायः The maxim of the destroyer and his prey. It is used of two things which cannot exist together. यथावच्छेनेमूषकादिना दूषितां भूमिमुपलभ्य तद्विरोधिनो घातकस्य मार्जारादेरभावोऽर्थादवगम्यते तथा सत्यादिपदात् पदार्थे परमार्थत्वादिकं प्रतीत्य प्रतीतपरमार्थत्वादिविरोधिनोऽसत्यत्वादेरभावोऽर्थापत्त्या ज्ञायते न हि सत्यादेरसत्यादेश्चैकाधिकरणत्वं घटते। आनंदगिरि on तैत्तिरीयवार्तिक 2. 1. 66.

वनसिंह (व्याघ्र) न्यायः The illustration of a lion (tiger) in a forest. It is used of things which mutually aid or protect each other. cf. हदनक्रन्याय of similar import. When these two are together they become invincible, invulnerable but when separated they are easily assailable and vulnerable. सोऽयं वनसिंहहदनक्रन्यायः। किरातैर्हन्तुं शक्योऽपि सिंहो महद्वनं शरणं प्रविश्य दुराधर्षस्तेभ्यो न बिभेति वनं च तत् सिंहाधिष्ठानानुगृहीतं तैर्दुष्प्रवेशं भवति। वेदान्तकल्पतरुपरिमल; न स्याद्वनमृते व्याघ्रान् व्याघ्रा न स्युर्ऋते वनम्। वनं हि रक्ष्यते व्याघ्रैर्व्याघ्रान् रक्षति काननम्॥ Mb. 5. 37. 46; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति। स एव प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते॥ Pt. 3. 46.

वरगोष्ठीन्यायः The simile of the choice [of a bridegroom] in an assembly where conversation about such matters takes place. Relatives come together and in the course of their conversation marriage is settled by mutual agreement. वरलाभाय गोष्ठी वरगोष्ठी। तया यथा वरवधूबन्धूनामैकमत्ये सति विवाहादिरूपमेकं कार्यं निष्पाद्यते तथा प्रकृतेऽपि। लौ. न्याय.

वरं सांशयिकान्निष्कादसांशयिकः कार्षापणः Better is a certain कार्षापण than an uncertain निष्क. cf. वरमद्य कपोतः श्वो मयूरात्। "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush." cf. Mar. "हातचें सोडून पळत्याच्या मागें लागणें."

वरमद्य कपोतः श्वो मयूरात् Better is a pigeon today than a peacock tomorrow.

वराटकान्वेषणे प्रवृत्तश्चिन्तामणिं लब्धवान् A person proceeding to find a cowrie came across the philosopher's stone [which yields its possessor all desires]. अपि चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तापरिश्रममपेक्षते। Mal. 10. 22; चिन्तामणिश्चिन्तितमेव सूते Subhāṣ.; cf. Mar. "देवापाशीं मागितला एक डोळा तर देवानें दिले दोन"; काश्यां स्वर्गादिकमुद्दिश्य यागाद्यनुष्ठाताप्यकस्मान्मरणे प्राप्ते मोक्षमेव लभते। लौ. न्याय.

वह्निधूमन्यायः A maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke (यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः). This is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things (अन्वयव्याप्ति and व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; e. g. where there is A there is B, where there is not B, there is not A; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः। यत्र यत्र वह्न्यभावस्तत्र तत्र धूमाभावः।)

वाक्यभेदन्यायः The maxim of splitting a sentence. It is taken to be a fundamental rule of composition with Sanskrit authors that there should be only one leading idea in one sentence. In fact, a sentence is defined to be "a proposition containing a single idea, but where the expression of that idea is divided into parts, each part stands in need of other or others." (अर्थैकत्वादेकं वाक्यं साकाङ्क्षं चेद् विभागे स्यात्। MS. 2. 1. 46.) "Where it is possible to take a sentence as embodying a single idea or a single proposition, it is wrong to attribute two ideas or two propositions to it." (संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदो न युज्यते।). The principle of presuming a sentence to have only one leading idea is that, where there is a word expressing an injunction (विधि) in one part of it the remaining part or parts must be regarded as अर्थवाद, which by definition, are merely subsidiary clauses (वाक्यशेष).

विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः When an elephant is sold what is the use of higgling about the goad. cf. सौमित्रिर्वदति विभीषणाय लङ्कां देहि त्वं भुवनपते विनैव कोशम्। सौमित्रिं प्रति निजगाद रामचन्द्रो विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः॥; नारब्धं कुचपरिरम्भणेषु वाम्यं वैमत्यं विरचति चुम्बने कदापि। किं नीवीगतमबले रुणत्सि पाणिं विक्रीते करिणि किमङ्कुशे विवादः॥; Mar. "हत्ती गेला आणि शेपूट राहिलें!"

विना मलयमन्यत्र चन्दनं न प्ररोहति A sandal tree does not grow except on the Malaya mountain. This illustrates that a wise man prospers by taking recourse to another great man who appreciates merits.

विनिगमनाविरहन्यायः The simile of the absence of reasoning or argument supporting one of the two sides; एकतरपक्षपातिनी युक्तिर्विनिगमना, वैकल्पिके वस्तुन्येकस्मिन्नवधारणा शक्तिरिति यावत्। तस्या विरहो वियोग इत्यर्थः। लौ. न्याय.

विलूननासिकस्यादर्शदर्शनम् Showing a looking-glass to a man whose nose has been cut off! This is used as an incitement to wrath.

विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः The down-fall of those who have lost their discretion takes place through hundred openings. cf. शिरः शार्वं स्वर्गात् पशुपतिशिरस्तः क्षितिरुहं महीध्रादुत्तुङ्गादवनिमवनेश्चापि जलधिम्। अधोऽधो गङ्गेयं स्थलमुपगता स्तोकमधुना विवेक...शतमुखः Bh. 2. cf. Mar. "बुडत्याचा पाय खोलांत."

विश्वजिन्न्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1475.

विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् A bowl of poison with milk on the surface. "A wolf in the sheep's clothing." "Oh villain, villain, smiling, damned villain." Hamlet 1. 5; परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम्। वर्जयेत् तादृशं मित्रं विष ...मुखम्। Chāṇ. 18. cf. "मुखमें राम बगलमें छुरी"; "बोलणीं मानआवाचीं करणीं कसाबाची."

विषकृमिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it like poison which though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it. "What is one man's food is another man's poison." cf. विप्रास्मिन् नगरे महान् कथय कस्तालद्रुमाणां गणः को दाता रजको ददाति वसनं प्रातर्गृहीत्वा निशि। को दक्षः परदारवित्तहरणे सर्वोऽपि दक्षो जनः कस्माज्जीवसि हे सखे विषकृमिन्यायेन जीवाम्यहम्॥ वृद्धचाणक्य.

विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself. विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतम्। Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

विहंगमन्यायः The simile of a bird. cf. पिपीलिकागतिन्याय and प्लवंगमन्याय (the maxim of a monkey leaping from one branch of a tree to another). An ant is proverbially slow of gait, a monkey jumps or leaps, hence quicker; but a bird flies and naturally is the quickest of all. यथा पिपीलिकाप्लवंगमापेक्षया विहंगमोऽनायासेनोचतममपि मधुरं फलरसमास्वादते, तथैवोत्तमाधिकारी ज्ञानी मध्यमाधिकार्यपेक्षयानायासेन जन्मान्तरीयसंस्कारैः शुद्धान्तःकरणतया लब्धपूर्णज्ञानोऽचिरादेव चिदानन्दरूपतां प्राप्नोतीति। लौ. न्याय.; cf. देखें उत्प्लवनासरिसा। पक्षी फळासि झोंबे जैसा। सांगे नरु केविं तैसा। पावे वेगां॥ ४१॥ तैसें देख पा विहंगममतें। अधिष्ठूनि ज्ञानातें। सांख्य सद्य मोक्षातें। आकळिती॥ ४३॥ ज्ञानेश्वरी अ. ३.

वीचितरङ्गन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward another wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound. सर्वः शब्दो नभोवृत्तिः श्रोत्रोत्पन्नस्तु गृह्यते। वीचीतरङ्गन्यायेन तदुत्पत्तिस्तु कीर्तिता॥ कदम्बकोरकन्यायादुत्पत्तिः कस्यचिन्मते। Bhāṣā P. 165, 166.

वृक्षप्रकम्पनन्यायः The illustration of the shaking of a tree. A man is supposed to be up a tree whilst others are standing below it. One of the latter points to a particular branch which he wishes to be shaken and the others point out other branches for the same purpose; so the man shakes the whole tree at once and thus satisfies everybody by the one effort!

वृक्षवृत्तिन्यायः The illustration of the subsistence of trees. It is used to denote the manner of subsistence on things received of their own accord, without efforts. (अयाचितवृत्ति). अयाचितोपस्थितमम्बु केवलं रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः। बभूव तस्याः किल पारणाविधिर्न वृक्षवृत्तिव्यतिरिक्तसाधनः॥ Ku. 5. 22.

वृद्धकुमारी-वाक्य(वर)-न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mbh. 8. 2. 3 says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon said, "पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीरमोदनं कांस्यपात्र्यां भुञ्जीरन्।" This one boon if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle etc., and gold. cf. वृद्धकुमारीवरप्रार्थन in तंत्र. 2. 2. 2.

वृद्धिमिष्टवतो मूलमपि ते नष्टम् Whilst seeking to obtain interest, the creditor loses [that and] the capital too. cf. वृद्धिमिष्टवतो मूलमपि विनष्टमिति न्यायः। वृद्धिर्धनप्रयोगेऽधमर्णात् प्राप्यांशभेदलाभः। तामिष्टवत उत्तमर्णस्याधमर्णदौष्ट्यात् यथा मूलं नश्यत्येवं यत्राभीष्टान्तरसंपादनाय प्रयतमानस्य मूलं नश्यति तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

वृश्चिकभिया पलायमान आशीविषमुखे निपतितः Running away through fear of a scorpion, he falls into the jaws of a poisonous snake. Avoiding Scylla, he falls into Charybdis! cf. एकामसिद्धिं परिहरतो द्वितीयापद्यते। cf. Mar. "आगींतून निघून फुफाट्यांत पडणें."

व्यालनकुलन्यायः The maxim of the snake and the mungoose. The well-known innate apathy (जातिवैर, शाश्वतिक विरोध) of these two for one another (cf. P. 2. 4. 9) is a commonly used illustration of inherent opposition between two things. The maxim is better known as अहिनकुलन्याय. cf. अत्रान्तरे दैववशात् कृष्णसर्पो बिलान्निष्क्रान्तः। नकुलोऽपि तं स्वभाववैरिणं मत्वा भ्रातू रक्षणार्थं सर्पेण सह युद्ध्वा सर्पं खण्डशः कृतवान्। Pt. 5. 2.

शकुनिग्राहकगतिन्यायः The simile of the movements of a bird-catcher. यथा शकुनिग्राहकस्य शकुनिं जिघृक्षतश्छद्मना गतिर्भवति शनैः पदन्यासः दृष्टिप्रणिधानमशब्दकरणं च कथमनवबुद्धः शकुनिर्गृह्येत इत्येवमिहाप्यनवबुद्धमिव ग्रहीतुं यत्नं प्रच्छन्नगतिरपांशुलत्वं नाम। यथा शकुनिग्राहकस्य यस्मिन् देशे शनैः पदन्यासो न स तद्देशार्थोऽपि तु तद्देशाभिगतस्य शकुनेरर्थेन क्रियत एवमिहाप्युपांशुत्वं न तद्देशानां पदार्थानामर्थेन क्रियते तद्देशाभिगतस्य यज्ञस्य अर्थेन गम्यते। ŚB. on MS. 9. 1. 22.

शते पञ्चाशत् Fifty [is contained] in a hundred. The greater includes the less. व्यापकशतसंख्यायां यथा व्याप्यपञ्चाशत्संख्या निविष्टा एवं यत्र व्यापके व्याप्यस्य निवेशस्तत्रास्य प्रवृत्तिः। वाचस्पत्य.

शरपुरुषीयन्यायः The maxim of the man and the arrow. शरश्च क्षिप्तः प्राकाराच्च पुरुष उत्थितः स तेन हतः। तत्तुल्यं शरपुरुषीयम्। G. M. 3. 196. It illustrates a purely accidental and unforeseen occurrence and is therefore, akin to अजाकृपाणीय, खल्वाटबिल्वीय and others of a like nature.

शर्करोन्मज्जनीयन्यायः The maxim of the pebble and the [man's] emerging [from the water]. The moment when the pebble is thrown a man who has been diving or swimming emerges from the water, and is struck by it. Vide the previous न्याय. G. M. 3. 196.

शलभन्यायः The illustration of the moth. The destruction of the silly moth by flying into a lighted lamp is a figure often met with in Sanskrit literature. शृणु येन स कर्मणा गतः शलभत्वं हरलोचनार्चिषि। Ku. 4. 40; सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः कः शालभेन विधिना लभतां विनाशम्। Mu. 1. 10; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते। Ve. 1.19. According to मेरुतुङ्ग the moth, envious of the brilliance of the light, tries to extinguish it at the cost of its own life. उज्ज्वलगुणमभ्युदितं क्षुद्रो द्रष्टुं न कथमपि क्षमते। दग्ध्वा तनुमपि शलभो दीप्रं दीपार्चिषं हरति॥

शवोद्वर्तनन्यायः The simile of perfuming a dead body. For explanation vide अरण्यरोदनन्याय; Mar. "प्रेताचा शृंगार."

शशविषाणन्यायः The maxim of the hare's horn. It is used to denote total negation (अत्यन्ताभाव).

शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous. The maxim is akin to अरुन्धतीप्रदर्शनन्याय.

शान्ते कर्मणि वेतालोदयः When the prescribed ritual for the removal or prevention of evil, is at an end, up comes a goblin! The maxim implies ultimate failure inspite of effort.

शीर्षे सर्पो देशान्तरे वैद्यः A snake above the head and the doctor in another country! उवरि घणं घणरडिअं दूरे दइदा किमेद्दावडिअम्। हिमवदि दिव्वोसहिओ सीसे सप्पो समाविट्ठो॥ Mu. 1. 22; Karpūr. 4.

शुष्केष्टिन्यायः The figure of a mock sacrifice. That is, the performance of sacrificial ceremonies, by a pupil with a view to his offering of a real sacrifice. This is akin to भूमिरथिकन्याय q. v.

शृङ्गग्राहिकान्यायः The maxim of seizing oxen by their horns. That is, by way of specification, and not in the sense of English proverb "Taking the bull by the horns!" यथा गोव्रजे का मदीया गौरिति गोपः पृष्टः शृङ्गं गृहीत्वा गां प्रदर्शयेत्, तथाबोधकं शास्त्रं विधायकमुच्यते। (शृङ्गस्य ग्रहणं यस्यां क्रियायां सा शृङ्गग्राहिका।); रामकृष्ण's com. on आत्मपुराण 4. 561-62.

शैलूषीन्यायः The illustration of an actress. The actress who plays several roles in succession is likened to उपमा developing into several figures of speech. उपमैका शैलूषी संप्राप्ता चित्रभूमिकाभेदान्। प्रीणयति काव्यरङ्गे नर्तयति तद्विदां चेतः॥

श्येनकपोतीयन्यायः The maxim of the hawk and the pigeon. श्येनकपोतयोरिव श्येनकपोतीयो दुर्योगः। यथा कपोतोऽतर्कितमागतेन श्येनेन गृहीतस्तथाकस्मिको यो दुर्योगः स एवमुच्यते। G. M. 3. 195. The maxim is akin to शरपुरुषीय and others of similar import.

श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत One should do today that which one intends to do tomorrow. "Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." श्वः कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वाह्णे चापराह्णिकम्। न हि प्रतीक्षते मृत्युः कृतं वास्य न वा कृतम्॥ Mb. 12. 175, 278, 323. cf. the names of three fish in Pt. अनागतविधाता, यद्भविष्य and प्रत्युत्पन्नमति.

श्वपुच्छोन्नामनन्यायः The simile of the attempt to straighten a dog's tail. It is an illustration of wasted effort. cf. अरण्यरोदनन्याय and other maxims of similar import. Also Mar. "कुत्र्याचें शेपूट नळींत घातलें तरी वांकडें तें वांकडेंच!"

श्वलीढमिव पायसम् Like a milky preparation that has been licked by a dog. It is used of something which has become impure and therefore unacceptable. cf. न हि पूतं स्याद् गोक्षीरं श्वदतौ धृतम्।

श्वश्रूनिर्गच्छोक्तिन्यायः The maxim of the mother-in-law who said, 'Be off'. भिक्षामटते माणवकाय भिक्षां प्रत्या-

चक्षाणामात्मनः स्नुषां भर्त्सयित्वा श्वश्रूः पुनस्तमाहूय समागते तस्मिन् नास्ति भिक्षा निर्गच्छेति तथैव प्रत्याचष्टे। ज्ञानोत्तम's com. on नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धि 1. 28. The maxim illustrates mother-in-law's supremacy, rather autocratic rule or dictatorship, in household affairs. Even the justified refusal of the daughter-in-law requires confirmation and sanction of the mother-in-law. cf. Mar. "नकार द्यावयाचा तोहि सासूनेंच ! "

श्वा कर्णे वा पुच्छे वा छिन्ने श्वैव भवति नाश्वो न गर्दभः A dog, when an ear or its tail has been cut off, is still a dog, not a horse nor a donkey ! एकदेशविकृतमनन्यवत् Mbh. cf. न हि गोर्गङ्गुनि जाते विषाणे वा भग्ने गोत्वं निरोधीयते। and न हि केवलभोजी देवदत्तो अन्यैः सह पङ्क्त्यां भुञ्जानोऽन्यत्वं प्रपद्यते। तंत्र; cf. Mar. " आधीं होता वाघ्या दैवयोगें झाला पाग्या, त्याचा एलकोट राहिना मूळस्वभाव जाईना " तुकारामगाथा; See also नीलीभाण्डपतितस्य शृगालस्य।

षोडशिग्रहणाग्रहणन्यायः The maxim of the acceptance and non-acceptance of षोडशी cup. (cf. अतिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति। नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति।) This is a case of direct conflict and there cannot be any attempt to reconcile them. In such a case, option to follow one or the other rule is the only course left. The final decision in the matter is this will not be a contradiction, but the second proposition (viz. नातिरात्रे षोडशिनं गृह्णाति।) will be read as a पर्युदास (exception), which does not affect the essence of the first proposition.

सकृत्कृते कृतः शास्त्रार्थः To do a thing once is sufficient to satisfy the demands of the Śāstra. It seems to resemble the Marāṭhī phrase शास्त्रापुरता which Molesworth thus defines : " To be enough indeed for the supplying, serving, or fulfilling of any matter or point required by the Śāstra, but without excess beyond; to exist in just sufficient quantity or to be performed with just definiteness of action, as to warrant the name or designation borne, and to preclude disallowal of its existence or its performance; *to be enough to swear by.*"

सकृत्प्रवृत्तायाः किमवगुण्ठनेन A woman who has fallen once need veil her face no more. अरुणाशब्दः (अरुणया पिङ्गाक्ष्या एकहायन्या सोमं क्रीणाति) तावदवश्यमेव केनचिद् गुणिना संबन्धनीयः। एकहायनीशब्दस्यापि क्रियासंबन्धात् स्वातन्त्र्यमपनीतम्। तत्र पदान्तरसंबन्धेऽपि सकृत्प्रवृत्तायाः किमवगुण्ठनेन इतिवत् तस्य तावत्येव श्रुतिपीडेति। तंत्र 3. 1. 12.

सकृद्गतिन्यायः " When two rules while they apply simultaneously mutually prohibit each other, that which is once superseded is superseded altogether." Kielhorn. cf. यथा तुल्यबलयोरेकः प्रैष्यो भवति स तयोः पर्यायेण कार्यं करोति तदा तमुभौ युगपत् प्रेषयतो नानादिक्षु च कार्यं तदोभयोर्न करोति यौगपद्यासंभवात्। Mbh. 1. 4. 2; 1. 1. 56; 6. 3. 42 etc.

सदृशात् सदृशोद्भवः Like produces like. cf. न चैष नियमो लोके सदृशात् सदृशोद्भवः। वृश्चिकादेः समुत्पादो गोमयादपि दृश्यते॥ Though scorpions are produced from cowdung it is equally true that they are produced from scorpions also. So the rule is not disproved. cf. Mbh. 1. 4. 30; Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 6.

संदंशन्यायः The maxim of a pair of tongs. अभिक्रमण which is enjoined in between घृतानयन and मिथुनभावना both of which are accessories (अङ्ग) of प्रयाजs, becomes the अङ्ग of the प्रयाजs. परप्रकरणस्थानामङ्गे श्रुत्यादिभिस्त्रिभिः ज्ञाते पुनश्च तैरेव संदंशेन तदिष्यते॥ तंत्र. 3. 1. 14; दर्शपूर्णमाससंबन्धिनां प्रयाज्याद्यङ्गानामेकस्मिन् घृतानयनरूपेऽङ्गे श्रुत्यादित्रयान्यतमप्रमाणेन प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेन बोधिते तथा पुनरन्यस्मिन् मिथुनभावनारूपेऽङ्गे श्रुत्यादित्रयान्यतमप्रमाणेन प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेन बोधिते तयोरङ्गत्वेन विनियुक्तयोर्द्वयोर्मध्ये पठितम् [अभिक्रमणं] संदंशपतितत्वात् प्रयाजाङ्गत्वेनेष्यत इत्यर्थः। प्रभा on मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश p. 148; संदंशो नाम एकाङ्गानुवादेन विधीयमानयोरङ्गयोरन्तराले विहितत्वम्। मी. न्या. p. 147.

संदिग्धस्य वाक्यशेषान्निर्णयः The meaning of an ambiguous expression is to be determined from the context. cf. संदिग्धेषु वाक्यशेषात् MS. 1. 4. 29; संदिग्धं वाक्यशेषेण निर्णेयमवधारितम्। विध्युद्देशेन निर्णीते किं तु शेषः करिष्यति॥ तंत्र. 3. 4. 36.

संभवत्येकवाक्यत्वे वाक्यभेदश्च नेष्यते (श्लोकवार्तिक 1.1. 1.) When a sentence can suitably be regarded as one, it is not right to divide it. cf. Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3; वक्तृभेदेऽप्येकवाक्यता साकाङ्क्षत्वात् पूर्वोत्तरवाक्ययोरेकार्थत्वं वाक्यैकसंभवे तद्भेदस्यायोगादित्यर्थः। आनंदगिरि on Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 2. 15.

सर्वं ज्ञानं धर्मिण्यभ्रान्तं प्रकारे तु व्यत्ययः No cognition is erroneous in respect of a thing as possessed of certain properties ; but there may be error in regard to the exact form of the thing. For example, a man sees a glittering object on the ground, and supposes it to be silver ; but it turns out to be nacre, and not silver. There is no mistake in his cognition of the shining object, but his conception of the *nature* of the object is erroneous.

सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पण्डितः (Pt. 4. 27; 5. 42) When the loss of all is impending, a wise man will give up half [if by so doing he can save the other half]. सर्व...पण्डितः। अर्धेन कुरुते कार्यं सर्वनाशो हि दुस्तरः॥

सर्वं बलवतः पथ्यम् Everything is suitable or proper for the strong. " Might is right. " A strong man may be lawless with impunity. cf. मात्स्यन्याय.

साकमेधीयन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1663.

साक्षः पुरुषः परेण चेन्नीयते नूनमक्षिभ्यां न पश्यति (ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 31.) If a man with eyes is led by somebody else, it is clear that he does not see with his eyes. This is used by an objector to illustrate his argument that it is not necessary to understand the meaning of

Vedic sentences employed in sacrificial rites, since the way in which they are to be used is clearly laid down in works prepared for the purpose.

सावकाशनिरवकाशयोर्निरवकाशो बलीयान् That injunction which leaves no room for others is stronger than one which leaves such room for others. An injunction directing animal sacrifices 'अग्नीषोमीयं पशुमालभेत' which leaves no room for option, overpowers the more general one forbidding the taking of life (न हिंस्यात् सर्वभूतानि.). In this way one Smriti may prevail over another.

सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of a lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach. The lion has the habit of looking in front and behind, after killing its prey, to see if there is any rival to dispute possession. सिंहावलोकनन्यायेन शंयोः पौत्रमूर्जपुत्रं भरतं स्तौति साधैन गुरुभिः । नीलकण्ठ's com. on Mb. 3. 221. 1.

सिकताकूपवत् The simile of a well dug in sandy soil (the sides of which are incessantly falling in). It is used as an argument that will not hold water. किं बहुना, सर्वप्रकारेण यथा यथायं वैनाशिकसमय उपपत्तिमत्त्वाय परीक्ष्यते तथा तथा सिकताकूपवद् विदीर्यत एव। न कांचिदत्रोपपत्तिं पश्यामः। S. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 2. 32.

सिकतातैलन्यायः The figure of oil from sand. A non-entity like शशविषाण. cf. लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् पिबेच्च मृगतृष्णिकासु सलिलं पिपासार्दितः। कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेन् न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् ॥ Bh. 2. 5; न यत्नेनापि महता प्राप्यते तैलमश्मतः। (v. l. रत्नमश्मतः) योगवासिष्ठ 2. 5. 23; यच्च यदात्मना यत्र न वर्तते न तत् तत उत्पद्यते यथा सिकताभ्यस्तैलम् S. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 16.

सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायः The simile of Sunda and Upasunda. It is used of conflicting and mutually destructive things. अन्योन्यनाशनाशकभावविवक्षायां सुन्दोपसुन्दन्यायः। यथा हि सुन्दोपसुन्दसंज्ञौ सहोदरावसुरौ तिलोत्तमार्थं वध्यघातकभावेनोभावपि नष्टाविति भारते प्रसिद्धम् ॥ लौकिकन्यायसंग्रह. This nyāya is used when the things in opposition are of equal strength; but when they are of unequal strength, and the weaker go to the wall, the मात्स्यन्याय is employed.

स्नुषाभिक्षुकन्यायः The maxim of the mother-in-law (सुभगा) and the mendicant. The import of the maxim would be that the more important woman in the house (सुभगा) could not tolerate the less important woman (दुर्भगा) taking the liberty of dismissing the beggar without her permission; she therefore recalled the dismissed beggar and then dismissed him herself. cf. श्वश्रूनिर्गच्छोक्तिन्याय. (Turner Jubilee Volume, p. 93.)

सुवर्णन्यायः The illustration of gold. Purity or otherwise of a person is determined by four tests just as gold. यथा चतुर्भिः कनकं परीक्ष्यते निघर्षणच्छेदनतापताडनैः । तथा चतुर्भिः पुरुषः परीक्ष्यते श्रुतेन शीलेन कुलेन कर्मणा ॥ Subhāṣ.; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा । R. 1. 10.

सूक्तवाकन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1686.

सूचि (ची) कटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

सूत्रबद्धशकुनिन्यायः The simile of a bird tied by a cord. यथा शकुनिः सूत्रेण प्रबद्धो दिशं दिशं पतित्वा अन्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा बन्धनमेवोपश्रयते एवमेव खलु सोम्य तन्मनो दिशं दिशं पतित्वा अन्यत्रायतनमलब्ध्वा प्राणमेवोपश्रयते प्राणबन्धनं हि सोम्य मनः । Ch. Up. 6. 8. 2.

सूर्यास्तन्यायः The maxim of the sun's setting. It is used to denote that a mere statement 'गतोऽस्तमर्कः' with वाच्यार्थ suggests several different meanings to several different hearers. The same advent of night suggests to a paramour, thief, and a pious Brāhmaṇa etc. that it is proper time to meet the lady-love at the rendezvous, to stir out for house-breaking and to perform religious rites such as सायंसंध्या etc. respectively.

सोपानत्के पादे द्वितीयामुपानहमशक्यत्वान्नोपादत्ते A man does not attempt to put a second shoe on a foot already having a shoe on, for it would be an impossibility. cf. ŚB. on MS. 1. 2. 33 where the पूर्वपक्षिन् objects to certain Vedic texts as unnecessarily setting forth things already known.

सोपानारोहणन्यायः The simile of the ascent of a staircase. It is used of knowledge arrived at gradually, by easy steps. "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." एवं चानात्मविद आत्मानं विविदिषोर्नारदस्य प्रश्ने परमात्मानमेवास्मै व्याख्यास्यामीत्यभिसंधिमान् सनत्कुमारः सोपानारोहणन्यायेन स्थूलादारभ्य तत्तद्भूमव्युत्पादनक्रमेण भूमानमतिदुर्ज्ञानतया परमसूक्ष्मं व्युत्पादयामास । भामती 1. 3. 8.

सौभरिन्यायः The illustration afforded by सौभरि. The illustration leads to the inference that the sage, सौभरि entered into fifty bodies simultaneously and enjoyed the company of all his fifty wives. सौभरेरभिविनिर्मितविविधदेहस्यापर्यायेण मान्धातृकन्याभिः पञ्चाशता विहारः पौराणिकैः स्मर्यते । भामती 4. 4. 11; the story occurs in V. P. 4. 2; Bhāg. 9. 6.

स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well-cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when

the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of the part. पर्याप्तो ह्येकः पुलाकः स्थाल्या निदर्शनाय। Mbh. 1.4.23; लिङ्गस्य पूर्ववत्त्वाच्चोदनाशब्दसामान्यादेकेनापि निरूप्येत यथा स्थालीपुलाकेन। ...एतन्न्यायपूर्वकं लिङ्गमेकत्रापि दृश्यमानं तुल्यन्यायानां सर्वेषां धर्मवत्तां ज्ञापयति। यथा स्थाल्यां तुल्यपाकानां पुलाकानामेकसुपमृद्यान्येषामपि सिद्धतां जानाति। ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 12; cf. Mar. "शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा."

स्थूणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments etc. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position. आक्षेपपूर्विका हि परिहारोक्तिर्विवक्षितेऽर्थे स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन दृढां बुद्धिमुत्पादयति। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 3. 3. 53; 2. 1. 34; 3. 4. 2; यदि स एव निर्णयः, किमर्थमाक्षेपः। दार्ढ्यार्थः, स्थूणानिखननवत्। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 1; cf. Marāṭhī "खुंटा हलवून बळकट करणें."

स्नेहदीपन्यायः The illustration of oil in a lamp. The burning of a lamp depends on oil as its feeder; if oil is over, the lamp automatically is extinguished. So there is the relation of cause and effect between स्नेह and दीप. वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत्। ननु तैलनिषेकबिन्दुना सह दीपार्चिरुपैति मेदिनीम्॥ R. 8. 38; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान्। आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि॥ ibid. 12. 1; यावत्तैलं तावदाख्यानम्।

स्फटिकलौहित्यन्यायः The simile of the redness of the crystal. This redness is due to the proximity of a red object; such as a rose (जपाकुसुम) etc. अन्यदीयगुणग्रहणाग्रहणे च रक्तस्फटिकवस्त्रमालिन्यादिन्यायेनान्यदीयगुणेनैव अनुरञ्जनाननुरञ्जने विवक्षिते। Kuval. under the figure अतद्गुण; नानाविधवस्तूनां वर्णान् धत्ते यथामलः स्फटिकः। तद्वदुपाधेर्गुणभावितस्य भावं विभुर्धत्ते॥ १६॥ विगतोपाधिः स्फटिकः स्वप्रभया भाति निर्मलो यद्वत्। चिद्दीपः स्वप्रभया तथा विभातीह निरुपाधिः॥ ११॥ परमार्थसार.

स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Nature is hard to overcome. यः स्वभावो हि यस्य स्यात् तस्यासौ दुरतिक्रमः। श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहम्॥ H. 3. 56; एकस्य न क्रमः क्वापि वैचित्र्यं च समस्य न। शक्तिभेदो न चाभिन्नः स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः॥ कुसुमाञ्जलि 1. 7; "Nature, to be commanded, must be obeyed." Bacon; cf. Mar. "स्वभावाला औषध नाहीं."

स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects. न हि साम्ये सत्युपकार्योपकारकभावो भवति। न हि प्रदीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः। ननु चेतनमपि कार्यकारणं स्वामिभृत्यन्यायेन भोक्तुरुपकरिष्यति। न, स्वामिभृत्ययोरप्यचेतनांशस्यैव चेतनं प्रत्युपकारकत्वात्। Ś. B. on Br. Sūt. 2. 1. 4; 2. 3. 43.

हस्तामलकन्यायः The simile of a myrobalan on hand. It is used to denote an evident result or reward, requiring no proof. It stands for a self-evident fact. वाक्यमप्रतिबद्धं सत् प्राक्परोक्षावभासिते। करामलकवद् बोधमपरोक्षं प्रसूयते॥ cf. Marāṭhī "हातचा मळ."

हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः (Ki. 1.4; 14.63.) Words which are salutary and persuasive and arrest attention are difficult to find. सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयान्न ब्रूयात् सत्यमप्रियम्। प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयादेष धर्मः सनातनः॥ Mb.; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः। Rām.

हंसकाकन्यायः The maxim of a goose and a crow. It is used to denote the chasm which could never be bridged between the proverbially superior and the inferior. इभतुरगशतैः प्रयान्ति मूढा गुणवन्तो विबुधाश्चलन्ति पद्भ्याम्। गिरिशिखरगतापि काकपङ्क्तिः पुलिनगतैर्न समेति राजहंसैः॥ Subhāṣ.; प्रासादशिखरारूढः काको न गरुडायते। Mb.

हंसबकन्यायः The maxim of a goose and a crane. It is used to denote the permanent distinction between these two and a reliable truth and the best thing becoming a butt of laughter at the hands of the ignoramus. हंस श्वेतो बकः श्वेतः को भेदो बकहंसयोः। नीरक्षीरपृथक्कारो हंसो हंसो बकः बकः॥; "कस्त्वं लोहितलोचनास्यचरणो", "हंसः", "कुतो", "मानसात्", "किं तत्रास्ति", "सुवर्णपङ्कजवनं नीरं सदा निर्मलम्। रत्नानां निचयाः सुवर्णलतिका वैदूर्यरोहाः क्वचित्", "मण्डूका अपि सन्ति तत्र", "न", "बकैराकर्ण्य हीहीकृतम्"॥

होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः Vide Dictionary p. 1767.

ह्रदनक्रन्यायः The simile of an alligator in a lake. It is used of things which mutually aid or protect each other. See : वनसिंहन्याय.

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APPENDIX F

GRAMMATICAL CONCORDANCE

अ

अक्— (1) A grammatical abbreviation which is used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.

(2) That which does not contain क् (the अकच् suffix); P. 6. 1. 132

अकथित— It is one of the varieties of कर्मकारक. It is that object which is not otherwise intended to be expressed as अपादान, अधिकरण etc.; if the speaker intends to express that in any other case, he can put it in the other case, as गोः पयो दोग्धि, अन्वरुणद्धि गां व्रजे etc. There are some verbs in Sanskrit which take अकथित object, in addition to their usual direct one. The roots that are capable of governing two accusatives are mentioned in the following कारिका—

दुह्याच्पच्दण्ड्रुधिप्रच्छिचिब्रूशासुजिमथ्मुषाम् ।
कर्मयुक् स्यादकथितं तथा स्यान्नीहृकृष्वहाम् ॥

अकर्तृक— Not having an agent; cf. नाकर्तृकं कर्मास्ति (no verbal process without an agent).

अकर्त्रभिप्रायार्थ— The grammatical rule which prescribes the आत्मनेपद in the case where the result of the action is not benificial to the agent.

अकर्मक—Intransitive. When the action and the result reside in the same substratum, the root is intransitive; the root भू or अस् is intransitive, because the action favourable to the result (सत्तानुकूलव्यापार) and the result सत्ता reside in the same substratum, i. e. the agent घट etc.; फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः । —वै. भू.

अकालक— The term refers to Pāṇini's grammar because Pāṇini was the first to do away with the कालाधिकार in Sanskrit grammar; पाणिन्युपज्ञमकालकं व्याकरणम् । — Kāśi. 2.4.21.

अकृतव्यूह— The follower of Pāṇini who does not insist (on the taking effect of a rule, when its cause or causes disappear); Pbh. 56.

अकृताभ्यागम— Liability for what is not done.

अकित्— That which receives no augment having an indicatory क् (P. 7.4.83), that which has no indicatory क्.

अक्षर— That which does not admit of the analysis, element, word, to be moved as subordinate to something else (Vbh.), letter (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), vowel (Tp. 1.2), syllable.

अखण्डत्व— The state of not being subject to be divided; Pur. Pv. 14.

अखण्डपदस्फोट— The word without division into stem and suffix—which is the conveyer of the sense as a unit.

अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट— The undivided linguistic unit which is the conveyer of the meaning.

According to the अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट theory, the analysis into letters, or the distribution of the meaning between stems and suffixes or between the words in a sentence is purely fictional and the sentence itself undivided into its constituent elements conveys the meaning.

अखण्डोपाधि— Indivisible imposed property (opposed to a generic character).

अगमक— (The grammatical rule) which does not prove (the particular proposition), inadequate.

अगृहीतशक्तिग्राहकत्व—The state of being the conveyer of a convention (of a particular word), which was not previously comprehended; Pbh. 8.

अग्लोपिन्— (अक्-लोपिन्) (The original stem) whose vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are dropped. (अक् is a प्रत्याहार); P. 7.4.2.

अघोष— Non-voicing, hard articulation or effort as applied to the hard consonants and विसर्ग.

अङ्ग— Subordinate member, auxiliary (to a rule), assisting an operation, being a formal cause (of an operation); the stem or base to which the suffix has been added (हन् + ति); the base or stem together with the intermediate विकरण (करिष्य + वः).

अङ्गाङ्गिभाव— Relation of reciprocal subserviency (between two grammatical rules); Pbh. 12.

अच्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the vowels (अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ).

अचरितार्थ— (Grammatical operation) which cannot take effect anywhere; Pbh. 67.

अजहत्स्वार्थावृत्ति— (A compound or a complex unit) which involves the additional meaning without losing

the respective meaning of the constituent members of the compound; cf. व्यपेक्षा.

अजितसेनाचार्य— Author of the मणिप्रकाशिका, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि on the शाकटायन-शब्दानुशासन.

अञ्चूत्तरपद— A compound word which has अञ्चु as the last member.

अट्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the letters अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ, ह्, य्, व्, र्; P. 8.4.2.

अण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote अ, इ, उ; P. 1.1.51; or used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ, the semivowels य्, व्, र्, ल् and letter ह्; P. 1.1.69.

अणिकर्तृ— The agent of a non-causal verb; P. 1.4.52.

अण्यदर्थ— Not having the sense of impersonal action or not having the passive sense; P. 6.4.60.

अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान-बहुव्रीहि— बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent members has no connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound, e. g. चित्रगुमानय (bring me a man possessing variegated cows). Here the meaning 'cow' has no connection with the action of bringing with which the meaning of the whole बहुव्रीहि compound is construed.

अतिदेश— An extended application by analogy, analogical transference; analogical extension of an argument; cf.

अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः ।
अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥

अतिपरोक्षवृत्ति— A word in which the root is not clear.

अतिव्याप्ति— Overpervasion, where that which is expressed by the definition is so wide as to pervade more than the element to be defined; e. g. 'Cows are horned beasts.'

अतिसर्ग—Permission to do as one likes; P. 3.3.163.

अत्यन्तसंयोग— Uninterrupted continuity of time or space through the action; P. 2.3.5. The words denoting duration of time and space are put in the accusative case; क्रोशं कुटिला नदी । मासं गुडधानाः । Sk.

अत्वत्— A root (धातु) which possesses a short अ as its root vowel in the original धातुपाठ; P. 7.2.62.

अदन्त— Words ending in short vowel अ (अत् + अन्त); P. 8.4.7.

अदर्शन— Elision or disappearance of affix or stem or augment, or of the part of affix or stem or augment; P. 1.1.60

अदिप्रभृति— Having अद् at the head i. e. the roots of the second conjugation; P. 2.4.72.

अदुपदेश— That which is given in grammar with vowel अ; P. 6.1.186.

अदुपध— A unit having short 'अ' as its penultimate; P. 3.1.98.

अदूषण— No objection to a particular form in grammar; Sir. Pv. 191.

अधिकरण—(1) Material things or substances; P.11.4.13.
(2) A grammatical agreement; P.1.2.43.
(3) Location.

Acc. to भर्तृहरि, अधिकरण is said to be that which is a substratum of action indirectly through the medium of the agent or the object and which is helpful for the accomplishment of the action; e. g. रामः कटे आस्ते and स्थाल्यां पचति; कट and स्थाली are indirectly the substrata of the actions of sitting and cooking, through the medium of the agent (person) and food respectively.

अधिकरण is threefold :

(1) औपश्लेषिक. When the action does not pervade its substratum, but is only a part of it; कटे आस्ते, one sits only in a part of a mat.

(2) अभिव्यापक. When the substratum of the action is wholly pervaded; तिलेषु तैलम्.

(3) वैषयिक. मोक्षे इच्छा, the sense being मोक्षविषयक इच्छा.

अधिकरणविचाल— A change in the apportionments or distribution of substance; here अधिकरण means, matter, stuff, substance. विचाल means change in number, i. e. to make one into many or to make many into one; P. 5.3.43.

अधिकार— (P. 1.3.11) Rules which have to be repeated wholly or in part. P. shows that a particular सूत्र is an अधिकारसूत्र, by the word प्राक् followed by a word in the ablative case P. 1.4.56, or the सूत्र's marked with स्वरित accent where त्रि has the same. P. 4.1.3 It is threefold :

सिंहावलोकितं चैव मण्डूकप्लुतमेव च ।
गङ्गाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मतः ॥

अधिकार्थवचन— An exaggerated statement whether of praise or censure; P. 2.1.33.

अध्याहर्तव्य— Which has to be supplied; Sir. Pv. 51.

अध्याहार— Supplying (a particular word which is necessary); Pbh. 61.

अध्यै— A termination showing तुमर्थ (a termination of the infinitive of purpose used in the Vedic literature); P. 3.4.9.

अर्धमात्रालाघव— (The grammarians rejoice over) the saving (even) the length of half a short vowel.

अर्धस्पृष्ट— Formed by half contact applied to sibilants and ह्.

अनच्क— That which does not contain a vowel.

अननुष्ठापक— (Grammatical rule) which does not teach something definite; Pbh. 1.

अनद्यतन— That which has not occurred during the course of the current day; the name of the Impersonal Past; P. 3.2.111.

अनधिकरणवाचिन्— The word or unit not denoting the sense material substance; P. 2.4.13.

अनन्तर— In the sense अव्यवहित, (.unseparated by vowels); P. 1.1.7.

अनन्यलभ्यः —(The denoted meaning of the grammatical element) must be such as cannot be obtained otherwise; the primary meaning of the word is that which is not known from that word by any other significatory potency.

अनपेक्ष— Absolutely or independently valid.

अनभिहित— P. 11.3.1. (The meaning) not being denoted (by other suffixes, compounds etc.); P. 2.3.1.

अनल्विधि— The grammatical operation which does not apply to or concern the phoneme; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ। The substitute is liable to all the rules which hold good for the primitive (स्थानि) but not in the case of the rule which applies to or concerns the phoneme.

अनर्थक— Purposeless, superfluous, in so far as the rules of Pāṇini are supposed to contain no 'purposeless' elements.

अनवकाश— Possessing no scope.

अनस्तिः — Any root other than अस्; P. 8.2.73.

अनाकृति— That which has no form. The term refers to the conventional name (संज्ञा) opposed to संज्ञी which has forms; अनाकृतिः संज्ञा, आकृतिमन्तः संज्ञिनः। लोकेऽपि ह्याकृतिमतो मांसपिण्डस्य देवदत्त इति संज्ञा क्रियते। Mbh.

अनाख्यात— cf. अकथित.

अनागमक— (A grammatical item) to which an augment is not attached (opposed to सागमक).

अनादिष्ट— That which is not substituted or replaced, i. e. base form (स्थानिभूत); योऽनादिष्टादचः पूर्वः तस्य विधिं प्रति स्थानिवद्भावः। Mbh. 1.1.57.

अनाप्य— Intransitive.

अनालिङ्गित— Having no connection with; Pbh. 100.

अनिगन्त— A grammatical item which does not end in इ, उ, ऋ and ऌ; P. 6.2.52.

अनिट्— The roots that do not take augment इ (इ्ट्).

अनिति—Not followed by the word इति; P. 5.4.57.

अनितिपर—(अन् इति पर) That which has not the word इति after it; P. 1.4.62.

अनित्य— A rule that does not apply after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously and which is in conflict with the application of the rule in question.

अनित्यसमास— A compound where the addition of the case terminations to the members of the compound is sufficient to bring out the sense of the compound; e. g. in the compound राजपुरुषः, the genitive राज्ञः and the nominative पुरुषः are competent to denote the sense of the compound.

अनिदित्— A root which does not possess a short इ as indicatory letter. [अन् (not), इत् (इ), इत्, (indicatory)]; P. 6.4.24.

अनियामकत्व— (A cause) causing an effect to remain even after it has ceased to exist; Pbh. 63.

अनिरवसित— Those who have not been expelled from (the communication of higher class); P. 2.4.10.

अनिराकर्तृ— A kind of संप्रदान that does neither accept nor refuse what is given, as in 'सूर्याय अर्घ्यं ददाति'; the sun neither solicits worship nor does he reject it.

अनिर्दिष्ट— That which is not mentioned specifically in grammar (अनुपदिष्ट), that which has no meaning assigned (in grammar).

अनिर्दिष्टार्थ—(The suffixes) to which no meaning has been assigned; अनिर्दिष्टार्थाः प्रत्ययाः स्वार्थे। Pbh.

अनिष्टापातभय— Danger of undesirable happenings (in grammatical operations).

अनीप्सित— One of the different forms of कर्मकारक. This refers to undesirable object as in विषं भुङ्क्ते (he eats poison).

P. defines it thus : that which is not desired by the agent but which is connected with the action which achieves the desired object through the operation of the agent; P. 1.4.50.

अनुकार्यानुकरण— Original and imitating; cf. अनुकार्यानुकरणयोरभेदविवक्षा (no intention to express the difference between original and imitating).

अनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थ—(The particle च) having the meaning of accumulation (of things expressed) with things not expressed; अनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थः चकारः.

अनुत्तरपदस्थ— That which does not stand in the last member of the compound; P. 8.3.45.

अनुदात्त— Unraised, grave, within a given register a syllable with low tone, not pronounced with the उदात्त

accent, the vowel grammatically accented; P. 1. 2.30. In the text of Ṛv. the अनुदात्त is marked by a horizontal line below the word, e. g. अग्निना (अनु).

अनुनासिक— Accompanied by a nose sound, the nasal consonants and अनुस्वार, the nasalization of vowel or semivowel, a sound where both nose and mouth are involved; P. 1.1.8.

अनुपन्यास— No raising (of an objection); Pbh. 114.

अनुपप्लव— No repetition (of a rule); Pbh. 35.

अनुपसर्जन— That which is not a subordinate term in a compound; P. 4.1.14.

अनुपाख्य— That which is not perceived, observed or known clearly; P. 6.3.80.

अनुपात्यय— Not breaking the series or order; P. 3.3.38.

अनुपादान— (Which) cannot be said with propriety; Pbh. 47.

अनुप्रदान— The articulatory process (प्रयत्न) occurring outside the buccal cavity, secondary features as nasality; Extra-buccal process :

(a) voicing and non-voicing,
(b) aspiration and non-aspiration,
(c) nasality and non-nasality.

अनुबन्ध— That which is tagged on, significant or indicatory letters, certain symbolic letters or syllables attached to roots, terminations, augments and substitutes, either at the beginning or at the end, to indicate accentuation or पद or grammatical operation in connection with them; such as गुणवृद्धि which a stem undergoes, as in शीङ्, इट्, ङीष् etc. It is the same as इत्.

अनुभूतिस्वरूपाचार्य— Author of the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया, belongs to the सारस्वत school, date ranges from 1250 A. D. to 1350 A. D.

अनुमन्त्— A kind of संप्रदान that approves of a gift as in उपाध्यायाय गां ददाति where the priest permits the giver to give him a cow (though he does not actually request him to do so).

अनुल्लेख—(Such a meaning of a term) having nowhere been mentioned in the authoritative books; Pbh. 47.

अनुलोमसंधि— Combination of letters where vowel precedes and consonant follows it.

अनुवाद— (Portion of a rule) stating simply (that, concerning which something is taught in the rule); Pbh. 93.

Repetition by way of explanation, illustration, corroboration; P. 2.4.3.

अनुवृत्ति— Continued influence of the governing word, the act of continuance of the governing word in the following rule (or rules). The process of supplying the word from the preceding सूत्र; a whole rule or an expression in a given rule which 'turns up' again, that is to be supplied in a rule taught later.

अनुवृत्तिनिर्देश— Employment of a letter (in a rule) similar to that which is already mentioned in the first fourteen aphorisms; e. g. the letter अ is employed in the rule अस्य च्वौ (P. 7.4.32), which is similar to that mentioned in the प्रत्याहारसूत्र अइउण्; Mbh. 1.1.1.

अनुषङ्ग— (अनु + सञ्ज्; to stick to, to attach to.)

It means close connection and is applied to the penultimate nasals of roots in grammatical literature, probably because those nasals were felt to be separate entities attached to the roots, since they appear sometimes with those nasals and sometimes without; उपधाभूतस्य नकारस्य अनुषङ्ग इति प्राचां संज्ञा।

अनुस्वार— After sound, subordinate sound, a nasal sound markd by a dot above the line.

It is restricted to a post-vocalic position, primarily occurs before the fricatives and ह्. The phonetic feature of this sound is not known clearly. It may be nasalized fricative or it may be a nasalization and lengthening of the vowel. It is either vocalic or consonantal; P. 8.3.4.

अनृष्यानन्तर्य— Not being the name of ऋषि or in-expressing an immediate descendant; P. 4.1.104.

अनेकाच्— That which contains more than one vowel, non-monosyllabic.

अनेकान्त— A grammatical element (specifically indicatory letters) which does not form a part of anything, as in अनेकान्ताः अनुबन्धाः; Pbh. 5; (the indicatory letters do not form a part of that to which they are attached).

अनेकाल्— A grammatical element (specially substitute) which consists of more than one letter; P. 1.1.55.

अनेजन्त— A grammatical element which does not end in either ए or ओ or ऐ or औ.

अन्तरङ्ग— (1) A rule the causes of the application of which lie within or before the sum of the causes of a बहिरङ्ग rule.

(2) A kind of कर्मकारक; the connection (of a word signifying substance) with a verb is prior to that of a word (signifying time, verbal action, the roads to be traversed, countries) with a verb. Therefore द्रव्यवाचक कर्म is अन्तरङ्ग while the कालादिवाचक कर्म is बहिरङ्ग.

अन्तर्भावितण्यर्थ— (The non-causative root) having the sense of causative force.

अन्तस्थ— Standing between, standing between stops and fricative (Uvata RP. 1.9); standing midway between the vowels and consonants, semivowels. P. refers to the semivowel by the term यण्.

अन्तस्था— An intermediary, liquid-sounds, अर्धस्वर or semivowels— य, व, र, ल.

अन्तःकार्य— An अन्तरङ्ग operation (the causes of the application of which) lie within the order (of the pronunciation of letters) of the causes of a बहिरङ्ग; अन्तःकार्यत्वं च पूर्वोपस्थितनिमित्तकत्वम् । Pbh.

अन्तःपादम्— That does not occur in the middle of a पाद (fourth part of a stanza); P. 3.2.66.

अन्तादिवत्— The single substitute (which takes the place of preceding and following) is considered as the final of the preceding (form) and the initial of the succeeding (form). An आदेश is like the स्थानी, but in an एकादेश the स्थानी is intermediate or rather the स्थानी is the collection or the sum, of the preceding and the succeeding.

अन्तोदात्त— (A word) whose final vowel is accented; P. 4.1.52.

अन्यतरस्याम्— (Loc. form of अन्यतर).

Either way, optionally, विभाषा; P. 1.4.53

अन्यतरोपदेश— A list of either (correct words or incorrect words); Mbh.

अन्यपदार्थप्रधान— (The characteristic feature of the बहुव्रीहि compound) is that the meaning denoted by the word that is not a member of the compound stands predominant in respect to the meaning denoted by the members.

अन्यपूर्वक— This term refers to that object (कर्मकारक) where it is specially sanctioned by the rules of grammar in the place of other कारक[s] as in क्रूरमभिक्रुध्यति. Here the accusative case denoting the sense of object is sanctioned by the special rule of P. 1.2.36 for the संप्रदानकारक.

अन्वक्षरसंधि— Combination according to the succession of letters.

अन्ववसर्ग— Permission to do as one likes; P. 1.4.96; अन्ववसर्गः कामचारानुज्ञा Sk. on P. 1.4.96.

अन्वादेश— Saying after, re-employment, mentioning or sanctioning which is already mentioned; P. 2.4.32.

अन्विताभिधानवाद— This view is propounded by the new school of the मीमांसक[s] (प्राभाकर). According to this view, the individual morphemes or morphemic sequences do not convey any particular meaning when they are detached or separated from the sentences but when they occur united together in a sentence they convey the particular or absolute meaning. According to this view the relation is also denoted by the morphemic sequences when they occur in juxtaposition with other morphemes, and there is not separate constructional meaning as such; but it is conveyed by the words when they are part of a sentence.

अपदान्त— That which is not a final (letter) in a पद; P. 8.3.24.

अपादान— A कारक which denotes the limit of separation, the thing which remains more or less unaffected in the course of separation. According to भर्तृहरि an object whether movable or immovable, which is the substratum of separation, at the same time that is not substratum of the action is called अपादान. Thus in वृक्षात् पर्णं पतति both a leaf and a tree are the substrata of the act of separation; but leaf is also the substratum of the action of falling and therefore tree is अपादान and a leaf is not; P. 1.4.24.

अपित्— Not having the प as indicatory letter; P. 1.2.4.

अपृक्त— Not united, uncombined. In the प्रातिशाख्य it is used in the sense of 'a word consisting of a single letter.' P. restricted this term to suffixes consisting of a single letter; P. 1.2.41.

अपेक्षितक्रिय— A kind of अपादान where the action of separation is to be understood as in कुतो भवान् (wherefrom do you come?) where, आगतः is to be understood.

अपोद्धार— Disintegration (of the constituent member from the constitute); Vāk. P. 1.24.

अप्पयदीक्षित— Author of सूत्रप्रकाश, son of रङ्गराज अध्वरिन् and grandson of आचार्य दीक्षित. He flourished between 1473 and 1545 A. D.

अप्रत्यय— Not an affix; other than affix, augment and substitute; P. 1.1.69. Sk. interprets अप्रत्ययः as अविधीयमानः (that which is not prescribed in grammar); प्रतीयते विधीयते इति प्रत्ययः.

अप्रथमासमानाधिकरण— Not agreeing with what ends with the nominative case; P. 3.2.124.

अप्राप्तविभाषा (or अप्राप्ते विभाषा)— An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes it impossible. When there is no such general rule but there is an optional rule, then the optional rule is called अप्राप्तविभाषा.

अप्राप्तियोग्य— The element of the word which has no scope for application (of a grammatical rule); Pbh. 65.

अबाधक— Not superseding; अबाधकान्यपि निपातनानि भवन्ति (the ordinary rules of grammar are not necessarily

superseded by the fact that forms contrary to them are put down in a rule); Pbh. 108.

अभयचन्द्र— Author of the प्रक्रियासङ्ग्रह; flourished in the first half of the 14th century A. D. Belongs to शाकटायन school.

अभयनन्दिन्— Author of the shorter version of the जैनेन्द्र grammar. Earlier than 1205 A. D.

अभाषितपुंस्क— A noun which is always either feminine or neuter and has no corresponding masculine form; P. 7.3.48.

अभिनिधान— Close contact, non-release of a consonant; this feature takes place when a stop is followed by a stop, making it obscure, arrested, esp. suppression of initial अ after ए or ओ.

अभिमन्यु—A king of Kashmir. Restored the corrupt text of the महाभाष्य.

अभिरामविद्यालङ्कार— Author of a gloss on the कारकपाद of गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on the संक्षिप्तसार.

अभिहितान्वयवाद— This view is propounded by the भाट्ट school of Mīmānsā. This school admits that when the morphemes or morphemic sequences are used in a sentence, each morpheme or morphemic sequence denotes independently separate meaning.

According to this view the अन्वयार्थ (the relation between different meanings denoted by morphemes or morphemic sequences) is not the denoted meaning of morphemes but it is conveyed by the morphological construction or syntactical construction.

अभूततद्भाव— When the cause of a thing arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced is said to be अभूततद्भाव, when something arrived at the state of being while it was not so previously, the state of that what it was not, changing into anything which one has not been before; Vārt. on P. 5.4.50.

अभेदक— A feature of a letter which does not render the letter distinctive even in the presence or in the absence of that particular feature, allophonic feature. अभेदका गुणाः (when the same letters have different qualities these qualities do not render them different letters); Pbh. 109.

अभ्यस्त— The root along with the reduplicated portion; P. 6.1.5.

अभ्यास— Repetition, reduplicated (Nirukta); P. restricted this term to the first portion of reduplicated root; P. 1.3.71.

अभ्युपगमविरोध— Running counter to cherished or accepted dogma.

अभ्युपाय— Means, mode, method (specially in understanding of the grammatical construction or formation); Mbh.

अमरचन्द्र— A pupil of जिनदत्तसूरि of वायडगच्छ. Author of स्यादिसमुच्चय on declensions and their irregularities. He lived about the middle of the 13th century A. D.

अम्बूकृतम्— Pronounced in shutting the lips, the sound then remaining as it were in the mouth.

> ग्रस्तं निरस्तमविलम्बितं हतमम्बूकृतं ध्मातमथो विकम्पितम्।
> संदष्टमेणीकृतमर्धकं द्रुतं विकीर्णमेताः स्वरदोषभावनाः॥ Mbh.

(पस्पशा). अम्बूकृतो यो व्यक्तोऽप्यन्तर्मुख इव श्रूयते। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अमोघवृत्ति— Written by शाकटायन. Date ranges from 817 A. D. to 877 A. D.

अयोगवाह— Contextually dependent element distinguished from the independent letters, विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, अनुस्वार, यम. The letters not mentioned in the वर्णसमाम्नाय (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), letters which attain their realisation when joined with other independent letters; Uvata VP.

अर्थ— Sense, signification, notion, object, purpose; purpose of (the use of) a grammatical element, concept.

अर्थप्रत्यय— Certainty of meaning; निरुक्त I. 15.

अर्थनिमित्तक— A grammatical operation caused by the meaning (opposed to an operation caused by the word-form) and eventually being बहिरङ्ग; Pbh. 41.

अर्थयाथात्म्य— True nature as it is of things or denoted meanings.

अर्धक— Shortened sound (in a wrong way); Mbh. (पस्पशा); अर्धको दीर्घोऽपि ह्रस्व इव। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अलक्षण— An ambiguous rule or statement (not clearly understood); व्याख्यानतो विशेषप्रतिपत्तिः न हि संदेहादलक्षणम्। Pbh. I.

अल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all letters.

अल्पप्राण— Little breath, non-aspirate (Mbh. 1. 1. 4), the first, third and fifth letters of a वर्ग, the first and third यम and the semivowels.

अल्पाख्य— Denoting a sense of a small quantity; P. 4.1.51.

अल्पाच्तर— The word which consists of fewer vowels; P. 2.2.33.

अल्पापेक्ष— A grammatical operation dependent on a smaller number of causes and eventually being अन्तरङ्ग; Pbh. 42.

अलुक् समास— A compound in which the case-termination of the first member is not dropped as in युधिष्ठिरः, जनुषान्धः.

अवच्छिन्न— Limited.

अवच्छेद— Exact delimitation of a grammatical operation; Pbh. 113.

अवच्छेदक— That which exactly determines a predicate; Pbh. 33.

अवच्छेदकतावच्छेदक— Limitor of limitor.

अवच्छेदकसंबन्ध— Limiting relation.

अवयवप्रसिद्धि— The meaning based on the derivation of a word; अवयवप्रसिद्धेः समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बलीयसी (the conventional meaning which a word conveys when taken as a whole, is stronger than the derivative meaning of a word); Pbh. 100.

अवयवावयविभाव— (A grammatical) relation of a whole and its constituents.

अवयवावयविविभाग— Process of dividing a whole (grammatical utterance) into its constituent parts.

अवलम्बित—A sound mixed with another sound; Mbh. (पस्पशा); अवलम्बितो वर्णान्तरासंभिन्नः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

अवसान— Resting place, conclusion, termination, end, pause; in grammar it means the end of a word, verse, sentence, or utterance; P. 1.4.110.

अवाग्योगविद्— The non-grammarian (who cannot use the right word in the right place).

अविद्यमानवत्— (A consonant or grammatical unit) which is regarded as not-existing (in respect to a rule which is given with reference to an accent).

अव्यक्तानुकरण— An imitation of an inarticulated sound; P. 5.4.57.

अव्यय— Which does not undergo any change, an indeclinable.

सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु।
वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम्॥ Mbh. 1.1 37.

अव्यापक— Not concomitant (with every grammatical rule).

अव्याप्ति— Non-pervasion. Where the definition is too narrow, so that the part of the element to be defined is not pervaded by that which is expressed by the definition; e. g. 'Cows are dark beasts'.

अव्याहत— Not conflicting with.

अव्युत्पत्तिपक्ष— Alternative according to which (उणादि words) have no etymology; Pbh. 21.

अश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to indicate all vowels, the semi-vowels, the nasals and letters ह्, झ्, भ्, घ्, ढ्, ध्, ज्, ब्, ग्, ड्, द्.

अशास्त्रीय— Which is not taught in an authoritative grammatical system.

अशित्— (A grammatical element) which does not have श् as indicatory letter; P. 6.1.45.

अष्टाध्यायी— Written by Pāṇini. The work consists of over 4,000 grammatical aphorisms composed in a sort of algebraic formula, thrown into eight अध्याय[s] of four पाद[s], and which employs single letters and syllables for the names of the cases, moods, persons etc. in which linguistic phenomena are classified. Date ranges from 600 B. C. to 350 B. C.

असत्त्व— That which does not signify substance (निपात[s]); P. 1.1.57.

असमञ्जस— Not standing to reason; incoherent.

असमर्थसमास— A compound which is formed in absence of mutual connection between the members which are compounded; e. g. असूर्यंपश्य (those who do not see the sun). Here the compound असूर्यं is असमर्थसमास because here नञ् is not connected with सूर्य but with पश्य.

असरूप— A grammatical element (specially affixes) which differs in form; P. 3.1.94.

असर्वविषयत्व— The not-being (for a grammatical rule) of universal application.

असाधकत्व— Not possessing probatory power.

असार्वत्रिक— Not being universally valid.

असिद्ध— Not realised in regard to what precedes them; P. 8. 2. 1, an operation nonrealised in regard to preceding operations.

असिद्धवत्— An operation considered as not to have taken effect (in regard to the application of any other rule mentioned in the section P. 6. 4. 23 to 6. 4. 129).

असंयोगपूर्व— Not preceded by any conjunct consonant; P. 6.4.82.

असंज्ञक— A nick-name for the चान्द्र school. In this grammar संज्ञा[s] are not treated separately. Where पाणिनि has used the term संज्ञा, चन्द्रगोमिन् uses the word 'नामन्'. Date ranges from 470 A. D. to 550 A. D.

असत्कार्यवाद— Doctrine of origination of non-existent; of non-existence of effect prior to its origination.

असंभव— Impossibility, where that which is expressed by the definition does not coincide at all with the element to be defined; e. g. 'Cows are solid-hoofed beasts.'

असर्वविभक्ति— That which is not declined in all the cases; P. 1. 1. 38.

अस्पृष्ट— Non-contact, the process of minimal closure. This feature provides the criterion for the distinction of vowels from consonants; Pś. 38. In the case of vowels the organs do not come into complete contact with the point of articulation. The reverse is the case of consonants.

अस्वाङ्गपूर्वपद— (Compound) having the antecedent word not being a word denoting a part of the body; P. 4.1.54.

आकाङ्क्षा— It is an absence of completion of the sense owing to the inability of a word to convey a connected idea in absence of other words. To form an intelligible construction the linguistic utterance requires the आकाङ्क्षा. The utterance like 'गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती' does not form construction because the words are used in disorganised way and they lack in आकाङ्क्षा.

आकृतिगण— A list of specimens belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens where a simple गण exhibits every word; e. g. अर्शआदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण etc. The list in the गणपाठ is generally exhaustive and a word 'वृत्' at the end of the गण often shows this. The गण^s which are not regarded exhaustive by पाणिनि and which are not ended by the word 'वृत्' are regarded as आकृतिगण^s. बालमनोरमा explains आकृतिगण thus : आकृत्या एवंजातीयकतया निर्णीतव्योऽयं गण इत्यर्थः। लोकप्रयोगानुसारेणैवंजातीयकाः शब्दा अस्मिन् गणे निवेशनीया इति यावत्।

आक्षिप्त— Cast down, in a given register a syllable with a falling tone, swarita; Vāk. P.

आक्षेप— (1) (In phonetics) Casting down, falling tone; cf. आक्षिप्त.

(2) (In grammar) Assumption of something on the basis of the peculiarities in the rule which otherwise cannot be explained, indication of परिभाषा by certain peculiarities in the rule which cannot be explained otherwise.

आख्यात—(1) A root; सर्वाणि नामानि आख्यातजानि। निरुक्त. (2) A finite verb; चत्वारि पदजातानि नामाख्यातोपसर्गनिपाताः। निरुक्त. The grammarians use the word in the sense of a finite verb; एतेन आख्यातपदेन धातुः आख्यायते सर्वप्रधानीभूतार्थोऽनेनेति व्युत्पत्तेरिति परास्तम्। लघुमञ्जुषा.

(3) The modern मीमांसक^s use the word in the sense of the तिङ् suffixes; यजेतेत्यत्रास्त्यंशद्वयम्, यजिधातुः प्रत्ययश्च, प्रत्ययेऽपि अंशद्वयम्। आख्याततवं लिङ्त्वं च। मीमांसान्यायप्रकाश.

आख्यात-पद-विकरणाः— The words which modify the finite verb (i. e. make it accented).

आख्यातशक्तिवाद— A work on the meaning of the verbal suffixes by रघुनाथशिरोमणि. It is a new treatment of the matter discussed in the आख्यातशक्तिवाद chapter of T. C. (तत्वचिन्तामणि) IV.

आगमशासनानित्यत्व— The fact of a rule teaching (the addition of) an augment not being universally valid.

आगमिधर्मविशिष्ट— (An augment) is regarded as endowed with the same properties to which it is added; Mbh.

आगर्वीय— The roots belonging to the sub-division of चुरादिगण.

आङ्— It is the name of the suffix टा (the instr. sing.) given by the ancient grammarians; P. 7.3.105.

आङ्ग—(An operation) taught in the अङ्गाधिकार (P.6.4–7.4) which affects the अङ्ग or base.

आजानिक— The eternal convention established by the history of human society in unknown remote past, in the sense that the words have been current in human society from a period of time of which history does not keep any reliable rocord.

आजानिकश्चाधुनिकः सङ्केतो द्विविधो मतः।
नित्य आजानिकस्तत्र या शक्तिरिति गीयते॥ Vāk. P.

आतिदेशिक— Resulting from transferring; आतिदेशिकं कार्यम् अनित्यम्। 'Whatever (by a rule of grammar) is transferred (from one element to another) need not necessarily come to pass'.

आत्मनेपद— Word to one's self, that form of the verb which implies an action belonging to self, the terminations of the middle voice; P. 1.4.100.

आत्मनेभाषा— cf. आत्मनेपद.

आदेन्न— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपस्फूर्ति, a commentary on महाभाष्यप्रदीप; son of वेङ्कट.

आदेश— That which is ordered in the place of another, a substitute; योऽभूत्वा भवति। Mbh.

आधुनिक— The modern convention; e. g. the technical terms (संज्ञा^s) used with their specialized sense in most of the treatises of various sciences;

कादाचित्कस्त्वाधुनिकः शास्त्रकारादिभिः कृतः॥ Vāk. P.

आधृषीय— Of a secondary गण in the tenth गण of the धातुपाठ.

आनुमानिकस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted, which is resulted from the statements and reasoning (without being actually stated in a rule); Pbh. 11.

आन्यभाव्यम्— The state of being different (in the expression 'आन्यभाव्यं तु कालशब्दव्यवायात्' state of being a different letter on account of the intervention of time and sound; e. g. the अकार found after द् in the word दण्ड is different from the अकार found after ण्ड् in the word दण्ड); Mbh. 1.1.1.

आप्— It is a grammatical formula [प्रत्याहार formed with आ of टा (instr. sing.) and प् of सुप् (loc. pl.)], used to denote the case-endings of the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, and locative, in all numbers; P. 7.2.112.

आपिशलि— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.92. Founder of the pre-Pāṇinian grammatical school; his rules are quoted by काशिका, कैयट and बोपदेव.

आभीय— The rules P. 6.4. 22-129 are called आभीय; the grammatical operations prescribed by these sūtras are also called आभीय. When two rules of this आभीय section simultaneously appear for application in one and the same place, both are applied, one being considered as non-existent for the purposes of the other; P. 6.4.22.

आभ्यन्तर (प्रयत्न)— The articulatory process occurring within the buccal cavity. For it P. uses the term आस्यप्रयत्न 1.1.9, mouth process; it refers to the area from the lips to the Adam's apple. This process is of four kinds, स्पृष्ट, ईषत्स्पृष्ट, विवृत, संवृत.

आमन्त्रित— Vocative word; P. 2.1.2.

आर्थभावना (or आर्थी भावना)— The effort (प्रयत्न or कृति) or volition on the part of the agent. According to the मीमांसकs the root-portion of the verb denotes accomplished activity like त्याग, पाक etc. (completed action), while the personal suffixes (the तिङ् suffixes) denote the effort of the agent (आर्थी भावना).

आर्धधातुक— The suffixes other than verbal endings (the तिङ् suffixes) and those with an indicatory 'श्' are called आर्धधातुक; P. 3.4.114. In ancient times विकरण was regarded as part of the root, so the verbal endings were added to the root with the विकरण, these roots with विकरण were known as सार्वधातुक; but those roots without विकरण were known as आर्धधातुक because before these endings only half of the root was desirable.

आर्हीय— The secondary suffixes ठञ्, ठक् (क–इक) etc. taught by the rules, P. 5.1.19–71.

आवचन— Incomplete pronunciation; ईषद्वचनमावचनम्। Mbh. on P. 1.1.8.

आयतनभाव— Aptitude to be the abode of.

आशीः— The name of the fricative used by the कातन्त्र system.

आशीर्लिङ्— Fricative form of the verb.

आश्रयाश्रयिभाव— Relation between the substratum and the substrata.

आसत्ति— Juxtaposition. The linguistic utterance, which forms the construction, should not be intervened by any longer pause or by any discontinuous morphemic sequences (words). If we utter the words गाम् and आनय with the interval of five minutes then they cannot form a construction, owing to absence of juxtaposition between them. Similarly the utterance गिरिर्भुक्तमग्निमान् देवदत्तेन does not form construction because the connected words गिरिरग्निमान् are intervened by the discontinuous word भुक्तम्.

आस्थापित— Arrested; cf. अभिनिधान.

आस्वदीय— The roots belonging to the subdivision of the चुरादिगण.

इक्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote इ, उ, ऋ and लृ; P. 6.1.77.

इच्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote vowels इ, उ, ऋ, लृ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ; P. 6.3.68.

इजादि— (इच् आदि) That which begins with a vowel except अ (इच् is a grammatical formula which denotes the vowels except अ).

इट्— The augment इ (इ); P. 1.2.2.

इण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the the vowels इ and उ; P. 8.3.57.

इत्— पाणिनि and his followers use the monosyllabic term 'इत्' for the polysyllabic term अनुबन्ध. Indian commentators derive the word from the root 'इ' to go, having added the agent suffix क्विप्. Thus एति गच्छतीति इत्. Many European scholars believe the word to be a corruption of 'इति'; cf. अनुबन्ध; P. 1.3.2.

इतरेतराश्रयत्व— Mutual interdependence.

इत्थंभूताख्यान— Mere statement of circumstances; P. 1.4 90.

इदुदुपध— That which has short इ or उ as a penultimate letter; (इत्, उत्, उपधे यस्य); P. 8.3.41.

इन्दिरापति— Author of परीक्षा, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

इन्दुमित्र— Author of अनुन्यास, a commentary on काशिका. He flourished between 743 and 1093 A. D.

इन्द्र— Son of कश्यप and अदिति. Pupil of बृहस्पति, प्रजापति, अश्विनीकुमारs and यम. First constitutor of grammar.

इन्द्रदत्तोपाध्याय—Author of फक्किकाप्रकाश, a commentary on कौमुदी.

इयङुवङ्स्थानौ— (the letters इ and उ) which admit the substitutes इयङ् (इय्) and उवङ् (उव्); P. 1.4.4.

इष्टसाधन— The causes of the desired result. The नैयायिकs insist that the mere knowledge of the विधि or प्रेरणा would not make the man always act if he does

not understand that this action is the cause of the desired result. Therefore the नैयायिक[s] assert that this is the primary meaning of the potential suffix. The मीमांसक and the grammarians argue that the primary meaning of potential suffix is प्रवर्तना or प्रेरणा. From the प्रवर्तना it can be inferred that the object in question is the cause of the desired result on the basis of the knowledge of invariable concomitance between the object of प्रवर्तना and the cause of the desired result.

इष्टसिद्धि— To bring out only such results as may be desirable; Pbh. 101.

इष्टि— What is desired, desirability, as that which is desired by an authoritative teacher of grammar, specifically by पतञ्जलि.

ईषच्छ्वास— Slight aspiration; P's.

ईषत्स्पृष्ट— Formed by slight contact of the organs of utterance applied to semi-vowels.

उक्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the vowels उ, ऋ, ऌ.

उक्तपुंस्क— cf. भाषितपुंस्क.

उक्तानुवाददोष— Objection that (a restricted rule) states that which has been already stated; Pbh. 101.

उगित्— Having उ, ऋ, or ऌ as an indicatory letter; P. 7.1.70.

उग्रभूति— Author of a न्यास on बालबोधिनी of भट्ट जगद्धर.

उज्ज्वलदत्त— Author of a वृत्ति on उणादिसूत्र[s]. Its date is circ. 1250 A. D.

उत्तरपदार्थप्रधान— (A तत्पुरुष compound) where the meaning denoted by the last member stands qualified in respect to that of the other member.

उत्तरविद्या— Epithet of grammar. Grammar is called उत्तरविद्या because it can be grasped only by intelligent students (उत्तर = skilful).

उदय— That which rises; then it came to mean that which follows. It is used in this sense in all प्रातिशाख्य[s]: उदयशब्दः परशब्देन समानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः ।

उदयचन्द्र— Author of a larger न्यास on हेमचन्द्र's बृहद्वृत्ति. Preceptor of देवेन्द्रसूरि who has abridged the work.

उदयसौभाग्य— Author of ढुण्ढिका on the प्राकृत chapter of हेमचन्द्र. A pupil of हर्षकुल of लघुतपागच्छ. He flourished in the reign of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1525–1537 A. D.). The work was written in 1533 A. D.

उदात्त— Raised sound (P. 1.2.32). The vowel that is perceived as having a high tone, in given register a syllable with high tone. In the text of the Ṛv. this accent is unmarked. In German system of transliteration of Sanskrit it is shown by a vertical stroke or by putting a small 'उ' above the vowel.

उदासीन (कर्म)— It is one of the varieties of अनीप्सित-कर्म (that which is not intended by the agent). उदासीन (कर्म) is that which is attained by the agent through indifference; e. g. in ग्रामं गच्छन् तृणं स्पृशति (while going to a village he touches a straw); Here the agent has no intention in touching a straw; P. 1.4.50.

उद्देश्यता— Said of a word form being subjected to (a rule); Pbh. 35.

उन्नीच— High-low, another name of स्वरित; cf. स्वरित.

उपगीत— The phoneme attached to the other phoneme that is sung; Mbh. (पस्पशा); उपगीतः समीपवर्णान्तर-गीत्यानुरक्तः । प्रदीप on Mbh.

उपग्रह— (1) The term उपग्रह is used to denote all the distinct senses conveyed by the use of परस्मैपद and आत्मनेपद, i. e whether the action is performed for the benefit of the agent or not; the use of the आत्मनेपद shows that the benefit of the action accrues to the agent. In the case of परस्मैपद roots, the use of परस्मैपद shows that the action is being done for others; ("लादेशव्यङ्ग्यः क्रियाविशेषो मुख्य उपग्रहः" शब्दकौस्तुभ ॥).

(2) It also means 'that which is seized', hence addition of sound.

उपघोषिन्— The syllable ह्.

उपजन— A grammatical augment (a meaningless syllable or letter inserted in any part of the radical word); उपजनमाधिक्यम् । निरुक्त.

उपधा— That which is set or placed next to a preceding letter or word; RP. The penultimate letter (in a word or stem); P. 1.1.65.

उपध्मानीय— Blowing upon, voiceless bilabial fricative, a half विसर्ग. It is the bilabial spirant produced by the sound of विसर्जनीय before 'प' or 'फ'. The symbolic representation of the sound is '≍प', '≍फ'. TP., VP., SK. बोपदेव describes this sound as गजकुम्भाकृति.

उपपद— (1) The word which is determined by the general meaning of the word employed in the locative and which occurs in the 3rd Chapter of Pāṇini's अष्टाध्यायी is called उपपद. Thus in the सूत्र 'कर्मण्यण्' (3.2.1) the word 'कर्मणि' is employed in the locative case which means the word in the accusative case. Therefore the word in the accusative case will be called उपपद; e.g. कुम्भं + कृ + अण् = कुम्भकार, 'a potter' where the word 'कुम्भम्' is उपपद; P. 3.1.92.

(2) A word standing near another word (उपोच्चारितं पदम् उपपदम्); in this sense the word is used by पाणिनि in 1.3.77.

उपपदविभक्ति— Case ending in connection with an individual word.

उपबन्ध—(उप + बन्ध्—near, to bind) That which is attached to. It is used in the sense of a suffix in the निरुक्त. अध्वर्युः ... अपि वाधीयाने युरुपबन्धः। निरुक्त 1.8.

उपलक्षण— Implication of something else in addition to what is denoted; स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वम् उपलक्षणम्।

उपसर्ग— Literally means discharged near; then 'addition to the verb' i. e. preposition; verbal prepositional prefixes. P. defines the word उपसर्ग as 'the words प्र etc. are called उपसर्गs when they are connected with verb'; P. 1.4.59. According to शाकटायन, उपसर्गs modify the sense of nouns and verbs, but are themselves practically without any meaning. So he regarded them as empty morphs. गार्ग्य, on the other hand, says that the उपसर्गs have a sense of their own, by means of which they cause modification in the cases of nouns and verbs. When the उपसर्गs govern the nouns or pronouns they are known as कर्मप्रवचनीयs to later grammarians. When they are neither connected with a verb nor do they govern the cases of nouns, then they are known as निपातs.

उपसर्गप्रतिरूपक—(Form) having the appearance (only) of a preverb.

उपात्तविषय—A kind of अपादान when the root expresses its own sense to which the sense of another root is subordinate as in बलाहकाद्विद्योतते ज्योतिः (बलाहकान्निःसृत्य ज्योतिर्विद्योतते).

उपाधि—Imposed property.

उभयत्रविभाषा (or प्राप्ताप्राप्तविभाषा).— That which is प्राप्तविभाषा as well as अप्राप्तविभाषा. cf. प्राप्तविभाषा, अप्राप्तविभाषा.

उभयपदाश्रयत्व — Fact (for a grammatical operation) to be applicable to both elements or members (of compound word).

उभयरूपत्व— Double nature.

उभयाश्रय— Fact (for a grammatical operation) to have a double concerning or a double domain of application (so that it may be called बहिरङ्ग).

उरस्य— Pulmonic sound; the voiced fricative 'ह्' and voiceless fricative '–ह्' are considered as उरस्य (pulmonic), because the place of articulation in the case of these sounds is the lung. PŚ. tells us that 'ह्' before nasals and semivowels is considered as उरस्य; e. g. किन्+हुते, किर्यूं+ह्यः. In rest of the cases they are considered as glottal (कण्ठ्य).

ऊकाल—A vowel, whose time is that of short उ, long ऊ and the prolated उ ३, is called respectively ह्रस्व (short), दीर्घ (long), and प्लुत (prolated); P. 1.2.27.

ऊष्मन्—Hot vapour, those sounds where the emission of hot breath is involved. According to RP. letters श्, ष्, स्, ह् (voiced), विसर्जनीय (voiceless –ह्), अनुस्वार, जिह्वामूलीय and उपध्मानीय are called ऊष्मन्s. VP. excludes अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय and उपध्मानीय for which P. uses the term 'शल्' (i. e. श्, ष्, स्, ह्).

एकजातीय—Of one kind.

एकतरपक्षपातिनी (युक्ति)—Argument favouring one side more than the other.

एकदेशविकृत—That which has undergone a change in regard to one of its parts.

एकदेशिन्—(The substance) that consists of parts. P. 2.2.1.

एक-प्राण-भाव—Breath-group. The basic unit for the phonetic description; TP. V. 1; act of breathing once.

एकमुनिपक्ष—Alternative (where we have recourse not to the महाभाष्य but to the one sage viz. पाणिनि) only to explain a difficult formation.

एकयोगनिर्दिष्ट—Words which are mutually connected in one rule.

एकवत्—That which takes the termination of the singular; P. 1.2.69.

एकविभक्ति—(1) One and the same case; P. 1.2.64.

(2) (Member of a compound) which (when the compound is dissolved) appears throughout in one and the same case; P. 1.2.44.

एकाजुत्तरपद—A compound where the second member is a monosyllable.

एकाधिकरण—The unity of substance, (the substance consisting of parts) which is distinguished by singularity; P. 2.2.1.

एकान्त—A grammatical element (specifically indicatory letters) that forms a part (of anything) as in एकान्ता अनुबन्धाः (Pbh. 5). The indicatory letters form a part of that to which they are attached.

एकार्थीभाव—The act of conveying only one idea, the unity of meaning, oneness of meaning denoted by the compound where the individual meanings of the constituent members of the compound merge into one and lose their separateness. The grammarians uphold the एकार्थीभाव point of view in the compounds and say that the compound-form like चित्रगु as a whole denotes the meaning 'the owner of handsome cows', where its constituent parts cease to retain their

individual meanings. पृथगर्थानां पदानामेकार्थीभावः समर्थम् इत्युच्यते । Mbh. on P. 2.1.1. इत्थं तावद् भाष्ये पक्षद्वयं प्रतीयते । समासादेकार्थीभावः, विग्रहवाक्ये च व्यपेक्षेकः पक्षः ।

एकाल्—That which has a single letter; single letter; P. 1.2.41.

एङ्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote ए and ओ; P. 6.1.109.

एच्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the vowels ए, ओ, ऐ and औ; P. 1.1.48.

एणीकृतः—A sound uttered ambiguously; Mbh. (पस्पशा);

एणीकृतोऽविशिष्टः किमयमोकारः अथवौकार इति यत्र संदेहः ।—प्रदीप on Mbh.

ऐकपद्य—The state of being one word; Kāśi. on P. 2.1.25

ऐन्द्र व्याकरण—Its author इन्द्र is regarded as the first of grammarians. P. refers to this grammar by the word प्राचाम्. कात्यायन and व्याडि were followers of this school.

ऐकस्वर्य—The state of having but one accent (as of a compound); Kāśi. on P. 2.1.25.

ओज—Odd (विषम) as the first, third, fifth etc. in a series; ऋक्प्रातिशाख्य.

ओरम्भट्ट—Author of व्याकरणदीपिका. His date is 1843 A.D.

ओष्ठ्य—Labial letters, उ, पवर्ग and उपध्मानीय. The shape of the lips in the pronouncing of these letters is variously described as rounded or protruded.

औणादिक—A suffix belonging to the उणादि class; the word derived by adding उणादि suffix.

औदुम्बरायण—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

औपदेशिक— Originally enunciated (as opposed to प्रायोगिक); Pbh. 120.

औपमन्यव—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

और्णवाभ—Name of a grammarian mentioned in the निरुक्त.

कच्चायन—A Pāli grammar based on कातन्त्र.

कण्ठ—Glottis, throat.

कण्ठ्य—Glottal letters. अ, ह् (voiced), विसर्जनीय (voiceless-ह्); the later Pāṇinian scheme as represented in Sk. refers to कवर्ग as glottal; अकुहविसर्जनीयानां कण्ठः—Sk.

कन्दर्पसिद्धान्त—A commentator on सौपद्म.

करण—(1) (In phonetics) the lower part of the glottis. (2) The organs of articulation by which the articulation is started as opposed to the स्थान.—येन उपक्रम्यते तत् करणम् । A. P. (3) (In grammar) The most indispensable accessory that helps the agent in the accomplishment of the action; P. 1.4.42.

According to भर्तृहरि, of all the accessories of action that which is intended to be described as most indispensable for the accomplishment of action is called करण. करणत्व of accessory depends upon the desire of the speaker and we may have the usage स्थाल्या पच्यते instead of स्थाल्यां पच्यते ।

करिष्यत्—The name of the Future in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कल—The phoneme articulated in wrong way; Mbh. (पस्पशा); स्थानान्तरनिष्पन्नः काकलिकत्वेन प्रसिद्धः । प्रदीप on Mbh.

कल्म— The term कल्म was used by the ancient grammarians as a technical name for those objects (कर्मकारक[s]) that are sanctioned and recognized by the rule of P. 1.4.51.

कर्तृ— (Whatever the speaker chooses as) the independent source of action is called agent (कर्तृ), the agent of an action, acting of his own accord; P. 1.4.54; the substratum of activity (व्यापार) denoted by the verbal root; धात्वर्थव्यापाराश्रयः कर्ता ।

कर्तृस्थक्रियक— Where the क्रिया (cf. क्रिया) inheres in the agent; (a root) whose action is confined to the agent.

कर्तृस्थभावक— The term refers to the root when the result of an action is not specifically perceptible in the object, e. g. the action of going or knowing does not cause any perceptible change in the object; in the case of the कर्तृस्थभावक roots the reflexive construction like ज्ञायते घटः स्वयमेव is not allowed.

कर्मप्रवचनीय— One of the longest technical terms in Sanskṛit grammar. It means that which spoke of an action (कर्म = क्रियां प्रोक्तवन्तः). (1) That which once referred to actions but now governs substantives. (2) That which is used with the word ending in the accusative. According to Mbh., words which are no longer expressive of क्रिया but indicate the relation given rise to by a क्रिया (whether present or absent) are कर्मप्रवचनीय[s]. P. as usual does not define the term but simply enumerates कर्मप्रवचनीय[s]; P. 1.4.83.

कर्मधारय— It is a तत्पुरुष compound, which maintains (does not change) the construction or the case-meaning of its parts; the compound whose constituent members are construed with the same action; एकार्थप्रतिपादनरूपकर्मणः धारयः ।

कर्मव्यतिहार— Reciprocity or interchange of an action; P. 1.3.14.

कर्मस्थभावक— The term refers to the root when the result of an action is specifically perceptible in the

object; e. g. the root भिद् is कर्मस्थभावक as the action of splitting produces a perceptible change in the object (wood); the reflexive construction (कर्मकर्तरि) like भिद्यते काष्ठं स्वयमेव is allowed in the case of कर्मस्थभावक roots only.

कर्मोपसङ्ग्रह— The explanation of यास्क is obscure. According to दुर्ग it stands for aggregation which is only one of the meanings conveyed by the term.

कर्षण— Dragging, extension; extension of duration (कालविप्रकर्ष).

कविकल्पद्रुम— A list of roots arranged according to their endings by बोपदेव.

कातन्त्रविस्तर— A commentary by वर्धमान on दुर्गसिंह'S वृत्ति. वर्धमान was patronized by कर्णदेव, probably the ruler of Gujarat in 1088 A. D. He is different from वर्धमान, author of गणरत्नमहोदधि.

कात्यायन— He is said to have been born at कौशाम्बी, to सोमदत्त and वासवदत्ता and educated under वर्ष at पाटलिपुत्र, but this is not certain. His probable date is around 300 B. C.

In explaining पाणिनि'S सूत्रS he adopts the method which is generally used in dealing with the अधिकरण by giving the पूर्वपक्ष, answering the points raised and finally giving सिद्धान्त. He also explains grammatical points on the analogy of incidents found in the world and mentioned in the Vedas; cf. वार्त्तिक.

कार—The Suffix which, when it has been added to the वर्ण, designates the letter; कात्यायन. (वर्णात् कारः) e. g. ककार, गकार etc. This is the usual method of designating a particular letter.

कारक—Cause of action, instrumental in bringing about an action; that which is construed with a word denoting sense of an action; P. 1.4.23.

कारकचक्रप्रयोक्तृ—The term refers to the agent because he instigates the whole circle of accessories (कारकS) towards the accomplishment of action; वै. भू.

कारकव्यापार—Operation of causal agencies.

कारिकावलि—An elementary grammar, meant for his son, by नारायण भट्टाचार्य चक्रवर्ती.

कार्य—The grammatical operation.

कार्यकाल—(संज्ञाS and परिभाषाS) leave their places and unite with the operation enjoined by the Pāṇinian rules which require for their own construction the संज्ञाS and परिभाषाS that are indicated by certain peculiarities in the rule; Pbh. 4.

कार्यिन्—A grammatical element undergoing a grammatical operation; requiring an affix.

कालदुष्ट—(A word) corrupt by the effect of time.

कालभिन्न—The letters which differ considerably in length.

कालविप्रकर्ष—Extension of duration.

कालसामान्यवाचिन्—(A word or grammatical element) which denotes an undifferentiated time.

कालापकाः (Plural)—Adept in the कालाप school of grammar.

काशकृत्स्न—Founder of a grammatical school, prior to पाणिनि.

काशिका—Jointly written by जयादित्य and वामन in 650 A. D.

काशीनाथ—(1) Author of सार, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

(2) Author of सारस्वतभाष्य, a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया; lived prior to 1610 A. D.

काश्यप—(1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.67.

(2) Author of बालावबोध (1200 A. D.). He was a Ceylonese Buddhistic priest different from ancient काश्यप.

कु—The class of gutterals; क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्; P. 8.3.37.

कुमारतातय—A commentator of पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

कुमारीस्तनयुगाकृति—The graphic description of विसर्जनीय.

कुर्वत् (or कुर्वती)—The name of the present (लट्) used by the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कुशल—Commentator on कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका.

कूक्ति—A bad expression.

कृत्— The name of the primary suffixes which form nouns from roots; Vāk. P. पाणिनि defines the terms thus: the suffixes which follow the roots except the तिङ् suffixes are called the कृत् suffixes; P. 3.1.93.

कृतम्— The name of the Past tense in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

कृताकृतप्रसङ्ग—Contingency of the application (of a rule) when some operation was to take effect and when it does not take effect; Pbh. 39.

कृतार्थ—Said of a rule which serves the purpose; SIr. Pv. 49.

कृत्य—The suffixes which form the potential passive participles by adding तव्य, अ, अनीय, य and एलिम are included under the name 'कृत्य' suffixes, which is subdivision of कृत् suffixes.(कृत्य itself being such a participle); [P. 2.1.68]. Potential passive participles

are generally used either with instrumental or with genitive case.

कृत्वसुच्—The affix कृत्वसुच् (कृत्वस्) added to numerals to denote the repetition of action; P. 5.4.37. In the वेद[s], कृत्वस् is used as a separate word; (e. g. भूरि कृत्वः, पञ्च कृत्वः).

कृत्वोऽर्थ—The numeral adverbs denoting repetition of action; P. 8.3.43.

केवलसमुदायशक्ति—cf. रूढि.

केवलावयवशक्ति—cf. योग.

कैयट—cf. कैय्यट.

कैय्यट—Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of जैय्यट, pupil of महेश्वर. The lower limit of his date is circ. 1300 A. D.

कौण्डभट्ट—Author of वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तभूषण, an original work on syntax and philosophy on the lines of भट्टोजी, his uncle.

क्ङित्—The suffixes with the indicatory letters क् and ङ् i. e. weak endings. पाणिनि generally uses this term instead of the terms निवृत्तिस्थान and संक्रम.

क्रम—Doubling or the lengthening of consonants in certain contexts. P. refers to this phenomenon in the following rules by the term द्वे — 8.4.46; 8.4.47; 8.4.50; 8.4.51; 8.4.52.

क्रमदीश्वर—Author of संक्षिप्तसार modelled on भर्तृहरि's महाभाष्यदीपिका.

क्रिया—That which is accomplished by the movement of the agent; सपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्या क्रिया। cf. कर्तृस्थक्रियक.

क्रियातिपत्ति—The non-realisation of an action; P. 3.3.139. The name of the conditional (लृङ्) in the कातन्त्र system.

क्रियान्तराकाङ्क्ष—That which has expectancy of another word denoting the sense of action to complete the sense. The forms पाकः, कृतिः etc. have expectancy of other verbs as भवति etc., because they cannot stand alone without a verb.

क्रियान्वयित्व—Connection (of a कारक) with an action; Pbh. 97.

क्रियार्थोपपद—Existence of another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action; P. 2.3.14.

क्रियासमभिहार—The intensity of the action or the repetition of the action; P. 3.1.22.

क्रियासामान्यवाची—That which denotes an action in general (i. e. the roots कृ, भू, अस्); Sk. under P. 3.1.40.

क्रैयादिक—The roots belonging to the क्र्यादि class (9th conjugation).

कृदन्त—A noun derived from a root by the addition of a कृत् affix; a primary derivative noun.

कृष्णमित्र—Author of भावप्रदीप, a commentary on भट्टोजी's शब्दकौस्तुभ and रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

कृष्णमिश्र—Author of रत्नार्णव, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; कल्पलता, on प्रौढमनोरमा; and भावदीप, on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

कृष्णाचार्य—Father of रामचन्द्र, the author of प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

क्षीरस्वामिन्—Author of (i) धातुवृत्ति, a commentary on धातुपाठ, (ii) निपाताव्ययोपसर्गवृत्ति, (iii) निघण्टुवृत्ति, (iv) a commentary on अमरकोश, (v) क्षीरतरङ्गिणी. His date is roughly 1050 A. D.

क्षेमेन्द्र—Son of हरिभट्ट or हरिभद्र, pupil of कृष्णाश्रम. Lived before the first quarter of 16th century A. D.

क्षेमेन्द्रटिप्पनखण्डन—A work by धनेश्वर who flourished before 1535 A. D.

खय्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the first two letters of each वर्ग.

गजकुम्भाकृति—The graphic description of उपध्मानीय.

गणकार्य—An operation affecting a गण; गणकार्यमनित्यम् (Pbh.) 'an operation affecting a गण is not universally valid'.

गणरत्नमहोदधि—A complete work on गणपाठ in metrical form, written by वर्धमान in 1140 A. D.

गति—The technical term गति is the name given to certain particles and indeclinables for purposes of compounds and their accentuation. The गति[s] are also connected with the verbs; P. 1.4.60-79.

गमकत्व—Being intelligible.

गार्ग्य—An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.2.40.

गालव—An ancient grammarian mentioned by P.

गुण—The vowels अ, ए, ओ; P. 1.1.2; the title गुण (or secondary feature) corresponds to the Indo-European 'reduced' grade vowels.

गुणरत्नसूरि—Author of क्रियारत्नसमुच्चय (1408 A. D.) on the use and conjugational peculiarities of more important Sankrit roots. Pupil of देवसुन्दरसूरि.

गुणवृद्धिस्थान—Endings or suffixes in which there is the presence of the cause of गुण and वृद्धि, i. e. strong endings or suffixes. This term is preserved in the कातन्त्र system.

गुणीभूत—(An augment which) forms a part (of that to which it has been) added; Pbh. 10.

गुरु— A long vowel; a short vowel followed by a consonant group; P. 1.4.11-12; (a syllable containing) a long vowel; (a syllable containing) a short vowel followed by a consonant group or by a final consonant.

गुरुप्रसादशास्त्रिन्— Author of वरवर्णिनी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

गोत्र— Literally it means that which protects cows; grammarians use this word in connexion with अपत्य and distinguish between गोत्रापत्य and युवापत्य. The use of the former is restricted to the grandson and his descendants, if no older offspring of the same ancestor than his grandson lives. If the son lives, then the fourth descendant is known as युवन्, so also if some older offspring lives; P. 4.1.162-165.

गोपालकृष्णशास्त्री— Author of शाब्दिकचिन्तामणि, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

गोपालगिरि— Author of सुबोधिनी, a commentary on प्रबोधचन्द्रिका of विज्जलभूपति.

गोपालचक्रवर्तिन्— Author of a commentary on जौमार grammar.

गोपीनाथ तर्काचार्य— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

गोयीचन्द्र— Author of a commentary on क्रमदीश्वर's संक्षिप्तसार and works on उणादिs and 127 परिभाषाs.

गौणमुख्यन्याय— Rule concerning primary and secondary meaning of a word; Pbh. 15.

गौणलाक्षणिकत्व— Said of a word metaphorically denoting a person or a thing on account of certain qualities (which the latter has in common with, which is expressed by the word in its primary sense); Pbh. 15.

ग्रहणकशास्त्र— The rule (P. 1.1.69) which prescribes that letters refer to their own form as well as to the homogeneous letters.

ग्रहणवत्— The word or grammatical element which is mentioned in a rule.

ग्राह्यग्राहकभाव— Nature or relation of denoted and denoter, or perceived and perceiver, or object and agent.

घ— The term denotes the comparative suffix 'तर' and superlative suffix 'तम'; P. 1.1.22.

घि— The 'non-नदी' (non-feminine) words ending in short 'इ' or short 'उ' are called घि words, except the word सखि. The peculiarity of these words is that the vowels 'इ' and 'उ' of these words take गुण in the dative and ablative singular; e. g. हरये, गुरवे etc. मति being a feminine noun does not get the designation घि but retains its name of 'नदी.' For, othe wise, its declension will be मतये, formed by applyi the rule P. 7.3.112.

घु— The roots दा, and धा not originated from the roo 'दाप्' and 'दैप्'; P. 2.1.20.

घुले सदाशिवभट्ट— Author of सदाशिवभट्टी, a commentar on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

घोष— Voicing, the soft sound heard in the articulatio of the sonant consonants (ग्, घ्, ज्, झ्, द्, ध्, ड्, ढ् ब्, भ्, ङ्, ञ्, ण्, न्, म्, य्, र्, ल्, व्, ह्), the vowel and अनुस्वार, the यमs with the first 10 of the soft con sonants (altogether 40 sounds).

ङम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals ङ्, ण् and न्; P. 8.3.32.

ङमुट्— (ङम् + उट्) The three augments ङुट्, णुट्, and नुट् (ङम् is a grammatical formula = प्रत्याहार, meaning ङ्, ण् and न्, and 'उट्' is a unit of indicatory letters showing that ङ्, ण् and न् are augments); P. 8.3.32.

चन्द्रकीर्ति— The author of the commentary called सुबोधिका or दीपिका on साहित्यप्रक्रिया;. belonged to the middle of the sixteenth century.

चन्द्रगोमिन्—The founder of the new school of grammar, the new school being founded upon the principle of brevity and precision in the Pāṇinian grammar, has arranged the उणादि list, धातुपाठ, गणपाठ, लिङ्गानुशासन or लिङ्गकारिकाs, उपसर्गवृत्ति and वर्णसूत्रs on the new priciples, but no work on परिभाषा is seen in his school. Date ranges from 465 A. D. to 544 A. D. approximately.

चन्द्रशेखर विद्यालङ्कार— Commentator of गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on संक्षिप्तसार.

चर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the hard-unaspirate letters and sibilants; P. 8.4.44.

चर्करीत— This is a गणसूत्र. The word चर्करीत is the name given to the intensive verbs excluding यङ्. All यङ्लुक् intensive roots are conjugated as अदादि roots. In fact they belong to this class.

चाक्रवर्मण— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.130.

चानुकृष्ट— That which is attracted (from a preceding rule) by (the particle) च.

चान्द्रव्याकरण— The treatise of the new school of grammar founded by चन्द्रगोमिन्; the सूत्रs are very brief and at times new ones (as compared to those of Pāṇini). The 3100 सूत्रs are thrown into 6 अध्यायs of 4 पादs each. This school is called as असंज्ञक because संज्ञाs are not treated here separately.

चिकित्सा— A commentary on काशिका

चित्तवत्कर्तृक—(A root denoting the sense of action) whose agent is endowed with reason; P. 1.3.88.

चिद्रूपाश्रम— Author of दीपव्याकरण for students.

चिन्त्य— Said of an opinion (or a word-form) which is untenable (Pbh. 5) or at least regarded with suspicion (Pbh. 43).

चु— The letters च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.2.30.

चैतन्यामृत— A वैष्णव grammar.

छव्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants, छ्, ठ्, थ्, च्, ट्, त्; P. 8.3.7.

जगद्धर भट्ट— Author of बालबोधिनी.

जगन्नाथ— Author of मनोरमाकुचमर्दिनी. Pupil of शेषकृष्ण. Court-poet of Shahjahan, contemporary of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Flourished in 1630 A. D.

जयकृष्ण— Son of रघुनाथभट्ट; author of a commentary on the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, thus supplementing the तत्त्वबोधिनी; belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

जश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft-unaspirates, ज्, ब्, ग्, ड्, द्; P. 8.4.53.

जहत्स्वार्था वृत्तिः —(A compound or a complex unit) which loses its original meaning, a compound where the individual meanings of constituent members merge into one, so that they cease to retain their original meaning separately. cf. एकार्थीभाव; Vārt. 2 on P. 2.1.1.

जहद्धर्मत्व— Fact (for a word) of being subject to loss of its modality.

जातबहिरङ्ग— A बहिरङ्ग operation which has taken effect prior to the operation of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

जातिपक्ष— Alternative according to which (a word-form etc. given in a rule) denotes a genus; alternative representing the whole class; Pbh. 11.

जातिस्फोट— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, which is virtually a class (revealed by the various individual instances which are the members of the class and are designated as ध्वनि, but are not themselves स्फोट'S).

जिनेन्द्रबुद्धि— Author of काशिकान्यास alias काशिकाविवरणपञ्जिका, a commentary on काशिका. He is not later than 750 A. D.

जिह्वाग्र— Tip of the tongue.

जिह्वामध्य— Middle of the tongue.

जिह्वामूल— Root of the tongue. In the later Pāṇinian scheme this word refers specifically to the place of articulation of the जिह्वामूलीय (the विसर्ग before क् and ख्).

जिह्वामूलीय— Formed at the root of the tongue, the general term for velor, the term applied generally in the प्रातिशाख्य'S to the ऋ, ऌ, विसर्ग, spirants and कवर्ग; but in the later Pāṇinian scheme this term particularly applied to the peculiar pronunciation (अर्धविसर्गात्मक) of the विसर्ग before क् and ख्.

जुमारनन्दिन्— Author of रसवती, a वृत्ति on क्रमदीश्वर'S संक्षिप्तसार and reviser of पाणिनीय धातुपाठ.

जैयट— Father of कैयट, author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

जोगराज— Author of पादप्रकरणसङ्गति.

जौहोत्यादिक— The roots belonging to the जुहोत्यादि class, i. e. to the third class of roots; P. 3.1.56; Sk.

ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती— Author of तत्त्वबिन्दु, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Pupil of वामनेन्द्र सरस्वती.

ज्ञापक— Any rule or term or any proceeding of पाणिनि which indicates any परिभाषा rule or reasoning without which the rule or term or proceeding of पाणिनि would be meaningless or superfluous.

झय्— A grammatical abbreviation denoting the letters of the five वर्ग'S except the nasals; P. 8.4.62.

झर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except ह्, the semivowels and the nasals; P. 8.4.65.

झल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowels and nasals; P. 8.4.53.

झष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft aspirates of the five वर्ग'S; P. 8.2.40.

ञम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the nasals; P.

ञित्— That which has an indicatory letter ञ्, or ण्; P. 7.1.115.

टकितौ (Dual)— The augments having the indicatory letters ट् and क्; e. g. अट्, वुक् etc.

टि— The last vowel in a word or stem along with the final consonant or consonants, if any; P. 1.1.64. It may have been suggested to the ancient grammarians by the word कोटि.

टु— The letters ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्; P. 8.4.42.

ढुण्ढिका— (1) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र'S बृहद्वृत्ति. (2) A commentary on दुर्गसिंह'S वृत्ति.

तङ्— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) used to denote the middle endings.

तत्कालप्रासिक— (Said of a grammatical operation) which applies simultaneously (with another); Pbh. 43.

तत्त्वबोधिनी— A commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती who omits the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया which is supplemented by जयकृष्ण. ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

तत्पुरुष— A compound in which the second member is the principal member and the first is connected with it by some case. (राज्ञः पुरुषः राजपुरुषः or वाचा कलहः वाक्कलहः etc.); P. 1.2.42.

तदधीनवचन—(To be) under the control of, or under the supremacy of, or under the proprietorship of; P: 5.4.54.

तदाद्याचिख्यासा— Intention to express the starting point of a work which is first invented or commented; P. 2.4.21.

तद्गुणसंविज्ञानबहुव्रीहि— A बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent member has connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound; e. g. लम्बकर्णमानय, 'bring long-eared.' Here one is not brought without having long ears and hence it is right to accept that the meaning of constituent is also construed with what is construed with the meaning of whole compound.

तद्धित— The word is formed from the rule 'तस्मै हितम्' (good for that or him or that which is beneficial to others but not to one's own); a secondary affix forming a secondary derivative from a primary derivative; opposed to कृत् suffix as अ or एय etc., as in गार्ग and गार्ग्य.

पाणिनि uses this term for the secondary suffixes which fall under the अधिकार rule "तद्धिताः"; P. 1.1.38.

तद्धितान्त— The secondary derivative formed by the addition of a तद्धित affix.

तद्राज— The affixes treated in Sūtras 4.1.168 up to 4.1.173 (six rules) are called तद्राज affixes (the king of affixes) because they have a special designation of गोत्र and युवन्; P. 4.1.172.

तन्मध्यपतितः — That which is inserted in (the word-form).

तपर— A letter which has त् after or before it, (refers to its own form as well as those homogeneous letters which have the same prosodial length or time), e. g.

उ । उ ।
the letter अत् denotes six letters अ, अ, अ, अँ, अँ, अँ, (and not long or prolated अ); P. 1.1.70.

तर्कतिलकभट्टाचार्य—Author of a commentary on सारस्वतसूत्र[s]. The son of द्वारिक or द्वारकादास and the younger brother of मोहन मधुसूदन. He wrote his work in 1614 A. D. in the reign of Jahangir.

ताच्छब्द्य— The having that form of a word (तद् शब्द; तादर्थ्यात् ताच्छब्द्यम् । Mbh.

ताच्छीलिक— The suffix which denotes the sense of 'one whose habit is that'.

तात्पर्य (ज्ञान)—(The knowledge of) the purport of the speaker, (the knowledge of) the intention of the speaker; it (तात्पर्यज्ञान) is a necessary condition for the exact apprehension of the construction which consists of homophoneous forms.

तादात्म्य— A grammatical relation of identity existing between a noun and an adjective used in the same case.

तिङ्— The प्रत्याहार contains the following eighteen terminations, nine of which are Ātmanepada and the rest are Parasmaipada. It means the terminations applied to roots, i. e. Verbs. They are तिप् तस् झि, सिप् थस् थ, मिप् वस् मस् । त आताम् झ, थास् आथाम् ध्वम्, इट् वहि महिङ् ॥ The first nine suffixes are of Parasmaipada and the rest are of Ātmanepada. 'तङ्' represents the Ātmanepada terminations.

तिङन्त— That which ends in the तिङ् terminations, i. e. the verb either in Parasmaipada or in Ātmanepada.

तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक—(Word) having the appearance (only) of a verbal form (e. g. अस्ति used as a particle).

तिरुमल— Author of सुमनोरमा, a commentary on कौमुदी.

तिरुमलयज्वन्— Author of अनुपदा, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य. Son of मलययज्वन्.

तु— The letters त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्; P. 8.4.60.

तुमर्थ— Having the meaning of an infinitive; P. 2.2.15.

तुल्ययोग— That which has an equal affectation by any action or thing; P. 2.2.28.

तृज्वत्— (The word) which is treated as if it ended in तृच् (तृ); e. g. the word क्रोष्टु (a jackal) is declined in the strong cases like क्रोष्टृ (क्रोष्टा क्रोष्टारौ क्रोष्टारः etc.); P. 7.1.95.

तोप्पल दीक्षित— Author of प्रकाश, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

तोलकप्पियम्— One of the oldest Tamil grammars, full of ऐन्द्र system. Read and approved in पाण्ड्य king's assembly. Closely related to कातन्त्र, प्रातिशाख्य[s] and कच्चायन'[s] Pāli grammar.

तौदादिक— The roots belonging to the तुदादि class, i. e. the sixth class of roots; Sk.

त्रिपादी— Rules given in P. 8.2 to 8.4.

त्रिलोचन— Author of उत्तरपरिशिष्ट to श्रीपति'[s] supplement to कातन्त्र.

त्रिलोचनदास— Author of कातन्त्रवृत्तिपञ्जिका, a commentary on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

त्रैपादिक—(Operation) taught in P. 8.2. to 8.4.

त्रैशब्द्य— Three kinds of (śabda) 'expression'; triple form of speech; Mbh. on P. 1.4.74.

त्रैस्वर्य—(चतुर्वर्णादि) Three accents (उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित); P. 1.2.33; Kāśi.

दयानन्द सरस्वती— Author of अष्टाध्यायीभाष्य. Born in 1824 A. D. and died in 1883 A. D.

दयापाल (or दयालपाल)— Author of रूपसिद्धि, a shorter abridgement of शाकटायन's grammar, similar in scope to लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी. A pupil of मतिसागर and a co-student of वादिराज alias जयसिंह II, the चालुक्य Emperor (1025 A. D.).

दशगणी— The ten classes of roots; P. 1.3.1.

दुर्गादास— Wrote a commentary on बोपदेव's कविकल्पद्रुम. His date is 1639 A. D.

दुर्विनीत— Author of शब्दावतार.

दुःस्पृष्टम्—Imperfect contact; Rv. Pr.

दूराद्धूत— Addressing (a person) from a distance; P. 8.2.84.

दृष्टानुविधि —Applying grammatical rule in conformity with that which is seen (to the usage); दृष्टानुविधिः छन्दसि भवति।

देवताद्वन्द्व— A compound whose members are two or more names of deities; P. 6.3.26.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्याय— The maxim says that देवदत्त does not revive when his murderer has been killed; the implication of this maxim in grammar is that the grammatical operation does not take place although its अपवाद has not been effected, because its उत्सर्ग is already put to an end by the अपवाद.

देवनन्दिन्— The founder of the Jainendra school of grammar. The date is placed circ. 450 A. D.

देवेन्द्रसूरि— Author of हैमलघुन्यास, a commentary on बृहद्वृत्ति, purporting to be an abridgment of a larger न्यास by उदयचन्द्र, his preceptor.

दैवादिक— The roots belonging to the दिवादि class, i. e. to the fourth class of roots; P. 8.3.65.

द्योत्यद्योतकभाव—Connection between that to be suggested and that which suggests (such as between उपसर्ग and verbal form).

द्विगु—(द्वयोः गवोः समाहारः) A compound made up of two components; P. gives the name द्विगु to those compounds which are brought under the rule 2.1.52; possessive compound having a numeral adjective for its prior member. द्विगु compounds were in origin 'determinative' compounds, but they ars treated as the possessive compounds in respect of dealing with the accent. Pāṇinīyas treat them as a sub-division of तत्पुरुष comps.

द्वियम—(The sound) of two pitches (acute-grave); the term refers to स्वरित vowel; Tp.

द्वेष्य (कर्म)— It is one of the varieties of अनीप्सितकर्म (that which is not intended by the agent). द्वेष्यकर्म is that which is attained by the agent through hate, e. g. in विषं भक्षयति (while eating rice he eats poison) विषम् is a द्वेष्यकर्म. Here eating of poison is not intended by the agent, but he hates it; P. 1.4.50.

द्व्यजवरार्ध— The word of four or more syllables, the word whose half consists of at least two vowels; 'द्व्यज् अवरं न्यूनं न तु ततो न्यूनम् अनेकाजिति यावत्। तादृशमर्धं यस्य। Sk. on P. 5.4.57.

धनेश्वर— Author of a new grammar for beginners called प्रक्रियामणि, and a commentary on the महाभाष्य called महाभाष्यचिन्तामणि. He flourished before 1595 A. D.

धरणीधर— Author of वैयाकरणसर्वस्व.

धर्मधर्मिन् (Dual)— A quality and bearer of it. धर्मधर्मिणोरभेदः (no distinction between a quality and the bearer of quality).

धातु— Element, constituent part, essential ingredients of words. पाणिनि does not define the term धातु semantically, but simply enumerates the roots in his गणपाठ and says that the utterances beginning with भू etc. are roots; P. 1.3.1. कात्यायन defines the term धातु semantically 'क्रियावचनो धातुः', the words denoting the sense of an action are called roots.

धात्वर्थफलाश्रय— The term refers to the object (कर्मकारक), that which is the substratum of the result denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, ओदन is the object, because it is the substratum of the result softening (विक्लृत्ति).

धात्वर्थव्यापाराश्रय— The term refers to the agent, that which is substratum of the activity denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, देवदत्त is agent, because he is the substratum of the activity (action of cooking) while the object is the substratum of the result of the action.

धात्वर्थानुवादक— That which repeats the sense of the verbal root, e. g. in भूयते, आस्यते etc. the तिङ् suffixes express the same sense which is denoted by the roots भू and आस् etc.

ध्रुव—(1) (In phonetics) Continuance.

(2) (In grammar) A limit from which separation

is to be effected, fixed point in relation to actions of separation; P. 1.4.24.

नति— Bending, curvature. Rv. Pr. employs this term with reference to the nature of prosody.

नदी— Feminine stems which are not used in other genders ending in ई or ऊ are designated as नदी; feminine stems ending in long ई or ऊ which change their finals to इय् and उव् respectively are optionally designated as नदी before the genitive plural endings. Feminine stems ending in इ and उ, short or long are also optionally designated as नदी before the dative, ablative, genitive and locative singular endings; P.1.4.3-6.

नन्दकिशोरभट्ट— Author of a supplement to बोपदेव's मुग्धबोध. His date is 1398 A. D.

नागोजीभट्ट— Author of उद्योत on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप, परिभाषेन्दुशेखर, शब्देन्दुशेखर, शब्दरत्न, a commentary on प्रौढमनोरमा, विषमी, a commentary on भट्टोजी's शब्दकौस्तुभ and वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा. Pupil of हरिदीक्षित, son of शिवभट्ट and सती, a Māhārāṣṭriya Brāhmaṇa surnamed काळे, a resident of Benares, a protege of रामसिंह, a local prince of शृङ्गवेरपुर. He flourished between 1688 to 1728 A. D.

नाद— Voice as opposed to श्वास (breath); this term refers to the letters, semivowels, nasals, the third and fourth letters of the वर्गs and ह्.

नामिन्— It is the name given to the vowels with the exception of अ (short or long or prolated), the vowels after which the dental स् is changed into the cerebral ष् are known as नामिन्. नमयन्ति दन्त्यं सन्तं मूर्धन्यं कुर्वन्ति इति नामिनः। इ, उ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ इति। उवट.

नारायण— Author of विवरण on कैयट's प्रदीप.

नारायण सुधी— Author of अष्टाध्यायी-प्रदीप.

नासिकामूल— The root of the nose, velum; the यमs are produced by the root of nose; नासिकामूलं यमानाम्।

नासिक्य— The nasal consonants; having a nasal component (अनुनासिक); in later times this term came to be used in opposition to अनुनासिक and was restricted to the nasal glide or transition sound between 'ह्' and a nasal (because of its connection with ह् and nasal), the यमs and अनुस्वार.

नित्य—A rule which applies both before and after the taking effect of another rule that applies simultaneously and which is in conflict with the application of the rule in question.

नित्यसमास—A compound which cannot be dissolved so as to convey the same sense of the compound, or the same meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members separately-as द्विजार्थः (द्विजाय अयम्।); cf. अविग्रहोऽस्वपदविग्रहो वा नित्यसमासः। In a नित्यसमास the case-endings of the constituent elements cannot fully bring out the sense of a compound; e. g. the compound कृष्णसर्प means a snake irresistible by herbs or physicians, while कृष्णः सर्पः means merely a black serpent.

नित्यानन्द पर्वतीय—Author of दीपक, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर. Pupil of बालशास्त्री रानडे. He died in 1931 A. D.

निपात—Those that are not regarded as essential parts of the sentence, nor as having independent existence as well as those that have their forms and senses fixed and convey the conjunction etc. of actions and things (verbs and nouns). Regarding निपातs, P. as usual does not define the term semantically but simply enumerates; P. 1.4.56.

निपातन—A form put down by the authorities of grammar, which (according to the rules of the language) should have been formed differently; अन्यादृशे प्रयोगे प्राप्ते अन्यादृशप्रयोगकरणम्। Pbh. 106.

निमित्त—That which is the cause or condition of the grammatical operation is called निमित्त in grammar.

निमित्तनिमित्तिन्—(Du.) 'Cause and effect' in expression निमित्तनिमित्तिनोरेकपदे (the cause and effect of a grammatical operation being located in the same word); one of the markers of अन्तरङ्गत्व.

निरनुबन्धक—Void of अनुबन्ध (in the परिभाषा 'निरनुबन्धकग्रहणे न सानुबन्धकस्य' when a form void of अनुबन्धs is employed in grammar, it does not denote that which has अनुबन्धs attached to it).

निरवकाश—(A rule) which otherwise would have no opportunity for the taking effect of it; Pbh. 67.

निरस्त—Harsh sound; Mbh. निरस्तो निष्ठुरः। प्रदीप on Mbh.

निराकरण—Refutation; way out of difficulty.

निरुपाख्य—Indescribable; void of characterization.

निरूपक—Describer.

निरूपित—Described.

निर्दिश्यमान—(A grammatical element) actually enunciated in a rule; Pbh. 12.

निर्दिष्टविषय—A kind of अपादान where the limit of separation is fixed, or, where the root directly denotes the meaning 'separation' as in अश्वात् पतति.

निर्धारण—Specifying or separating one out of many, the separation of one out of many on account of the

generic character,. quality, action and singular term; जातिगुणक्रियासंज्ञाभिः समुदायादेकदेशस्य पृथक्करणं निर्धारणम्। Sk. under P. 2.2.10.

निर्भुज—संहितापाठ, in which all euphonic combinations are carried out.

निर्मलदर्पण—A commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

निर्वर्त्य (कर्म)—One of the ईप्सिततमकर्म[8]. निर्वर्त्य कर्म is defined thus: an object (कर्मकारक) is called निर्वर्त्य when by the action of the agent something is brought into existence which was before non-existent or something is brought into manifestation which before exists only latently in its cause. The definition is based on two different views, सत्कार्यवाद and असत्कार्यवाद; e. g. कुम्भं करोति (he makes the jar), here कुम्भ is निर्वर्त्य कर्म, because a jar is brought into existence which was non-existent or a jar is brought to the manifestation which was latently existent in its cause.

निवृत्तप्रेषण—(The causative root) which ceases to have the force of causative and whose meaning remains the same as of the pure non-causative.

निवृत्तिस्थान—The word stands for गुणवृद्धिनिवृत्तिस्थान opposed to गुणवृद्धिस्थान. It means literally the places, i. e. endings (or suffixes) in which there is the absence of a cause of गुण or वृद्धि, i. e. weak endings of suffixes. अथाप्यस्तेर्निवृत्तिस्थानेष्वादिलोपो भवतीति। निरुक्त II.1.

निषेध्य—A grammatical operation which should be (abandoned) forbidden.

निष्ठा—The name of the past participial suffixes क्त and क्तवतु; P. 1.1.26.

नीलकण्ठ वाजपेयिन्—Author of भाष्यतत्त्वविवेक, a commentary on the पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य; सुखबोधिनी, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी and पाणिनीयदीपिका. He flourished from 1543 to 1593 A. D.

नेमस्पृष्ट—Half contact (one of the intermediate degrees of constriction). cf. ईषत्स्पृष्ट.

नैगमी—The name of the subjunctive in the AVP.

नैघण्टुक—Subordinate.

न्यग्भूत—Going down (said of the time-power of a grammatical form, which is being changed).

न्यायपञ्चानन—Son of विद्याविनोद. Author of a commentary on संक्षिप्तसार of गोयीचन्द्र.

न्यायसिद्ध—A maxim (परिभाषा) established by reasoning or argumentation.

पञ्चवस्तु—A recast of Jainendra grammar.

पटवर्धन तात्याशास्त्री—Author of भूति, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर. Pupil of बाळशास्त्री रानडे. Died in 1919 A.D.

पतञ्जलि—The date assigned to him is 150 B. C. The personal history of पतञ्जलि is very little known. He was contemporary of पुष्यमित्र and probably much honoured by him for his learning. He has written an extensive commentary on वार्तिक. He skilfully interprets पाणिनि's[8] rule and shows the usefulness of कात्यायन's[8] additional corrections. Many times he defends पाणिनि by skilful interpretation against the unfair criticism of कात्यायन.

पद—(1) Any inflected word after the addition of a case termination and a verbal termination; P. 1.4.14.

(2) The middle base or the base of nouns before the case endings which begin with consonant to the exclusion of य and first five suffixes सु, औ, जस्, अम्, औट्, शस्) and before the तद्धित suffixes to the exclusion of those which begin with य; P. 1.4.17.

(3) It also means voice as in आत्मनेपद (voice for oneself) and the परस्मैपद (voice for another).

पदगौरव—Said of a rule which involves the employment of a greater number of words or of longer words.

पदलाघवविचार—The procedure which examines whether a word can be saved (in the rule).

पदविभाग—Separating the syllables of a word to derive it from different roots.

पदसंस्कारपक्ष—The alternative (that the various elements) of which a word is made up (or all placed side by side before the rules of grammar are applied to them): Pbh. 43. The alternative (where we have recourse) to the formation of the word (itself, not to the meaning or to the connection between the word and sentence).

पदस्फोट—A word itself a conveyer of the meaning. It is very hard to discriminate which exactly is the base and which is the suffix in the word 'घटेन' or 'ते' or 'मे'; and therefore, it is necessary to postulate that a word as a whole conveys the meaning.

पदार्थ—The sense of word understood; P. 1.4.96; cf. अप्रयुज्यमानस्य पदस्य अर्थः पदार्थः.

पदावधिक—The grammatical description in which the parts of a word are placed side by side; Pbh. 63.

पद्मनाभदत्त—Son of दामोदरदत्त, grandson of श्रीदत्त. Founder of सौपद्म school, author of भूरिप्रयोग and उपसर्गपञ्जिका, a commentary on it.

परमप्रकृति—Original base.

परंपरासंबन्ध—Indirect relation.

परसमीपबोधक—Denoting (the phoneme) which stands near the rest; Pbh. 5.

परस्मैपद—The word for another; the transitive or active word and its terminations, the form of the verb which implies an action belonging to others; active endings: P. 1.4.99.

परस्मैभाषा—cf. परस्मैपद.

परा—Subtle sound, luminiferous consciousness raised in the मूलाधार (a mystical circle situated above the generative organs). This परा speech is known as शब्दब्रह्म. This is exceedingly subtle and cognizable by योगिन्s alone.

पराश्रय—Dependent, the term refers to those letters which are bound to a more closely limited series of contexts, i. e. विसर्ग, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय, अनुस्वार, यम; PŚ.

परिग्रहण—Complete enumeration.

परिनिष्ठित—A form whose formation has been completed.

परिसंख्यान—Comprehensive enumeration; Mbh.

परोक्षवृत्ति—A word in which a root is slightly altered.

परोक्षा—The name of the perfect (लिट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

पश्यन्ती – A little manifested sound that comes up to the navel region from the मूलाधार (a mystical circle situated above the generative organs) where परा speech rises. This पश्यन्ती speech is subtle and not divisible into parts, and cognizable by योगिन्s alone in समाधि. This is second stage of gradual amplification of sound.

पस्पशा—The first chapter (आह्निक) of the महाभाष्य is named पस्पशा. This name should have been at least as old as the time of माघ since he mentions it in one of the verses in the Śi. 11.112. The word पस्पशा is derived from the root स्पश् which means to refute or to touch upon. This आह्निक refutes the arguments of others and touches upon the preliminaries of the शास्त्र.

पाठक उदयशंकर—Author of ज्योत्स्ना, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर and पाठकी, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

पाणिनि—Nothing is known of his life except the fact that he was born in the extreme Northwest of India at शलातुर. The date of पाणिनि is most commonly fixed in the fourth century B. C. which is in accordance with the native tradition which connects him with the नन्द king of मगध. He is the author of अष्टाध्यायी, धातुपाठ, गणपाठ etc. His अष्टाध्यायी consists of 4,000 aphorisms of the greatest brevity. This brevity was achieved by the invention of an algebraical system of notation of a kind not found outside the grammatical school. In his धातुपाठ he gives every root along with its meaning. The roots are classified in ten major groups or classes (called गणs), the basis of the classification being the manner in which the roots form the present stem. The गणपाठ forms the most important accessory treatise to the अष्टाध्यायी. The significance of गणपाठ is that it introduces a comprehensive principle of classification by which similar grammatical formation may be grouped together or brought under the operation of common grammatical rule.

पिण्ड—Conjunction, a type of consonant group.

पित्—The terminations having 'प्' as the indicatory letter; the term generally represents singular परस्मैपद terminations, before which the final vowels or the penultimate short vowels of the base take गुण or वृद्धि substitute. Hence these are known as the 'strong terminations'; P. 3.4.92.

पु – The letters प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म; P. 8.3.37.

पुञ्जराज—Author of a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया, belonged to the श्रीमाल family of मलबार. He was a minister to Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Mālvā (1469-1500 A. D.); cf. पुण्यराज.

पुण्डरीकाक्ष—Author of a commentary on श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

पुण्यराज (पुञ्जराज)—Author of a commentary प्रकाश on the वाक्यपदीय.

पुण्यसुन्दरगणिन्—Arranged for the हैम school the different Sanskrit roots in an alphabetical order giving after each root its meaning, गण and other conjugational peculiarities.

पुरुष—The term 'पुरुष' in the grammatical sense of 'person' appears to have been used by यास्क. तत् परोक्षकृताः सर्वाभिः नामविभक्तिभिर्युज्यन्ते, प्रथमपुरुषैश्चाख्यातस्य। निरुक्त 7.2. पाणिनि drops the term पुरुष and uses the terms प्रथम (3rd person), मध्यम (2nd person), उत्तम (1st person) instead of the term पुरुष; P. 1.4.105-108.

पुरुषोत्तमदेव—Author of प्राणपणा, a commentary on पातञ्जल महाभाष्य; also wrote कुण्डलीव्याख्यान, कारककारिका, भाषावृत्ति, दुर्घटवृत्ति, परिभाषावृत्ति, ज्ञापकसमुच्चय and उणादिवृत्ति

पूजार्थ—(The specific mention of the names of other grammarians by Pāṇini) which shows respect for their views; (need not necessarily indicate that Pāṇini differs from their view).

पूरणी—The words in the feminine gender ending in an ordinal affix; P. 5.2.48. An ordinal number in the feminine gender.

पूर्वपदार्थप्रधान—(An अव्ययीभाव compound) where the meaning denoted by the first member (indeclinable)

stands as qualificand in relation to that of the other member.

पूर्वोपस्थितनिमित्तक— A rule, the causes of the application of which precede the causes of the application of बहिरङ्ग rule in the order of the pronunciation of the letters.

पृथ्वीधर— Author of a commentary on वर्धमान's[S] कातन्त्रविस्तार, a commentary on दुर्गसिंह's[S] वृत्ति.

पृषोदरादिवृत्ति— Written in 1357 A. D. by पद्मनाभदत्त, son of गणेश्वर and grandson of श्रीपति.

प्रकार— A natural application of the term प्रकार (qualifier) is to refer to what stands as a qualifier (in the शाब्दबोध); the term प्रकार refers to what stands as a qualifier in the subject of the sentence or in the predicate of the sentence. Thus in the knowledge 'the tall man (is) handsome,' height as well as beauty is प्रकार (qualifier) in the शाब्दबोध. In the शाब्दबोध only one meaning stands as विशेष्य (a chief qualificand) and the rest are प्रकार[S].

प्रकृतिप्रत्यापत्ति— Turning back to its original form; for example कंसवधमाचष्टे = कंसं घातयति, where the word वध resumes its original form 'हन्' in the expression कंसं घातयति; Kāty. on P. 3.1.26.

प्रकृतिविकारभाव— Relation of cause and effect.

प्रक्रिया— Mode of a grammatical description, process of grammatical analysis, system.

प्रक्रियाकौमुदी— A work supposed to be a model for सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by रामचन्द्र belonging to the first half of the 15th century A. D.

प्रतिकण्ठ— (निपातन) Specific ready-made forms which behave abnormally, or irregularly.

प्रतिप्रसव— Return to the original state; return to a general rule when its अपवाद (exception) is forbidden for its effect. For example, in the formation of the nom. du. of 'वृक्ष' (from वृक्ष+औ) वृद्धि operation (औ for अ+औ) takes place by the general rule, P. 6.1.88, because its अपवाद operation पूर्वसवर्णदीर्घ, P. 6.1.102, is forbidden by the rule, P. 6.1.104.

प्रतिभा— The creative power, intellect, शब्दब्रह्म, (शब्द is not mere phonetic sound but it is pure intellect that forms ultimate world-elements); Vāk. P. 1.119.

प्रतिरूपक— A word-form imitating another kind of word-form.

प्रतिलक्ष्म्— (Adv.) As many times as there are individuals.

प्रतिलोमसंधि— Combination of letters where consonant precedes and vowel follows it.

प्रतिवेष्टित— The term for the retroflex series, the मूर्धन्य sounds.

प्रत्यक्षवृत्ति— A word in which a root is clearly visible.

प्रत्यय— To go towards or against, subsequent word or sound, that which follows (Vāj. P.), augment (TP.), case-ending (गोपथब्रा०). From the प्रातिशाख्य[S] it appears that the term प्रत्यय at one time is used in the senses of suffix, prefix, infix and augment. P. uses this term in the above sense only once, in 1.1.69. P. frames the अधिकारसूत्र and tells us that the prescribed items which fall in 3rd to 5th chapters and come after the base are प्रत्यय[S]; P. 3.1.1-2.

प्रत्ययलक्षण— The grammatical operation dependent upon the suffix; P. 1.1.62.

प्रत्ययलोप— The elision of an affix; P. 1.1.62.

प्रत्याहारसूत्र[S]— According to tradition these सूत्र[S] are revealed to पाणिनि by God शिव. They are meant to produce brevity. वाजसनेयि प्रातिशाख्य has the same प्रत्याहारसूत्र[S] as of पाणिनि.

प्रथम— The first (our third) person or its terminations.

प्रथमा— (1) The first or nominative case and its terminations.

(2) When the word is used in the dual (प्रथमयोः) it denotes the first two cases and their terminations; P. 6.1.102.

प्रथमान्तविशेष्यकः (शाब्दबोधः)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where the meaning denoted by the word ending in the nominative stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which stand qualifiers). This is the view of the नैयायिक[S] according to whom the meaning of the प्रथमान्त, (the stem with the nominative case) should be considered as leading concept in verbal cognition; cf. कर्तृमुख्यविशेष्यक.

प्रधानप्रत्ययार्थवचन— (1) The proposition (वचन) (that the meaning of a word in a compound) is determined by its principal word and (in a derivative word the meaning) is determined by the suffix; Kāśi. on P. 1.2.56.

(2) The proposition that the meaning of the affix (प्रत्यय) stands as the predominant or leading concept; Sk. on P. 1.2.56.

प्रभाचन्द्राचार्य— Author of न्यास, a commentary on अमोघवृत्ति.

प्रमत्तगीत— That which is composed by an intoxicated person; Mbh.

प्रयत्न— The basic articulatory process, the articulatory effort.

प्रयागवेङ्कटादि— Author of विद्वन्मुखभूषण, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

प्रयोगवृत्तिपर— (A grammatical) operation depending on usage.

प्रयोजककर्ता— Agent of the causative verb, the instigator agent.

प्रयोजन— (i) The advantages (derived from the study of grammar) and the authority that enjoins it. In both the meanings the derivation of the word प्रयोजनम् is प्रयुज्यते अनेन; Mbh.

(ii) Motive of a word used in a rule by the authorities of grammar.

प्रयोज्यकर्मत्व— Fact of being an object of the action which is instigated.

प्रवण— The term प्रवण lit. means 'downhill slope', a continuous fall; the term explains the स्वरित vowel where according to some it is a continuous fall of the high tone (उदात्त).

प्रवर्तकोपाध्याय— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपप्रकाशिका.

प्रसङ्ग— The earlier term for उत्सर्ग (a general rule); प्रसङ्गादपवादो बलीयान्; Aś.

प्रसारण— Changing a semivowel into a vowel; Avp. (cf. संप्रसारण).

प्रस्तीर्ण— Spread, flat, a characteristic feature of dental articulation.

प्राकृतध्वनि— The phonological structure, the sound pattern of the norm, the name of the class of which various instances are members. This is indicated by वैकृतध्वनि. All the non-linguistic personal variations are eliminated at this stage. It should be considered as an auditory image of the normal expression in the mind keeping the time order with it.

प्राग्दीव्यतीय— The suffixes enumerated by P. from 4.3.134 to 168.

प्रातिपदिक— पाणिनि's commentators do not take trouble of defining this five-syllabled term. श्रीश्वर, a Bengali commentator of the 17th century A. D., explains it as that which embraces every inflected word which is in the different inflected forms such as वृक्षम्, वृक्षान् etc.

पाणिनि defines the term in 1.2.45-46 as, that which conveys sense and is neither root nor affix (nor a word ending in a suffix) is a प्रातिपदिक. e. g. the non-derivative words like डित्थ, डवित्थ etc. The words ending in primary (कृत्) and secondary (तद्धित) suffixes and compounds also are प्रातिपदिकs; e. g. the word like कर्तृ formed with the primary suffix तृ, दाशरथि formed by the secondary suffix इञ् and compounds like राजपुरुष are also प्रातिपदिकs.

प्रातिश्रुत्क— The resonators; a list of five resonators is also given by the Tp.; उरः, कण्ठः, शिरः, मुखं, नासिका च.

प्राप्तविभाषा (or प्राप्ते विभाषा)—An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes necessary, when the general rule is already given and then follows the optional rule, then the optional rule is called प्राप्तविभाषा.

प्राप्य (कर्म)— An object which is neither brought into existence or manifestation nor changed or modified by the action of the agent but when it is simply attained or reached by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य; an object which is constant and not even slightly affected by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य; it is an object where the results of the action are neither perceived nor inferred; e. g. घटं जानाति. Here no difference is seen in the jar before knowing it and after knowing it; Vāk. P. 3.51.

प्रायिक— (Rule) commonly valid but not universally so.

प्रायोगिक— That which occurs in the ordinary language (as opposed to औपदेशिक); Pbh. 120.

प्रेरक— A kind of संप्रदान which incites some one to give anything as in विप्राय गां ददाति । Here the Brāhmaṇa incites the giver to give him a cow.

प्रेरणा— cf. विधि.

प्रैषणी— Av. uses this term for the imperative.

प्रौढमनोरमा— A commentary on his Sk. written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित himself about A. D. 1630.

प्रौढिवाद— Bold statement.

प्लुत— Protracted vowel; a vowel three times longer than the short vowel like अ and its value is 3 मात्राs

फलोपहित— Immediately preceding the result.

फुल्लराज— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

वर्स्व— The elevation behind the row of teeth, the socket of a tooth.

वश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft unaspirates except 'ज्'.

वहिरङ्ग— A rule the causes of the application of which lie without or beyond the sum of the causes of the application of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

A variety of a कर्मकारक; कालादिवाचक कर्म is regarded वहिरङ्ग; cf. (2) अन्तरङ्ग.

वह्वपेक्ष— (A grammatical operation) dependent on a greater number of causes and eventually being वहिरङ्ग.

वाधक— A rule or operation which supersedes the other rule or operation.

बाध्य— A rule or operation which is superseded by another rule or operation.

बालमनोरमा— (1) An abridgment by भट्टोजी of his own प्रौढमनोरमा, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी which is also his own. (2) A commentary by वासुदेव दीक्षित on Sk.

बालरामपञ्चानन— Author of प्रबोधप्रकाश, a शैव grammar and धातुपकाश.

बालावबोध— (1) A popular recast of the चान्द्र grammar (1200 A. D.), by कश्यप, a Buddhistic Ceylonese priest.

(2) Written by नरहरि to remove the obstacles in the way of students learning पञ्चमहाकाव्य[s] arising from the circumstance of their not having studied grammar before.

बाहुलक— Fact (for a grammatical operation) of being subject to diversity (that is to apply in some cases, not to apply in other cases).

बाह्यप्रयत्न— The external articulatory efforts, extra-buccal process.

बाळंभट्ट— Author of उद्योत, a commentary on शब्दकौस्तुभ.

बिन्दुद्वय— Double dot, graphic representation of the विसर्जनीय.

बुद्धिनिर्ग्राह्य— (A word) grasped by the mind; Mbh. 1.1.1.

बृहस्पति — Second propounder of grammar.

बोपदेव— The founder of a modern school of grammarians, wrote मुग्धबोध, a new treatise on grammar. Date ranges from 1200 A. D. to 1300 A. D.

ब्रह्मन्— First propounder of grammar.

भ— Name of the weakest base of nouns (as opposed to पद), i. e. of the base before the vowel terminations except in strong cases, before feminine suffixes, and before तद्धित[s] beginning with vowels or य्; P. 1.4.18 etc. भ may be the first syllable of भङ्ग or भम because, before weak endings the stem often undergoes reduction or syncoption; P. 1.4.16.

भट्टोजी दीक्षित— The author of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी; has written a commentary प्रौढमनोरमा on it, also a commentary on the P.'s सूत्र[s] named शब्दकौस्तुभ. Date is placed circ. 1630 A. D.

भरत— Commentator of भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृहरि—The author of वाक्यपदीय and a commentary named दीपिका on the महाभाष्य of पतञ्जलि.

Date ranges from 550 A. D. to 650 A. D.

भवत्— The name of the present in the शाङ्खायन आरण्यक and in the मुग्धबोध grammar.

भवन्ती— The name of the present (लट्) used by कात्यायन.

भव्य— The name of the simple future in the मुग्धबोध grammar.

भविष्यत्— The name of the future in the शाङ्खायन आरण्यक.

भविष्यन्ती— The name of the simple future in the कातन्त्र system and ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण.

भष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft apirates except 'ह्'; P. 8.2.37.

भागुरि— Author of a grammar.

भारद्वाज— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 7.2.63.

भाव— (1) The action which can be accomplished without mark of the agent (cf. कर्तृस्थभावक). अपरिस्पन्दनसाधनसाध्यो धात्वर्थो भावः।, e. g. the action of seeing which does not require the movement on the part of the agent.

(2) Ultimate result. In a verb the ultimate result is principal; action itself is subordinate. Action is just a means to bring about the भाव.

(3) भाव = Action to be accomplished (साध्य). In a verb an action is principal and the various means used for the action are subordinate; निरुक्त.

(4) Action of an accomplished nature; सिद्धावस्थापन्नो धात्वर्थो भावः। Sk.

भावगर्हा— The contempt in regard to the sense of the action; P. 3.1.24.

भावना— Technical term in the मीमांसा system. Lit. it means bringing into being, that which produces some effect; it is defined as भवितुर्भवनानुकूलो भावकव्यापारविशेषः, the particular activity of the person or thing capable of producing the effect, the effort or activity on the part of the agent to achieve his desired end, it is a व्यापार of to be, which is of accomplished nature. According to the मीमांसक this भावना is denoted by the verb-ending suffixes.

भावनाविशेष्यकः (शाब्दबोधः)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where productive operation (भावना) stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which are qualifiers); this is the view of the मीमांसक[s] according to whom the predominant idea in the sense of a sentence is productive operation.

भाविन्— It is the name given to vowels with the exception of अ and आ, that which causes change of a dental स् into the corresponding cerebral ष्. कण्व्यावकाराकारौ वर्जयित्वा स्वराणां भाविसंज्ञा भवति। उवट.

भाव्यमान— That which is taught in a rule.

भाषितपुंस्क— A (feminine or neuter) word of which also a masculine is mentioned or exists (and whose meaning only differs from that of the masculine by the notion of gender), e. g. the word गङ्गा is not भाषितपुंस्क, whereas such words as शुभ्र and ग्रामणी are so; P. 7.1.49.

भास्करशास्त्री अभ्यंकर— Commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and शब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1783-1871 A. D.

भीमभट्ट—Author of भैमी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

भुग्न— Bent. The Rv. Pr. gives this title to the half elided or released letter व, a mode of junction.

भूत— The name of the past tense in शाङ्खायन आरण्यक and मुग्धबोध grammar.

भूतकरण— The name given to the augment in the प्रातिशाख्य[s] In the original Indo-European language the tenses had no time signification but they only denoted differences in the aspect of the action. The augment was prefixed to the Imperfect, Plu. perfect, Aorist and Conditional to express past time. This is why augment is called भूतकरण.

भैरवमिश्र— Author of a commentary भैरवी on नागोजी भट्ट's परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

भोज— Author of सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण, a grammatical work and सरस्वतीकण्ठभरण, a rhetorical work.

भोजव्याकरण— Written by विनयसुन्दर for the benefit of a king भोज, son of भारमल्ल.

भ्रष्टावसरन्याय— The implication of this maxim in grammar is that a grammatical operation does not take place, when the occasion for the taking place of it has once gone by.

मङ्गरस— Author of चिन्तामणिप्रतिपद, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि.

मण्डन— Son of बाठड, महाप्रधान and सङ्घपति to Alpusahi. Commented on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया.

मध्यमपदलोपिन्— (Compound) where the middle member has been dropped.

मध्यमा— Subtle sound. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of heart from the navel region where the पश्यन्ती speech is revealed from the परा speech. परा is minutest, पश्यन्ती is minuter and मध्यमा is minute speech. The पश्यन्ती speech is the third stage of gradual amplification of नाद. The मध्यमा sound might be cognized at the time of जप or when ears are shut up. The मध्यमा नाद is called स्फोट also.

मन्तुदेव— Author of दर्पण, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषणसार and दोषोद्धरण, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

मय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants belonging to all the वर्ग[s] except 'ञ्'; P. 8.3.33.

मलयगिरि— Author of शब्दानुशासन and a commentary on it. Flourished about 1143 A. D.

मल्लय-यज्वन् — A commentator of कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

महादेव— Author of a commentary known as शब्दसिद्धि on दुर्गसिंह's वृत्ति.

महाप्राण— Big-breath, the term for the aspirate sound.

महाभाष्य-चिन्तामणि— A commentary on महाभाष्य by धनेश्वर.

महावाक्य— A compound sentence, a sentence which consists of more than one sentence: वाक्योचयो महावाक्यम्।

महासंज्ञा— Large-sized (technical term in grammar which means significant in general).

मात्रा— The length of time required to pronounce a short vowel (a long vowel contains 2 मात्रा[s]; and a prolated vowel, 3 मात्रा[s]): the device adopted by the Indians for the purpose of phonological description where the basic vowel units are considered as members of qualitatively similar pairs, each comprising a short, a long and a prolated member.

माधव— Son of काहु and pupil of श्रीरङ्ग, commented on the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. He flourished after 1553 A. D.

माधवीय धातुवृत्ति— Written by सायण (1350 A. D.) the great Vedic भाष्यकार.

मानसरञ्जनी— A commentary by वल्लभ on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

मिताक्षरा— Commentary on अष्टाध्यायी, written by अन्नंभट्ट, the author of तर्कसंग्रह; 17 th century A. D.

मुखनासिकावचन—That which is pronounced by the nose along with the mouth, nasal sounds; P. 1.1.8.

मुखसुखार्थम्— (adv.) For the facility of elocution.

मुनित्रय— The triad of sages (पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतञ्जलि).

मूर्धन्य— The term for the retroflex series, for the मूर्धन्य[s] the articulator is the tip of the tongue retro-flexed.

मूलाधार— A mystical circle situated above the generative organs where the परा speech rises.

मेघरत्न— A Jain of बृहत्खरतरगच्छ, pupil of विनयसुन्दर. Author of सारस्वतव्याकरणढुण्ढिका or सारस्वतदीपिका. He flourished before 1556 A. D.

मेघविजय— Author of हैमकौमुदी alias चन्द्रप्रभा (1669 A. D.), modelled on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

मैत्रेयरक्षित— Author of धातुप्रदीप and तन्त्रप्रदीप,

यक्षवर्मन्— Author of चिन्तामणि, a commentary on शाकटायन'S शब्दानुशासन.

यञ्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the semivowels, nasals and soft aspirates झ्, भ्.

यज्ञेश्वरभट्ट— Author of गणरत्नावलि.

यण्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the semivowels; P. 6.1.77.

यत्न— The articulatory effort.

यथोद्देश— Not going beyond the place where a संज्ञा or परिभाषा is taught, संज्ञाS and परिभाषाS remain where they are taught; Pbh. 2.

यम— A twin-letter (the consonant interposed and generally understood but not written in practice, when a nasal is immediately preceded by one of the four other consonants in each class), within a word, when a non-nasal स्पर्श is followed by a nasal, it is separated by the appropriate यम. e. g. पलिक्क्नीः, चख्ख्नतुः, अग्ग्निः, घ्घ्नन्ति, here the doubled letters क्, ख्, ग् and घ् are यमS.

यय्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except the sibilants and the aspirate 'ह्': P. 8.4.48.

यर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the aspirate 'ह्': P. 8.4.45.

यु (du.)— The short or long इ and उ; P. 6.4.77.

युक्तिसिद्ध— cf. न्यायसिद्ध.

युग्म— सम, even.

युवन्— The fourth or still lower descendant is known as युवन् if elder offspring of the same ancestor still lives. cf. गोत्र. P. 4.1.163.

यू (du.)— The long ई and ऊ; P. 1.4.3.

योग— (केवलावयवशक्ति). A meaning based on the derivation or etymology. This is illustrated by the word like पाचक, a 'cook', where the meaning of the word is fully accounted for by its morphemic meaning.

योगप्रमाण— The etymological meaning which is considered as authoritative; P. 1.2.55.

योगरूढि— (समुदायावयवशक्तिसंकर) A denotation of a word based on its derivative sense as well as the word as a whole. This is illustrated by the word पङ्कज, which means by the pure convention a lotus and this meaning is justified by the derivation पङ्क–जनि–कर्तृत्व 'mud-production-agent' = a thing that grows in mud. This word does not denote merely derivative sense like पाचक; because then it may mean anything that is born in mud (plants etc.). Therefore, the convention supported by the derivation denotes the meaning lotus.

योगवाह— cf. अयोगवाह.

योगविभाग— To make two rules out of one.

योग्यता— (1) Possibility of applying (a grammatical operation, opp. to real application of it).

(2) Compatibility. The linguistic utterance, which forms the construction, is said to have compatibility when meanings conveyed by them are not inconsistent with each other. The utterance अग्निना सिञ्चति is not a construction, because it is incompatible, since it is impossible that अग्निना (with fire) should be instrumental of action of sprinkling.

यौगिकरूढ— A word which denotes two different meanings, one based on the derivation and the other based on the pure convention. It is illustrated by the word उद्भिद्. It means according to derivation a tree or a bush that comes up after breaking (the earth). Again the word also means the sacrifice which is its pure conventional meaning irrespective of its derivative sense.

रक्त— Coloured by nasalization (of vowels).

रक्षोहागमलघ्वसंदेह (Pl.)— (The advantages derived from the study of grammar) the protection (of the वेदS), modification (of the वैदिक मन्त्रS), easy means (of acquiring the knowledge of words), absence of ambiguity and the authority (वेद); Mbh.

रघुनन्दनशिरोमणि— Author of a commentary on दुर्गसिंह'S वृत्ति.

रघुनाथ— Author of लघुभाष्य on the सारस्वत. A pupil of भट्टोजी दीक्षित, son of विनायक. Belongs to 17th century A. D.

रङ्ग— (Nasal) colour, nasalization (of vowels).

रङ्गनाथ-यज्वन्— Author of मञ्जरीमकरन्द, a commentary on हरदत्त'S पदमञ्जरी.

रमाकान्त— Author of a commentary on काशीश्वर'S गणपाठ of the सौपद्म.

रल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants, except the semivowels य् and व्; P.1.2.26.

राग— (Nasal) colour, nasalization (of vowels).

राघवेन्द्राचार्य— Author of त्रिपथगा, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर, विषमी, a commentary on शब्देन्दुशेखर and प्रभा, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषणसार. His date is the first half of the 19th century A. D.

रामकृष्ण— Author of वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तरत्नाकर, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

रामचन्द्र चक्रवर्ती— Author of a sub-commentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

रामचन्द्र विद्याभूषण— Author of परिभाषावृत्ति (1688 A. D.) to मुग्धबोध.

रामचन्द्र सरस्वती— Author of विवरण, a commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

रामचन्द्रभट्ट तारे— Author of पाणिनिसूत्रवृत्ति.

रामचन्द्राश्रम— Author of सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका, a commentary on the सारस्वत, and its abridgment, लघुसिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका.

रामतर्कवागीश— Commented on the मुग्धबोध and arranged the उणादिकोश alphabetically.

रामदेव मिश्र— Author of वृत्तिप्रदीप, a commentary on the Kāśi. He flourished between 1058 and 1313 A. D.

रामनाथ— Author of कातन्त्र धातुवृत्ति.

रामभट्ट— Author of विद्वत्प्रबोधिनी or रामभट्टी, a commentary on the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. He was an आन्ध्र coming from तेलंगण. Son of नरसिंह and कामा. His sons were लक्ष्मीधर and जनार्दन.

रामशर्मन्— Commented on मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

रामसेवक— Son of देवीदत्त. Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपव्याख्या. His date is 1593-1643 A. D.

रामानन्द— Author of तत्त्वदीपिका, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Son of मधुकर त्रिपाठी. His date is 1623 to 1663 A. D.

रुद्रधर— Author of अष्टाध्यायीवृत्ति.

रूढि— (केवलसमुदायशक्ति) A convention based on the word as a whole where it has nothing to do with its derivation or morphemic meaning. This is illustrated by the words like डित्थ etc., i. e. proper nouns.

रूपगोस्वामिन्—Pupil of चैतन्य (1484-1527 A.D.), author of हरिनामामृत which employs the various names of राधा and कृष्ण and of their acts by way of illustrations and as technical terms.

लक्षणैकचक्षुष्क — Who is guided solely by the rules (of grammar).

लक्ष्मीनृसिंह—Wrote a commentary विलास on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

लक्ष्मीनृसिंह— Author of त्रिशिखा, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

लक्ष्यतावच्छेदक—The definitive feature of the secondary meaning, the characteristic property of the secondary sense.

लक्ष्यैकचक्षुष्क— Who is guided solely by the forms of the language.

लघु— The term for short vowel; P. 1.4.10. (A syllable containing) a short vowel not followed by a consonant-group.

लघुप्रयत्नतर— Having a lighter articulatory process, the half-elided य and व: P. 8.3 18.

लघुमनोरमा— An anonymous commentary on सि. कौमुदी.

लघुसिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका— An abridgment of सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका, both written by रामचन्द्राश्रम.

लाघवगौरवचर्चा— The discussion which points out that the particular solution, out of various solutions, is adequate and advantageous because it is less complex and simpler and the other is not advantageous because it involves a heavy statement and is cumbrous.

लिङ्ग— The word is used in the sense of mark, token (Up.), characteristic (निरुक्त 1.17). From this the word came to mean the characteristic of the male or the organ of male, phallus, organ of generation, the sign of sex. Then it came to signify the grammatical gender.

लिङ्गविशिष्ट— A form which is derived (from a प्रातिपदिक) by the addition of (an affix denoting) gender.

लुक्— (Probably from the root लुञ्च् to tear off) The dropping out or disappearance of प्रत्ययs or affixes. cf. लोप.

लुग्विकरण— Said of roots which have लुक् (zero morpheme i. e. disappearance) for their विकरण.

लुप्— पाणिनि uses this word in the sense of elision of suffixes, but this term is confined to the तद्धित section. In the case of the elision of a तद्धित suffix by the word 'लुप्', the gender and the number of the word formed with the suffix are the same as those of original word; P. 1.2.51.

लुमत्— The symbols containing the syllable लु i. e. लुक्, लुप् and श्लु (which are distinguished from लोप); P. 1.1.63.

लोकेशकार— Author of तत्त्वदीपिका (1683 A. D.), a commentary on सिद्धान्तचन्द्रिका.

लोप— Dropping, elision; the term लोप is distinguished from the terms लुक्, लुप् and श्लु which are only applicable to affixes; when लोप of an affix takes place, a blank is substituted, which exerts the same influence on the base as the affix itself, but when either लुक् or लुप् or श्लु of an affix is enjoined, then the affix is not only dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st plu. of कति, where जस् not only is dropped but it is also inoperative on the base; thus in the 1st plural of कति, where जस् is dropped by लुक् the change of the final of the base to the गुण does not take place, i. e. both the affix and its effect on the

base are abolished: moreover, लोप refers only to the last letter of an affix, whereas by लुक्, लुप् and श्लु the dropping of the whole affix is implied; P. 1.1.60.

लौकिकन्यायमूल— A maxim (परिभाषा) established on the basis of the practice of ordinary life.

वंशीवादन— Author of a commentary on गोयीचन्द्र's commentary on the संक्षिप्तसार of क्रमदीश्वर.

वचन— (1) Word, speaking, mentioning; then it came to mean in grammar the injunction of a teacher, rule. (2) Number; it is supposed that वचन as a technical term, was used with 'एक', 'द्वि' and 'बहु' and then separated from these and used as a generic term to denote the sense of number.

वनमालिन्— Author of मनोन्मञ्जिनी, a commentary on वैयाकरणभूषण.

वरदराज— Author of मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी and लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी, abridgments of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

वररुचि— An alias of कात्यायन.

वर्णकाल— It is a generic term which is used to denote a whole family of sounds; Mbh. 1.1.1.

वर्णसमाम्नाय— Assemblage or aggregate of letters (mentioned at the beginning of पाणिनि's grammar).

वर्णस्फोट— The letters are the conveyer of the meaning. According to वर्णस्फोट theory, a meaning is understood from suffixes such as ति or सु in पचति and रामेषु respectively. In this way it is necessary to postulate that the suffixes and the stems convey the meaning.

वर्णाश्रय— (A grammatical operation) which depends on the letter or letters (of the affix and not on the affix as such).

वर्तमाना— The name of the present (लट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

वर्त्स्य— The projection behind the roots of teeth, the alveolar arch.

वल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowel 'य्'.

वश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals, the soft unaspirates and soft aspirates, and the semivowels except 'य्'.

वस्तुतन्त्र— Referring to existing reality.

वाक्यस्फोट—A sentence, the integral linguistic unit, is the conveyer of meaning. It is very hard to discriminate what the two words are, in the expression 'दधीदम्' or in 'हरेऽव'. So it is necessary to postulate that the sentence as a whole conveys the meaning.

वाग्योगविद्— The learned grammarian (who uses the right word in the right place); Mbh. Lit. the expression means one who knows the convention of words, i. e. combination of stems and suffixes.

वाच्यवाचकभाव— Relation between the denoted meaning and the word that denotes it.

वामनाचार्य— Author of a लिङ्गानुशासन.

वारणावनेशशास्त्रिन्— Author of a commentary, अमृतसृति on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

वार्ण— (An operation) which concerns (a combination of) letters, (or which is taught in संधि-rule).

वार्तिक— कात्यायन's (वररुचि's) commentary on पाणिनि's अष्टाध्यायी, just after the latter's composition. These वार्तिकs (notes) are of the same brevity as of the original work, but were fortunately soon made the subject of an extensive commentary (महाभाष्य) by पतञ्जलि. The characteristic feature of a वार्तिक is criticism in regard to that which is omitted or imperfectly expressed in a सूत्र. वार्तिक is defined by हेमचन्द्र as उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थचिन्ताकारि तु वार्तिकम्। The object of the वार्तिकs is, on the one hand, to discuss such objections as might be raised to the rules of पाणिनि's grammar and, on the other hand, to justify पाणिनि without bias or prejudice, by defending him against ill-founded criticism. Where defence or justification of पाणिनि is impossible कात्यायन rejects the rule of पाणिनि.

वासरूपविधि— The rule (P. 3.1.94) which prescribes that अपवाद suffix which is not uniform with उत्सर्ग suffix, supersedes the latter only optionally.

वासुदेव दीक्षित वाजपेयिन्— Author of बालमनोरमा, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Son of महादेव and अन्नपूर्णा, pupil of विश्वेश्वर. He flourished between 1687-1738 A. D.

वासुदेवभट्ट— A pupil of चण्डीश्वर, author of सारस्वतप्रसाद, a commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया (1588 A. D.).

वासुदेवशास्त्री अभ्यंकर— Author of तत्त्वादर्श, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and गूढाभिप्रकाश, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1863-1942 A. D.

विकरण— Producing a change, the term for the affix or conjugational characteristic which is placed between the root and terminations or between the last vowel and the following consonant of the root. In the system of पाणिनि the विकरणs are शप् (3.1.68), शपो लुक् (2.4.72), श्लु (2.4.75), श्यन् (3.1.69), श्नु (3.1.73), श्न (3.1.77), श्नम् (3.1.78), उ (3.1.79), श्ना (3.1.81), णिच् (3.1.25), णिङ् (3.1.66), यक् (3.1.67), च्लि (3.1.43) [and the substitutes of च्लि, सिच् (3.1.44), क्स (3.1.45), चङ् (3.1.48), अङ् (3.1.52)], तासि and स्य (3.1.33), सिप् (3.1.34), आम् (3.1.35), the first nine of which are added in the Pres., Impf., Imperative and Potential

and before a कृत् which contains a mute palatal श, in the case of active verbs: यक् is added in the case of कर्मन् or भाव i. e. passive or neuter; च्लि and its substitutes (सिच्, क्स, चङ्, अङ्, चिण्) are added in the Aorist, तासि in the first Future, स्य in the 2nd Future and Conditional and सिप् before लेट् (in the Subjunctive), आम् in the Perfect.

विकार— Modification, variant.

विकार्य (कर्म)— An object (कर्मकारक) which is changed from one state to another by the action of the agent is called विकार्य. It is chiefly of two kinds, when its previous form is completely destroyed by the action of the agent and when it is only modified by him, e. g. काष्ठं भस्म करोति (reduces fuel to ashes) and सुवर्णं कुण्डलं करोति (makes ear-rings out of gold). In the first example, the former form of fuel is totally destroyed while in the latter, gold is changed into a different form without destroying its nature.

विकृतावयवनिबन्धनकार्य— A grammatical operation that depends on the part which has undergone a change.

विक्रम— The victory of विसर्ग before क, ख, प and फ.

विच्छेद— The division of the medial non-nasal stop into two parts before a nasal; e. g. [Pad^{d}ma]; Vp. The division of non-nasal stop may mean the oral stop and its nasal release; e. g. [Pad^{n}ma].

विज्जलभूपति— Author of प्रबोधचन्द्रिका, an elementary grammar. The illustrative examples are connected with the names of राम. He is the son of विक्रम and चन्द्रावती and belongs to चौहाण race ruling at Patna.

विट्ठल— A commentator on the सारस्वत.

विट्ठलाचार्य— Author of प्रसाद, a commentary on रामचन्द्र's प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. Son of नृसिंहाचार्य and grandson of रामकृष्णाचार्य; father of लक्ष्मीधराचार्य. He cannot be later than 1525 A. D.

विद्यानाथ दीक्षित— Author of प्रक्रियारञ्जन, a commentary on रामचन्द्र's प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

विधि—It is the desire of the speaker to induce the hearer to do the intended things. In the popular example गामानय (bring a cow) addressed by the master to his servant, the desire of the speaker that the servant (addressee) may act to bring a cow (अयं गवानयने प्रवर्तताम्) is the विधि. It is same as शाब्दी भावना. Both the मीमांसक^{s} and the grammarians have agreed to the view on the basis of P.'s rule 3.3.161 that विधि or प्रेरणा is the primary meaning of the लिङ्, लोट्, तव्य and लेट्.

विधिप्रतिषेधशास्त्र— A grammatical rule prescribing what operation should be applicable and what should not be.

विधेयविषय— (A maxim) concerning (only) that which is taught (in a grammatical rule).

विध्यङ्गभाव— 'Becoming integral part of a grammatical rule.'

विनयविजयगणिन्— Author of हैमलघुप्रक्रिया (1052 A. D.) and its commentary, हैमप्रकाश (1077 A. D.); pupil of कीर्तिविजयगणिन्.

विप्रतिषेध— Conflict, conflict in the application of two rules of Pāṇini, when the two rules each of which has its proper 'domain' (of application), happen to become simultaneously applicable in certain instances without it being possible to let them take effect both at the same time; P. 1.4.2.

विभज्यान्वाख्यान— Formation of a word out of its part, when that word is dissolved into all its constituents; Pbh. 49.

विभाषा— The allowing rule to be optional, where there is a prohibition as well as an alternative course left open; P. 1.1.44.

विभाषित— Admitting an alternative, optional; P.

विमलसरस्वती— Author of रूपमाला, a recast of अष्टाध्यायी. He flourished before 1350 A. D. भट्टोजी acknowledges his indebtedness to him in प्रौढमनोरमा.

विरोधप्रतिसंधान— A grasp of the question which of the two conflicting rules that happen to become simultaneously applicable, ought to take place.

विलम्बित— Reduced tempo.

विवक्षाधीनत्व— Fact (for a word-form) of being submitted to the intention (of the speaker even if contrary to a rule of grammar).

विवक्षार्थ— (A quality) meant to distinguish (a term from another).

विवक्षित— (A quality) assigned (to a term) for the purpose (of distinguishing it from another).

विवरण— (1) A commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप, written by ईश्वरानन्द, the pupil of सत्यानन्द.

(2) A commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप written by नारायण.

(3) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन and उणादिसूत्र^{s}.

विवारभिन्न— The letter which differs considerably in the degree of openness (or in quality).

विवृत— The most open vowel.

विवृत्ति— A hiatus left between a final vowel and an initial vowel (a type of junction).

ते + आ = त आ. तस्मै + इति = तस्मा इति.

विशिष्टलिङ्ग— Word of a different gender; P. 2.4.7.

विशेषण— Qualifier, a natural application of the term 'qualifier' (in a शाब्दबोध) is to refer to what is expressed in the subject or what denotes the distinctive characteristic of the विशेष्य (qualified). Thus in the knowledge 'the tall man' height is a qualifier.

विशेषवचन— A specific term opposed to the generic term (सामान्यवचन); P. 8.3.74.

विशेष्य— A natural application of the term qualificand (विशेष्य) is to refer to what is expressed by the subject of the sentence or what stands as a leading concept in the शाब्दबोध. In the knowledge 'भूतले घटः' 'on the ground (is) a pot', pot is the qualificand, while in the knowledge 'घटवद् भूतलम्' 'pot-possessing (is) the ground', ground is the qualificand.

विशेष्यविशेषणभाव— Connection between the term qualifying and the term qualified.

विश्वकर्मशास्त्रिन्— Author of व्याकृति, a commentary on प्रकियाकौमुदी.

विश्वनाथ दण्डिभट्ट— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and बृहच्छब्देन्दुशेखर. A pupil of बालशास्त्री रानडे.

विश्वेश्वर—Author of व्याकरणसुधामहानिधि.

विषयसप्तमी— Loc. of the domain concerned (that is, locative meaning in the domain of; opp. to the परसप्तमी).

विष्णुशास्त्री भट— Author of चिच्चन्द्रिका, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर. He flourished in the 19th century A. D.

विष्णुशास्त्री भट्ट— Author of विष्णुभट्टी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

विष्णुमित्र—Author of क्षीरोदर, a commentary on पातञ्जलभाष्य.

विष्णुमिश्र— Author of a commentary on the भूरिप्रयोग of पद्मनाभ.

विसर्ग— Voiceless ह् (-h) which occurs primarily in final position.

विसर्जनीय— cf. विसर्ग.

वीरेश्वर— Son of शेषकृष्ण, the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Himself the preceptor of जगन्नाथ.

वृत्— The word 'वृत्' employed at the end of the गणपाठ shows that the list in the गणपाठ is exhaustive and not merely illustrative.

वृत्ति— (1) The power of expressing a sense different from what was inherent originally in the word. When a word undergoes a वृत्ति or modification, it gains an additional sense. This additional sense always refers to something other than the original connotation of the word, to express the sense of another word by a different word is a वृत्ति.

This वृत्ति is of five sorts I. (1) कृत्, the process by which a primary noun is derived from a verbal root. (2) तद्धित, the process by which a secondary noun is formed from a primitive noun. (3) समास, the process by which two or more nouns are composed to form one noun. (4) एकशेष, the process by which one is retained to the exclusion of other nouns and the noun so retained denotes all the nouns so excluded. (5) सनाद्यन्त धातुs, the process by which a verb is formed from a noun and a derivative verb from a primitive verb, such as the Desiderative, the Causative, the Intensive and the Denominative verbs. कृत्तद्धितसमासैकशेषसनाद्यन्तधातुरूपाः पञ्च वृत्तयः। परार्थाभिधानं वृत्तिः। Sk. II. (1) Turning into something, paraphrasing Pāṇini's abstract formulation into syntactically complete and understandable sentences, as a designation of abstract procedure through which one expression or sound turns into another one. (2) Method of composition; Mbh.

वृत्तिरत्न— A commentary on Kāśikā Vṛtti on Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.

वृत्तिसमवायार्थ — [The letters mentioned in the first fourteen aphorisms] are intended for the grouping of letters suited to पाणिनि's method of composition.

वृद्ध— The word that contains आ, ऐ or औ (वृद्धि vowels) in the first syllable: P. 1.1.72.

वृद्धि— Increase, extension, (in grammar) vowels आ, ऐ, औ; P. 1.1.1; the term वृद्धि corresponds to the Indo-European 3rd grade vowels (raised grade vowels).

वृषभदेव— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

वैकृतध्वनि— The actual sound spoken by the speaker and heard by the listener. It includes all the various differences in intonation, tempo, pitch etc. depending on individual speaker.

वैखरी— A form of speech spoken by men. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of the mouth from the region of the heart. This is fourth stage of gradual amplification of sound and is intelligible.

वैद्यनाथ पायगुंडे— A pupil of नागोजी भट्ट. He is also called बाळंभट. He is the author of गदा on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर; चिदस्थिमाला, on शब्देन्दुशेखर; प्रभा, on शब्दकौस्तुभ; भावप्रकाशिका, on शब्दरत्न; छाया, on महाभाष्यप्रदीपोद्योत and कला, on वैयाकरणसिद्धान्तमञ्जूषा. The son of महादेव and

वेणी, and a protege of लक्ष्मीदेवी, wife of king चन्द्रसिंह of मिथिला.

वैयधिकरण्य— Absence of co-ordination of two elements (in a sentence or a compound word).

वैयर्थ्य—(Said of a grammatical rule or operation) being without object or practical use.

वैयाकरणाख्या— A technical term of grammar; P. 6.3.7.

व्यक्तिपक्ष— Alternative of (a word in a rule denoting) an individual.

व्यक्तिस्फोट— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, is virtually particular or individual.

व्यञ्जन— The term for consonant, those which manifest the meaning, the consonants rather than the vowels are responsible for the differentiation of meanings.

व्यपदेशी— (A grammatical element) which has received special designation so far as the application to it of some grammatical operation is concerned.

व्यपेक्षा— Mutual relation between the two meanings denoted by the words or the stem and suffix, the syntactical union of the words expressing two different ideas; व्यपेक्षा means syntactical union of the meanings of the words in the sentence where the individual meanings are kept separately which are mutually related to each other. का पुनः शब्दयोर्व्यपेक्षा ? न ब्रूमः शब्दयोरिति । किं तर्हि ? अर्थयोः । Mbh. on P. 2.1.1: नानाभूतयोः पदार्थयोर्या योगः स व्यपेक्षा ।

व्यभिचार— The non-existence (of a grammatical combination); setting aside (of a maxim).

व्यर्थ—(1) Without purpose, meaningless; व्यर्थं सज्ज्ञापयति । Sk. (2) Of different purposes (विभिन्ना अर्था यस्य); Kāty. (Vārttika 50 on P. 1.2.64).

व्यवस्था—(1) Adoption (in grammar of one view or the other) according as it suits the forms (that have to be made up by the rule).

(2) A relation in time or space; P. 1.1.34; the fixed limit with regard to their own meaning; स्वाभिधेयावधिनियमो व्यवस्था Sk.; order, arrangement, class.

व्यवस्थितविभाषा— Said of a rule in which the operations are optional (not in the ordinary manner) so that the operation must take place in particular instances, while in others, it is not allowed to take place.

व्याकरणदुर्घटोद्घाट— A commentary by केशवदेव पञ्चाननभट्टाचार्य on the commentary of गोयीचन्द्र on संक्षिप्तसार.

व्याख्यान—(1) A commentary by नृसिंह on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. (2) A learned interpretation (of a rule) which gives example, counter example for the clear explanation of the text and which paraphrases the text by filling up ellipsis so that abstract formulation in the text would be syntactically complete.

व्याडि— Author of संग्रह, a basis for पतञ्जलि'S महाभाष्य. परिभाषाS are also ascribed to him. He is later than पाणिनि.

व्यापार— Operation, activity, that which produces a result.

व्यापारविशेष्यक (शाब्दबोध)— (A semantic paraphrase of a sentence) where the meaning activity (denoted by the root) stands qualificand (in respect to other meanings which stand qualifiers). This is the view of the grammarians according to whom the meaning of activity denoted by the root should be considered as a leading concept in verbal cognition. cf. धात्वर्थमुख्यविशेष्यक.

व्युपध— That which has इ or ई, उ or ऊ as its penultimate; P. 1.2.26.

शक्यतावच्छेदक— The distinctive feature of the denoted meaning, the characteristic property of the denoted or primary meaning.

शङ्कर— Commentator of पुरुषोत्तमदेव'S महाभाष्यलघुवृत्ति.

शङ्करशास्त्री मारुलकर— Author of a commentray शाङ्करी on वैयाकरणभूषणसार. His date is 1878–1958 A. D.

शब्दब्रह्म— Revealed sound identified with the supreme; it is featureless, intellectual in essence and possesses the characteristics which are favourable to cosmic creation.

शब्दमहार्णवन्यास— An anonymous commentary on हेमचन्द्र'S बृहद्वृत्ति.

शब्दरसार्णव— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शब्दसागर— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शब्दानुशासन— The science of grammar wherein the derivation of words is explained: Mbh.

शर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the sibilants.

शर्ववर्मन्— Founder of कातन्त्र or कालप or कौमार school. Patronized by सातवाहन.

शाकटायन—(1) Credited with the authorship of उणादिसूत्रS and कृत्प्रकरण in the कातन्त्र. He is mentioned by पाणिनि.

(2) Author of अमोघवृत्ति, शब्दानुशासन, परिभाषासूत्रS, गणपाठ, धातुपाठ and लिङ्गानुशासन. Many of his सूत्रS are same as those of पाणिनि'S. He flourished between 817 and 877 A. D.

शाकल्य— (1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.51. (2) A constitutor of पदपाठ.

शान्तनवाचार्य— Author of फिट्सूत्र's. He is later than पाणिनि.

शाब्दबोध— Apprehension of meaning of words, verbal knowledge: the term later came to mean an interpretation or paraphrase of a morphemic or syntactic construction into another linguistic expression The expansion or paraphrase of linguistic utterance is called शाब्दबोध which resolves all ambiguity of statement by determining the exact relationship between the meaning denoted by morpheme or morphemic sequences by the way of elaboration of the general idea of a sentence as purported to be interpreted by a particular school.

शाब्दी भावना— It is the speaker's desire to induce the hearer to do what he intends him to do In Vedas which are believed to be अपौरुषेय (self-revealed), the speaker's desire cannot be the शाब्दी भावना except the potency of the विधिशब्द in the injunction. Hence it is called शाब्द (pertaining to विधिशब्द). This is denoted by the terminations like विधिलिङ् (Optative), लोट् (Imperative), तव्य (Potential participle) and लेट् (Subjunctive).

शाब्दी योग्यता—Compatibility of words. A linguistic utterance is said to have compatibility when that is grammatically capable to convey the idea which is intended to be spoken. The sentence जलं घटं सिञ्चति lacks the compatibility, because the linguistic unit जलम् is grammatically incapable to convey the idea that water is instrument of action of sprinkling. In the absence of compatibility the linguistic utterance does not form a construction.

शास्त्रप्रक्रियास्मरणपूर्वकप्रयोग—The employment of words after due remembrance of the process of grammatical formation (and the rules which apply to that form).

शिवनारायणशास्त्रिन्— Author of विजया, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

शिवभट्ट— Author of कुङ्कुमविकास, a commentary on हरदत्त's पदमञ्जरी.

शिवराम चक्रवर्ती— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

शिवरामेन्द्र सरस्वती— Commentator of पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य and सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शीघ्रोपस्थितिकत्व— (Said of a grammatical rule) being more immediately present (to the mind than another rule).

शुद्ध— Pure non-nasalized vowels.

शेषकृष्ण— Author of प्रक्रियाप्रकाश, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी; the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. He must be placed in 1600 A. D.

शेषनारायण— Author of सूक्तिरत्नाकर, a commentary on पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

शेषविष्णु— Author of महाभाष्यप्रकाशिका, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of महादेवसूरि and grandson of कृष्णसूरि. His date ranges from 1543 to 1593 A. D.

शेषशर्मन्— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

श्चुः— The letters श्, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.4.40.

श्रीधर— Author of श्रीधरी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

श्रीधर चक्रवर्तिन्— A commentator on the सौपद्म.

श्रीपति—Author of a supplement to the कातन्त्र.

श्रीवल्लभवाचनाचार्य— Author of दुर्गपदप्रबोध (1605 A. D.), a commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन.

श्रोत्रोपलब्धि— (A word) which is heard by the ear; Mbh. 1.1.1.

श्रौत— Read in a grammatical rule, actually enunciated.

श्रौतस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted when that relation is actually stated in a rule by way of enunciation (of substitute and that which is substituted); Pbh. 11.

श्लथबन्ध— The laxity of junction.

श्लु— पाणिनि uses this term in the sense of elision of suffix which is confined to the elision of the विकरण and the reduplication of the root in the case of जुहोत्यादिगण (the roots of 3rd conjugation) where 'श्' has been added to लु for सार्वधातुकसंज्ञा.

श्वस्तनी— The name of the Periphrastic future (लुट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

षट्— A technical term for numerals ending in ष् and ण् and the words ending in the डति suffix like कति; P. 1.1.24-25.

ष्टु— The letters ष्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्; P. 8.4.41.

संयोग— Conjunction, consonant group.

संयोगान्त—The grammatical unit which ends in a double consonant; P. 8.2.23.

संविज्ञात— A conventional name; in grammar रूढ.

संवृत— A relatively closer vowel.

संस्कारवेला— Time when (the crude form of) a word is liable to undergo a grammatical operation.

संहिता (सम् + धा)— Putting together, conjunction, connection, union; Tup.

In the प्रातिशाख्य[s] it is used in the sense of संहिता text (as treated according to euphonic rules) as opposed to the पद text, the modifications caused by the utmost juxtaposition of letters (a sense in which the word संधि is used). According to पाणिनि the word is used in the sense of the preparatory state to the actual junction; then the junction of letters according to euphonic letters; P. 1.1.17.

सकर्मक — Transitive root, when the action and the result reside in the different substrata the root is transitive: e. g. the root पच् is सकर्मक because the action favourable for cooking resides in the agent while the result विक्लित्ति (softening) resides in object; फलव्यापारयोः भिन्ननिष्ठतायां धातुः सकर्मकः ।

संकेत — A tacit agreement that such and such a word denotes such and such a meaning. This agreement owes its origin to popular usage or grammar or dictionaries. The relation between the word and the meaning is not due to any intrinsic motivation but it is established by convention, which is but an assumed relationship between the words and their meanings; अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इतीच्छा संकेतः ।

संक्रम — The term is used to denote the sense of weak endings; इहान्ये वैयाकरणा मृजेरजादौ संक्रमे विभाषावृद्धिमारभन्ते । परिमृजन्ति । परिमार्जन्ति । Mbh. 1.1.3; संक्रमो नाम गुणवृद्धिविषयप्रतिषेधः । Kāśi.

संख्या — The numerals (एक, द्वि etc.), the words बहु and गण, the words ending in the तद्धित suffixes वतु and डति (यावत्, तावत्, कति etc.) are known as संख्या.

संचारित्व — Being made use of (in the sphere of a grammatical rule).

संज्ञापूर्वक — (A grammatical rule) containing a conventional term.

सत् — The name of the present participle suffixes शतृ and शानच् in the system of पाणिनि; P. 3.2.127.

सत्त्व — Substance. It is principal in a noun and action is subordinate. This is based on the theory that nouns are root-born (धातुजानि नामानि).

सदानन्द — Author of सुबोधिनी, a commentary on सारस्वत.

सदाशिव मिश्र — Author of गूढार्थदीपिनी.

संतान — Euphonic combination according to Tup.

संधान — An additional syllable added in the पदपाठ makes the संहितापाठ. It is called संधान, e. g. इषे + त्वा = इषे त्वा ।

संधि — A juxtaposition of letters; Rv. Pr.; the modification caused by the juxtaposition of letters, euphonic junction of final and initial letters in grammar.

संध्यक्षर — Combination of letters or compound vowels or dipthongs; ए, ओ, ऐ, औ.

सपादसप्ताध्यायी — Contained in Pāṇ. I to VII, VIII-1, (that is, the first seven अध्याय[s] and the first पाद of the eighth as opposed to त्रिपादी).

सप्तमी — The name of the Potential (विधिलिङ्) used by the कातन्त्र system, as with the exclusion of Vedic Subjunctive.

समकालप्राप्तबहिरङ्ग — A बहिरङ्ग rule or operation which applies simultaneously with the अन्तरङ्ग rule or operation.

समन्तभद्र — Author of a टिप्पणी on यक्षवर्मन्'s चिन्तामणि, which is a commentary on शाकटायन's शब्दानुशासन.

समभिव्याहार — An adjunct (of an affix to a word).

समर्थ — (1) Of the same purpose, (समानोऽर्थो येषाम्), having become of one purpose.

(2) Furnished with purpose (अर्थेन सहितः), not superfluous; capable of fulfilling a certain purpose.

समवायः — The grouping of letters in particular order; समवायः वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण सन्निवेशः । Mbh.

समानकर्तृक — (The root or the action) which has the same agent; P. 3.1.7.

समानपद — The same word; P. 8.4.1.

समानाक्षर — A simple vowel (short or long; opp. to संध्यक्षर or dipthong) i. e. अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ.

समुदायावयवशक्तिसंकर — cf. योगरूढि.

संप्रदान — (1) That form of कारक which is desired (by the agent) to be the recipient of the fruit of ownership (स्वत्व) pertaining to the object of the root दा (to give); P. 1.4.32.

(2) According to कात्यायन, the कारक which the agent desires to connect with the action, is also संप्रदान; पत्ये शेते.

(3) A person who is the object (उद्देश) of the desire; उद्देश्यः चतुर्थ्यर्थः । वै. भू.

संप्रसारण — Spread out. The phenomenon संप्रसारण occurs when the semivowels य्, व्, र्, ल् plus syllabicity alter with इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ respectively. The idea is that य्, व्, र्, ल् plus syllabicity contain इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ in a condensed form, but when they are fully spread out इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ make their appearance in the place of य्, व्, र्, ल्. The term implies both the processes and alternates according to पाणिनि.

सर्वनामन् — This is an old term and is found from आपस्तम्ब धर्मसूत्र onwards. Mbh. (1.1.27) explains the significance of the term thus: the term which has universal

applicability. Nouns and adjectives are restricted in their application to certain objects; a pronoun may be used indifferently. पाणिनि does not define this term semantically but as usual simply enumerates pronouns in his गणपाठ: P. 1.1.27.

सर्वनामस्थान— The strong endings सु, औ, जस्, अम् and औट् in the case of masculine and feminine and जस् and शस् in the case of neuter are named सर्वनामस्थान. It is a significant term because before weak endings the stem suffers loss or reduction in some of its parts, while before strong endings the stem remains with all the parts intact: P. 1.1.42,43.

सर्वपदार्थप्रधान— (A द्वन्द्व compound) where the meanings denoted by the members of a compound are of an equal importance.

सर्वेश्वर दीक्षित— Author of महाभाष्यस्फूर्ति, a commentary on महाभाष्य.

सवर्ण— A letter belonging to the same group, which is of equal effort in the mouth; P. 1.1.9; a letter which has the same place of articulation and which has the same organ of articulation: homo-organic sounds.

सहजकीर्ति— A pupil of हेमनन्दनगणिन् of खरतरगच्छ. Author of सारस्वतप्रक्रियावार्त्तिक (1623 A. D.).

सागमक— (A grammatical element) to which the augment is attached.

सापेक्ष— (A member of the compound) having an expectancy of another word that is outside the compound.

When a member of the compound is expectant of another word outside the compound, a compound is not formed. The expression ' महत् कष्टं श्रितः does not form the compound ' कष्टश्रितः ' because the member ' कष्टम् ' has an expectancy of another word ' महत् ' which is outside the compound. The सापेक्ष word is treated as असमर्थ and in absence of सामर्थ्य a compound is not formed. सापेक्षमसमर्थवत् ।

सापेक्षधर्मौ— (dual) Mutually dependent properties.

सामन्त्रित— The word ending in the vocative case which is called आमन्त्रित; P. 2.3.48.

सामर्थ्य— The syntactical expectancy of another word to complete the sense, mutual relation of two words, reciprocal expectancy of meaning (संश्लिष्टितार्थः समर्थः, संबद्धार्थः समर्थः = व्यपेक्षा-लक्षणसामर्थ्य); the oneness of meanings, unity of meanings (संगतार्थः समर्थः, संसृष्टार्थः समर्थः = एकार्थी-भावलक्षणसामर्थ्यम्). यदा तावदेकार्थीभावः सामर्थ्यं तदैवं विग्रहः करिष्यते, संगतार्थः समर्थः, संसृष्टार्थः समर्थ इति । एकीभूतमिति गम्यते । Mbh. on P. 2.1.1 In the absence of सामर्थ्य (mutual connection) a compound is not formed. The expression ' भार्या राज्ञः, पुरुषो देवदत्तस्य ' does not form the compound ' राजपुरुषः ' because the two members ' राज्ञः ' and ' पुरुषः ' are not mutually connected with each other.

सामवश सन्धि— Lengthening of a short vowel for the sake of requirements of metre.

सामान्यवचन—Expressing a common property; P. 2.1.55. Expressing a general wider notion; P. 3.4.5.

सामान्याप्रयोग— Non-employment of a word denoting the sense of a common property (between उपमेय and उपमान): P. 2.1.56; e. g. in the sentence पुरुषो व्याघ्र इव (a person as if a tiger) the common property (strong-शूरः) is dropped.

सारसिद्धान्तकौमुदी— An abridgment of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी by वरदराज.

सारस्वत व्यूढमिश्र—Author of बालबोध, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

सार्थक— Said of a grammatical rule ' serving a purpose'; Pbh. 59.

सार्वधातुक— All verbal endings (तिङ् suffixes) and all affixes with an indicatory letter ' श् '; P. 3.4.113. In ancient times the विकरण was regarded as part and parcel of the root, so those endings before which the विकरण was preserved were known as सार्वधातुक endings, because the endings were added to the entire root.

सावकाश— (A grammatical rule) possessing a scope.

सिद्धा— A primitive original base.

सिद्धान्तकौमुदी—Written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित, modelled on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी and presumably हैमशब्दानुशासन. The work has ousted पाणिनि himself. It was written in the earlier half of the 17th century A. D.

सिद्धान्तरत्न—A commentary on सारस्वत; written by जिनेन्दु or जिनरत्न.

सिद्धान्त्येकदेशिन्— One who is only partially acquainted with the true state of case; Pbh. 48.

सीरदेव— Author of a treatise on परिभाषा[s], named परिभाषावृत्ति.

सुट्— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) denoting the first five case-endings सु, औ, जस्, अम्, औट्; P. 1.1.43.

सुधाञ्जन— An anonymous commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

सुबोधिका— A commentary on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. It is ascribed to (1) अमृतभारती, a pupil of अमलसरस्वती (2) विश्वेश्वराब्धि, a pupil of अद्वयसरस्वती and (3) सत्यप्रबोध-भट्टारक, a pupil of ब्रह्मसागरमुनि. The work was written before 1497 A. D.

सेनक—An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 5.4.112.

सोमदेव— Author of शब्दार्णवचन्द्रिका, a commentary on जैनेन्द्रव्याकरण. He was an inhabitant of अजुरिका (modern आजरें) and contemporary of शिलाहार भोज II.

सोष्मन्— Having aspiration, aspirated (said of the sounds ख्, घ्; छ्, झ्; ठ्, ढ्; थ्, ध्; फ्, भ्; of the sibilants and ह्).

सोष्मघोषिन्— The syllables घ्, झ्, ढ्, ध्, भ्.

सौत्राक्षर— Letters found in the rules of पाणिनि.

स्तु— The letters स्, त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्: P. 8.4.40.

स्त्र्याख्य— That which denotes the name of female, the word which has the feminine gender (having no masculine gender); P. 1.4.3.

स्थान— That which is approached, the place or organ of utterance, the point of articulation of any sound [said to be 8 in number, viz. कण्ठ (throat), तालु (palate), ओष्ठ (lips), मूर्धन् (top of palate), दन्त (teeth), कण्ठतालु (throat and palate), कण्ठोष्ठ (throat and lips), दन्तोष्ठ (teeth and lips); to which are added नासिका 'nose' and उरस् 'chest'].

स्थानी— That which should be in the place, but is not there; the original form or primitive element of a word in place of which something else is substituted. स्थानी हि नाम यो भूत्वा न भवति। Mbh. on P. 1.1.55.

स्थानेयोगा—(The genitive case) that which assumes the peculiar relation of 'instead', (the genitive case) which designates that for which something is substituted, e. g. इकः = इकः स्थाने (in the place of इक्); P. 1.1.49.

स्थिरमति— He translated the चान्द्र texts into Tibetan language.

स्पर्श—(1) Contact sound or mute. These are the 5 वर्ग^s from क to प.

(2) Maximal closure which provides the criterion for the category of stops.

स्पृष्ट— Formed by complete contact of the organs of utterance (applied to all consonants except semivowels, sibilants and ह्).

स्फोट—(1) As described by पतञ्जलि, स्फोट may be a single letter or a fixed combination of letters; it remains constant and is not affected by the peculiarities of the individual speaker. It is the permanent element and unchanging and is manifested by ephemeral ध्वनि^s uttered by the speaker and heard by the listener.

(2) According to भर्तृहरि, it is the integral linguistic symbol which is the conveyer of meaning, but which cannot be pronounced or written. It is something analogous to linguistic sign. It is considered as a timeless and indivisible symbol denoting a meaning, revealed by means of the articulated sounds used in a time series pattern.

(3) According to Indian grammarians, the word cannot be analysed into its component letters, but that over and above these, there is an indivisible something, which forms the essence of the word and that is denominated as स्फोट. The reasons given for this belief are that the individual letters do not occur simultaneously; and consequently when one letter is being pronounced other has ceased to exist.

स्फोटन— The separation of certain conjunct consonants by the insertion of an audible vocal sound: Vāk. P.

स्फोटायन— An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 6.1.123.

स्वरभक्ति— Vowel-separation, a vowel sound phonetically inserted between र् or ल् and a following consonant; (e. g. वर्ष is pronounced as वरिष).

स्वरित— A compound tone. It begins at the level of उदात्त and the rest is at the level of the अनुदात्त. In a given register a syllable with falling tone is स्वरित. Generally the first half of स्वरित is उदात्त.

स्वरूपसत्—(A term in a grammatical operation) being present in the form (of a particular case); Pbh. 37.

स्वरूपानुपमर्द— Without violating the form.

स्वार्थिकाः— The suffixes which do not convey any particular meaning of their own but leave the meaning which is conveyed by the original base (to which they are added) unchanged.

हंसविजयगणिन्— Author of शब्दार्थचन्द्रिका, a commentary on the introductory verses of सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. Pupil of विजयानन्द. He flourished in circ. 1650 A. D.

हनुमूल— The root of the jaw.

हरदत्त— Author of पदमञ्जरी, a commentary on the काशिका. Son of पद्मकुमार or रुद्रकुमार. Younger brother of अग्निकुमार. Pupil of अपराजित. A native of the Tamil country, acquainted with Telugu literature and gives an instance of a vernacular word. He probably flourished in 1100 A. D.

हरिनाथ— Author of अकाण्डताण्डव, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

हरिदीक्षित— Author of बृहच्छब्दरत्न and लघुशब्दरत्न. Preceptor of Nāgojī Bhatta.

हरिनामामृत—(1) Written by रूपगोस्वामिन्.
(2) Written by जीवगोस्वामिन्.

हरिराम—Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपव्याख्या, a commentary on कैयट's महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

हरिवल्लभ—Author of दर्पणा, a commentary on शब्दकौस्तुभ and of लघुभूषणकान्ति, on वैयाकरणभूषणसार.

हर्षकीर्ति—Author of धातुपाठ for the सारस्वत school, and a commentary on it, called तरङ्गिणी. A pupil of चन्द्रकीर्ति, himself the author of a commentary, दीपिका or सुबोधिका. Since हर्षकीर्ति informs that his preceptor was honoured by Sāhi Salem (1545-1553 A. D.), the emperor of Delhi, his date is circ. 1560 A. D.

हल्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants; P. 1.3 3.

हश्—A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the nasals, the soft aspirates and unaspirates, the semi-vowels and the aspirate 'ह्': P. 8.3.17.

हेतु—(1) The agent of the causal verb; P. 1.4.55. (2) Anything capable of accomplishing the desired object is called हेतु, where the thing produced is a substance or a quality or an action. The difference between the करण and हेतु is as follows: the करण is invariably associated with the action; but हेतु is not necessarily connected with it, e. g. दण्डेन घटः. A pot made by the stick where the stick is हेतु.

हेतुहेतुमद्भाव—Relation of instigator (independent agent of action, प्रयोजक) and instigated (dependent agent of action, प्रयोज्य).

हेमचन्द्र—Born on कार्तिकपौर्णिमा (1088 or 1089 Nov. or Dec.) at धुन्दुक in गुजरात. Parents चच्चिग and पहिनि. Died at the age of 84. Author of शब्दानुशासन, शब्दानुशासन-बृहद्वृत्ति, लघुवृत्तिशब्दानुशासनरहस्य and द्व्याश्रयमहाकाव्य (resembling भट्टिकाव्य).

हेमहंसविजयगणिन्—Author of न्यायार्थमञ्जूषा (1457 A.D.), a commentary on परिभाषाs used in हेमचन्द्र's शब्दानुशासन.

हेलाराज—Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

ह्यस्तन—The name of the Imperfect (लङ्) used by the कातन्त्र grammar and Mbh. (ed. Kielhorn, vol. II. p. 57, II. 4-5).

ह्रस्व—A short vowel.

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